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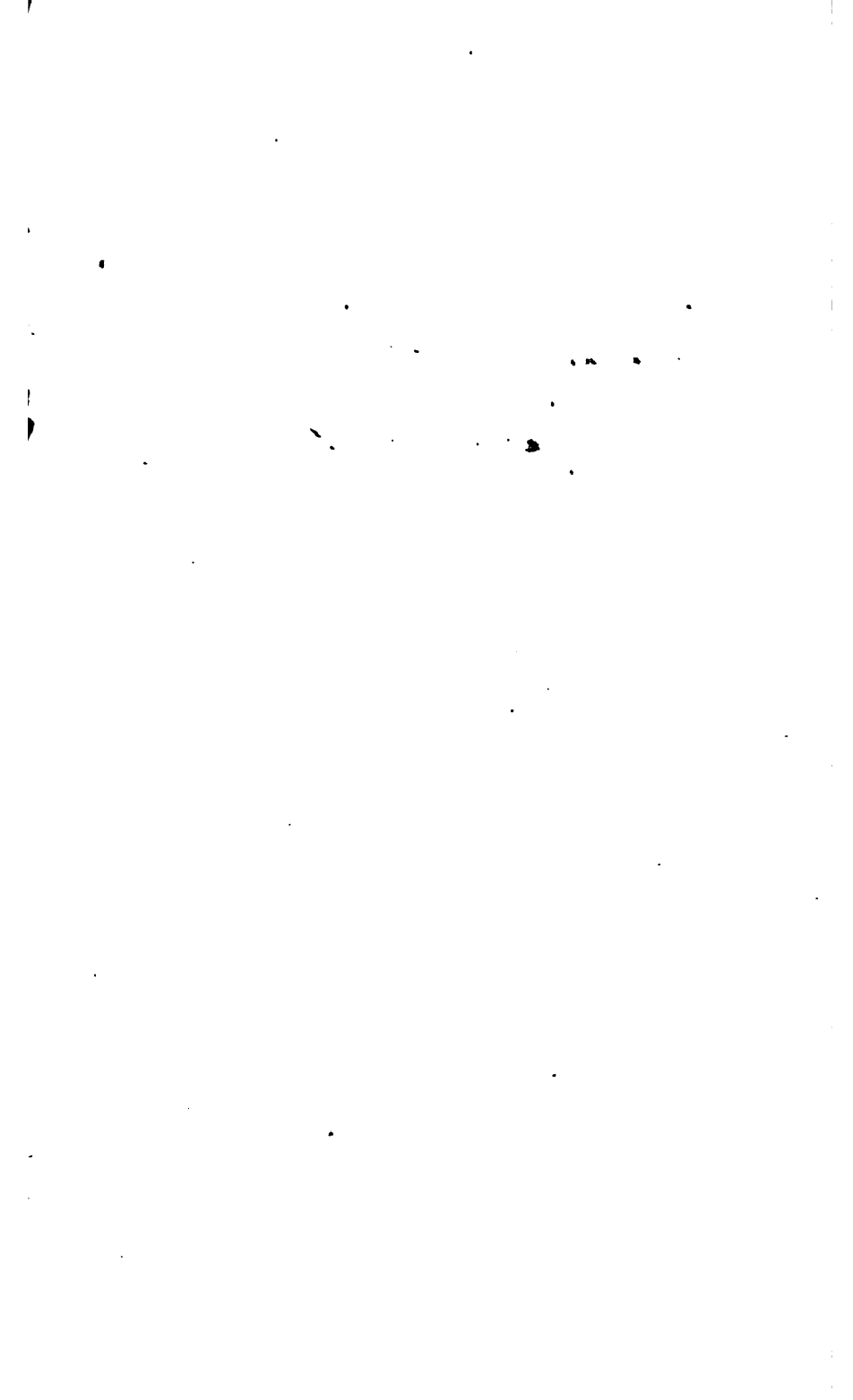
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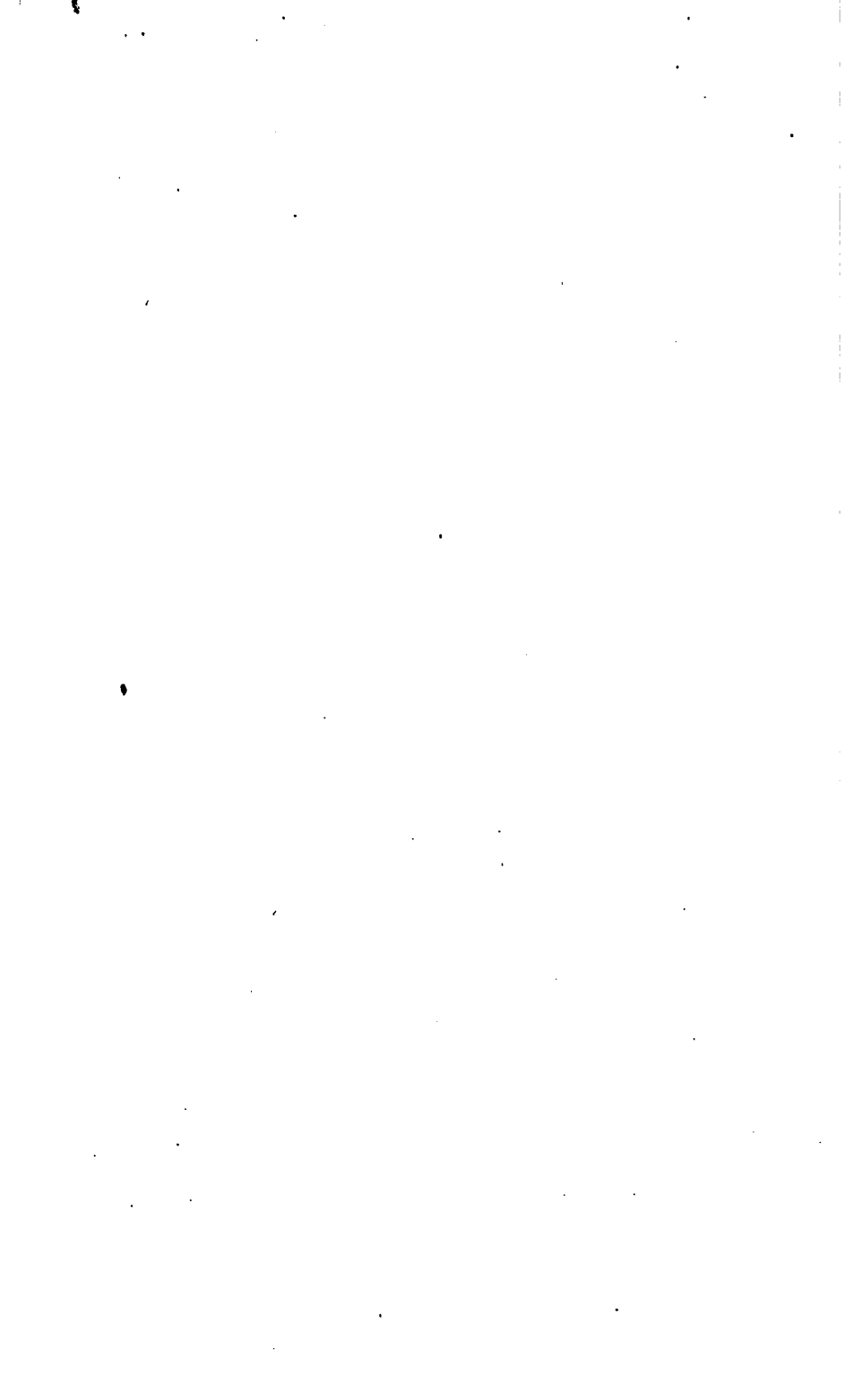
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Timothy Pickering

Timothy Pickering
January 1st 1834





A CRITICAL
PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,
AND EXPOSITOR OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH,

Not only the Meaning of every Word is clearly explained, and the Sound of every Syllable distinctly shown, but, where Words are subject to different Pronunciations, the Authorities of our best Pronouncing Dictionaries are fully exhibited, the Reasons for each are at large displayed, and the preferable Pronunciation is pointed out.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION:

IN WHICH

The Sounds of Letters, Syllables, and Words, are critically investigated, and systematically arranged; the influence of the Greek and Latin Accent, and Quantity, on the Accent and Quantity of the English, is thoroughly examined, and clearly defined; and the Analogies of the Language are so fully shown, as to lay the Foundation of a consistent and rational Pronunciation.

LIKEWISE,

RULES to be observed by the NATIVES of SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and LONDON, for avoiding their respective Peculiarities;

AND

DIRECTIONS to FOREIGNERS, for acquiring a Knowledge of the Use of this DICTIONARY.

THE WHOLE INTERSPERSED WITH

OBSERVATIONS, ETYMOLOGICAL, CRITICAL, AND GRAMMATICAL.

By JOHN WALKER,

Author of ELEMENTS OF ELOCUTION, RHYMING DICTIONARY, &c. &c.

Quis, si fieri potest, & verba omnia, & vox, hujus alumnus urbis eleant: ut oratio Romana plane videatur, non civitate donata. QUINTILIAN.

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P R E F A C E.

FEW subjects have of late years more employed the pens of every class of critics, than the improvement of the English language. The greatest abilities in the nation have been exerted in cultivating and reforming it; nor have a thousand minor critics been wanting to add their mite of amendment to their native tongue. Johnson, whose large mind and just taste made him capable of enriching and adorning the Language with original composition, has condescended to the drudgery of disentangling, explaining, and arranging it, and left a lasting monument of his ability, labour, and patience: and Dr. Lowth, the politest scholar of the age, has veiled his superiority in his short Introduction to English Grammar. The ponderous folio has gravely vindicated the rights of analogy; and the light ephemeral sheet of news has corrected errors in Grammar, as well as in Politicks, by slyly marking them in italics.

Nor has the improvement stopped here. While Johnson and Lowth have been insensibly operating on the orthography and construction of our Language, its pronunciation has not been neglected. The importance of a consistent and regular pronunciation was too obvious to be overlooked; and the want of this consistency and regularity has induced several ingenious men to endeavour at a reformation; who, by exhibiting the irregularities of pronunciation, and pointing out its analogies, have reclaimed some words that were not irrecoverably fixed in a wrong sound, and prevented others from being perverted by ignorance or caprice.

Among those writers who deserve the first praise on this subject, is Mr. Elphinston; who, in his Principles of the English Language, has reduced the chaos to a system; and, by a deep investigation of the analogies of our tongue, has laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

After him, Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement by his Rhetorical Dictionary; in which the words are divided into syllables as they are pronounced, and figures placed over the vowels, to indicate their different sounds. But this gentleman has rendered his Dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation—those very words for which a Dictionary of this kind would be most consulted.

To him succeeded Mr. Sheridan, who not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over the vowels as Dr. Kenrick had done, but by spelling these syllables as they are pronounced, seemed to complete the idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of future improvement. It must, indeed, be confessed, that Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary is greatly

greatly superior to every other that preceded it; and his method of conveying the sound of words, by spelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and useful.—But here sincerity obliges me to stop. The numerous instances I have given of impropriety, inconsistency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the Language, sufficiently shew how imperfect* I think his Dictionary is upon the whole, and what ample room was left for attempting another that might better answer the purpose of a Guide to Pronunciation.

The last writer on this subject is Mr. Nares, who, in his *Elements of Orthœpy*, has shewn a clearness of method and an extent of observation which deserve the highest encomiums. His Preface alone proves him an elegant writer, as well as a philosophical observer of Language: and his Alphabetical Index, referring near five thousand words to the rules for pronouncing them, is a new and useful method of treating the subject: but he seems, on many occasions, to have mistaken the best usage, and to have paid too little attention to the first principles of pronunciation.

Thus I have ventured to give my opinion of my rivals and competitors, and I hope without envy or self-conceit. Perhaps it would have been policy in me to have been silent on this head, for fear of putting the publick in mind that others have written on the subject as well as myself: but this is a narrow policy, which, under the colour of tenderness to others, is calculated to raise ourselves at their expense. A writer, who is conscious he deserves the attention of the Publick, (and unless he is thus conscious he ought not to write.) must not only wish to be compared with those who have gone before him, but will promote the comparison, by informing his readers what others have done, and on what he founds his pretensions to a preference; and if this be done with fairness and without acrimony, it can be no more inconsistent with modesty, than it is with honesty and plain dealing.

The work I have to offer on the subject has, I hope, added something to the publick stock: it not only exhibits the principles of pronunciation on a more extensive plan than others have done, divides the words into syllables, and marks the sounds of the vowels like Dr. Kenrick, spells the words as they are pronounced like Mr. Sheridan, and directs the inspector to the rule by the word like Mr. Nares; but, where words are subject to different pronunciations, it shows the reasons from analogy for each, produces authorities for one side and the other, and points out the pronunciation which is preferable. In short, I have endeavoured to unite the science of Mr. Elphinston, the method of Mr. Nares, and the general utility of Mr. Sheridan; and, to add to these advantages, have given critical observations on such words as are subject to a diversity of pronunciation, and have invited the inspector to decide according to analogy and the best usage.

But to all works of this kind there lies a formidable objection; which is, that the pronunciation of a Language is necessarily indefinite and fugitive, and that all endeavours to delineate or settle it are in vain. Dr. Johnson, in his *Grammar*, prefixed to his *Dictionary*, says: “Most of the writers of English Grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written; and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that, of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation; one, cursory and colloquial; the other, regular and solemn. The cursory pro-
nunciation”

* See Principles, No. 124, 126, 129, 386, 454, 462, 479, 480, 530; and the words ASSUME, COLLECT, COVETOUS, DONATIVE, EPHEMERA, SATIETY, &c. and the inseparable preposition DIS.

"pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different, in different
 "months, by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronun-
 "ciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less
 "remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation.
 "They have, however, generally formed their tables according to the current
 "speech of those with whom they happened to converse, and, concluding that
 "the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often
 "established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.
 "For pronunciation, the best general rule is, to consider those as the most
 "elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words."

Without any derogation from the character of Dr. Johnson, it may be asserted, that in these observations we do not perceive that justness and accuracy of thinking for which he is so remarkable. It would be doing great injustice to him, to suppose that he meant to exclude all possibility of conveying the actual pronunciation of many words, that depart manifestly from their orthography, or of those that are written alike, and pronounced differently, and inversely. He has marked these differences with great propriety himself, in many places of his Dictionary: and it is to be regretted that he did not extend these remarks farther. It is impossible, therefore, he could suppose, that, because the almost imperceptible glances of colloquial pronunciation were not to be caught and described by the pen, that the very perceptible difference between the initial accented syllables of *money* and *monitor*, or the final unaccented syllables of *seize* and *insult*, could not be sufficiently marked upon paper. Cannot we show that *seller* a vault, and *seller* one who sells, have exactly the same sound; or that the monosyllable *fall*, and the first syllable of *fulminate*, are sounded differently, because there are some words in which solemnity will authorize a different shade of pronunciation from familiarity? Besides, that colloquial pronunciation which is perfect, is so much the language of solemn speaking, that, perhaps, there is no more difference than between the same picture painted to be viewed near and at a distance. The symmetry in both is exactly the same; and the distinction lies only in the colouring. The English language, in this respect, seems to have a great superiority over the French, which pronounces many letters in the poetic and solemn style, that are wholly silent in the prosaic and familiar. But if a solemn and familiar pronunciation really exists in our language is it not the business of a grammarian to mark both? And if he cannot point out the precise sound of unaccented syllables, (for these only are liable to obscurity,) he may, at least, give those sounds which approach the nearest, and by this means become a little more useful than those who so liberally leave every thing to the ear and taste of the speaker.

The truth is, Dr. Johnson seems to have had a confused idea of the distinctness and indistinctness with which, on solemn or familiar occasions, we sometimes pronounce the unaccented vowels; and with respect to these, it must be owned, that his remarks are not entirely without foundation. The English language, with respect to its pronunciation, is evidently divisible into accented and unaccented sounds. The accented syllables, by being pronounced with greater force than the unaccented, have their vowels as clearly and distinctly sounded as any given note in music; while the unaccented vowels, for want of the stress, are apt to slide into an obscurity of sound, which, though sufficiently distinguishable to the ear, cannot be so definitely marked out to the eye by other sounds as those vowels that are under the accent. Thus some of the vowels, when neither under the accent, nor closed by a consonant, have a longer or a shorter, an opener or a closer sound, according to the solemnity or familiarity, the deliberation or rapidity of our delivery. This will be perceived in the
 sound

found of the *e* in *emotion**, of the *o* in *obedience*, and of the *u* in *monument*. In the hasty pronunciation of common speaking, the *e* in *emotion* is often shortened, as if spelt *im-mo-ion*; the *o* in *obedience* shortened and obscured, as if written *ub-be-di-ence*; and the *u* in *monument*, changed into *e*, as if written *mon-ne-ment*; while the deliberate and elegant sound of these vowels is the long open sound they have, when the accent is on them in *equal*, *over*, and *unit*: but *a*, when unaccented, seems to have no such diversity; it has generally a short obscure sound, whether ending a syllable, or closed by a consonant. Thus the *a* in *able* has its definite and distinct sound; but the same letter in *tolerable*† goes into an obscure indefinite sound approaching the short *u*; nor can any solemnity or deliberation give it the long open sound it has in the first word. Thus, by distinguishing vowels into their accented and unaccented sounds, we are enabled to see clearly what Dr. Johnson saw but obscurely; and by this distinction entirely to obviate the objection.

Equally indefinite and uncertain is his general rule, that those are to be considered as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words. It is certain, where custom is equal, this ought to take place; and if the whole body of respectable English speakers were equally divided in their pronunciation of the word *busy*, one half pronouncing it *beu-ze*‡, and the other half *bi-ze*, that the former ought to be accounted the most elegant speakers; but till this is the case, the latter pronunciation, though a gross deviation from orthography, will still be esteemed the most elegant. Dr. Johnson's general rule, therefore, can only take place where custom has not plainly decided; but, unfortunately for the English Language, its orthography and pronunciation are so widely different, that Dr. Watts and Dr. Jones lay it down as a maxim in their Treatises on Spelling, that all words which can be sounded different ways, must be written according to that sound which is most distant from the true pronunciation: and consequently, in such a Language, a pronouncing Dictionary must be of essential use.

But still it may be objected to such an undertaking, that the fluctuation of pronunciation is so great as to render all attempts to settle it useless. What will it avail us, it may be said, to know the pronunciation of the present day, if, in a few years, it will be altered? And how are we to know even what the present pronunciation is, when the same words are often differently pronounced by different speakers, and those, perhaps, of equal numbers and reputation? To this it may be answered, that the fluctuation of our language, with respect to its pronunciation, seems to have been greatly exaggerated§. Except a very few single words

* See the words COLLECT, COMMAND, DESPATCH, DOMESTICK, EFFACE, OCCASION.

† Principles, No. 88, 545.

‡ Principles, No. 178.

§ The old and new *Artis*, with all the various dialects, must have occasioned infinite irregularity in the pronunciation of the Greek tongue; and if we may judge of the Latin pronunciation by the ancient inscriptions, it was little less various and irregular than the Greek. Aulus Gellius tells us, that Nigidius, a grammarian who lived a little more than a century before him, accented the first syllable of *Valeri*; but, says he, “si quis nunc *Valerium* appellans” “in casu vocandi secundum id preceptum Nigidii acverit primam, non aberit quin rideatur.” —Whoever now should place the accent on the first syllable of *Valerius*, when a vocative case, according to the precept of Nigidius, would set every body a-laughing. Even that highly polished language the French, if we may believe a writer in the *Encyclopédie*, is little less irregular in this respect than our own.

“Il est arrivé,” says he “par les altérations qui se succèdent rapidement dans la manière de prononcer, & les corrections qui s’introduisent lentement dans la manière d’écrire, que la prononciation & l’écriture ne marchent point ensemble, & que quoiqu’il y ait chez les peuples les plus policés de l’Europe, des sociétés d’hommes de lettres chargés des les modérer, des les accorder, & de les rapprocher de la même ligne, elles se trouvent enfin

words which are generally noticed in the following Dictionary, and the words where *r* comes before *r*, followed by another consonant, as *merchants, service, &c.* the pronunciation of the Language is probably in the same state in which it was a century ago: and had the same attention been then paid to it as now, it is not likely even that change would have happened. The same may be observed of those words which are differently pronounced by different speakers: if the analogies of the Language had been better understood, it is scarcely reasonable that so many words in polite usage would have a diversity of pronunciation, which is at once so ridiculous and embarrassing; nay, perhaps it may be with confidence asserted, that if the analogies of the Language were sufficiently known, and so near at hand as to be applicable on inspection to every word, that not only many words which are wavering between contrary usages would be settled in their true sound, but that many words, which are fixed by custom to an improper pronunciation, would by degrees grow regular and analogical; and those which are so already would be secured in their purity, by a knowledge of their regularity and analogy.

But the utility of a work of this kind is not confined to those parts of language where the impropriety is gross and palpable; besides such imperfections in pronunciation as disgust every ear not accustomed to them, there are a thousand insensible deviations, in the more minute parts of language, as the unaccented syllables may be called, which do not strike the ear so forcibly as to mark any direct impropriety in particular words, but occasion only such a general imperfection as gives a bad impression upon the whole. Speakers with these imperfections pass very well in common conversation; but when they are required to pronounce with emphasis, and for that purpose to be more distinct and definite in their utterance, here their ear fails them; they have been accustomed only to loose cursory speaking, and, for want of firmness of pronunciation, are like those painters who draw the muscular exertions of the human body without any knowledge of anatomy. This is one reason, perhaps, why we find the elocution of so few people agreeable when they read or speak to an assembly, while so few offend us by their utterance in common conversation. A thousand faults lie concealed in a miniature, which a microscope brings to view; and it is only by pronouncing on a larger scale, as publick speaking may be called, that we prove the propriety of our elocution. As, therefore, there

est un à une distance inconcevable; en sorte que de deux choses dont l'une n'a été, imaginée dans son origine, que pour représenter fidèlement l'autre, celle-ci ne diffère guère moins de celle-là, que la portrait de la même personne peinte dans deux âges très éloignés. Enfin l'inconvénient s'est accru à un tel excès qu'on n'ose plus y remédier. On prononce une langue, on écrit une autre; & l'on s'accoutume tellement pendant le reste de la vie à cette barbarie qui a fait verser tant de larmes dans l'enfance, que si l'on renonçoit à sa mauvaise orthographe pour une plus voisine de la prononciation, on ne reconnoitroit plus la langue parlée sous cette nouvelle combinaison de caractères. S'il y en a qui ne pourroient le souffrir sans une grande fatigue pour l'organe, ou ils ne se rencontrent point, ou ils ne sont pas. Ils sont chassés de la langue par l'euphonie, cette loi puissante, qui agit continuellement & universellement sans égard pour l'etymologie & ses défenseurs, et qui tend sans interruption à amener des très qui ont les mêmes organes, le même idiôme, les mêmes mouvements propres, à-peu-près à la même prononciation. Les causes dont l'action n'est point interrompue, deviennent toujours les plus fortes avec les tems, quelque foibles qu'elles soient en elles-mêmes, & il n'y a presque pas une seule voyelle, une seule diphthongue, une seule consonne dont la valeur soit tellement constante, que l'euphonie n'en puisse disposer, soit en altérant le son, soit en le supprimant."

I shall not decide upon the justness of these complaints, but must observe, that a worse picture could scarcely be drawn of the English, or the most barbarous language of Europe. Indeed a degree of versatility seems involved in the very nature of language, and is one of those evils left by Providence for man to correct: a love of order, and the utility of regularity, will always incline him to confine this versatility within as narrow bounds as possible.

there are certain deviations from analogy which are not at any rate tolerable; there are others which only, as it were, tarnish the pronunciation, and make it less brilliant and agreeable. There are few who have turned their thoughts on this subject, without observing that they sometimes pronounce the same word or syllable in a different manner; and as neither of these manners offend the ear, they are at a loss to which they shall give the preference; but as one must necessarily be more agreeable to the analogy of the language than the other, a display of these analogies, in a Dictionary of this kind, will immediately remove this uncertainty; and in this view of the variety we shall discover a fitness in one mode of speaking, which will give a firmness and security to our pronunciation, from a confidence that it is founded on reason, and the general tendency of the language. See Principles, No. 530, 547, 551, &c.

But, alas! reasoning on language, however well founded, may be all over turned by a single quotation from Horace:

“ ————— usus,
“ *Quem penes arbitrium est, & jus & norma loquendi.*”

This, it must be owned, is a succinct way of ending the controversy; and, by virtue of this argument, we may become critics in language, without the trouble of studying it: not that I would be thought, in the most distant manner, to deny that Custom is the sovereign arbiter of language; far from it. I acknowledge its authority, and know there is no appeal from it. I wish only to dispute, where this arbiter has not decided; for, if once Custom speak out, however absurdly, I sincerely acquiesce in its sentence.

But what is this custom to which we must so implicitly submit? Is it the usage of the multitude of speakers, whether good or bad? This has never been asserted by the most sanguine abettors of its authority. Is it the usage of the studious in schools and colleges, with those of the learned professions, or that of those who, from their elevated birth or station, give laws to the refinements and elegancies of a court? To confine propriety to the latter, which is too often the case, seems an injury to the former; who, from their very profession appear to have a natural right to a share, at least, in the legislation of language, if not to an absolute sovereignty. The polished attendants on a throne are as apt to depart from simplicity in language as in dress and manners; and novelty, instead of custom, is too often the *jus & norma loquendi* of a court.

Perhaps an attentive observation will lead us to conclude, that the usage, which ought to direct us, is neither of these we have been enumerating, taken singly, but a sort of compound ratio of all three. Neither a finical pronunciation of the court, nor a pedantick Græcism of the schools, will be denominated respectable usage, till a certain number of the general mass of speakers have acknowledged them; nor will a multitude of common speakers authorize any pronunciation which is reprobated by the learned and polite.

As those sounds, therefore, which are the most generally received among the learned and polite, as well as the bulk of speakers, are the most legitimate, we may conclude that a majority of two of these states ought always to concur, in order to constitute what is called good usage.

But though custom, when general, is commonly well understood, there are several states and degrees of it which are exceedingly obscure and equivocal; and the only method of knowing the extent of custom in these cases, seems to be an inspection of those Dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind, that the general current of custom,

with

with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthoepists about the sound of words always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted in the following work; and if I have sometimes dissented from the majority, it has been, either from a persuasion of being better informed of what was the actual custom of speaking, or from a partiality to the evident analogies of the language.

And here I must entreat the candid reader to make every reasonable allowance for the freedom with which I have criticised other writers on this subject, and particularly Mr. Sheridan. As a man, a gentleman, and a scholar, I know Mr. Sheridan, and respected him; and think every lover of elocution owes him a tribute of thanks for his unwearied addresses to the Public, to rouse them to the study of the delivery of their native tongue. But this tribute, however just, does not exempt him from examination. His credit with the world necessarily subjects him to animadversion, because the errors of such a writer are dangerous in proportion to his reputation: this has made me zealous to remark his inaccuracies, but not without giving my reasons; nor have I ever taken advantage of such faults as may be called inadvertencies.* On the same principles I have ventured to criticise Dr. Johnson†, whose friendship and advice I was honoured with, whose memory I love, and whose intellectual powers impress me with something like religious veneration and awe. I do not pretend to be exempt from faults myself; in a work like the present, it would be a miracle to escape them; nor have I the least idea of deciding as a judge, in a case of so much delicacy and importance as the pronunciation of a whole people; I have only assumed the part of an advocate to plead the cause of consistency and analogy, and, where custom is either silent or dubious, to tempt the lovers of their language to incline to the side of propriety; so that my design is principally to give a kind of history of pronunciation, and a register of its present state; and, where the authorities of Dictionaries or Speakers are found to differ, to give such a display of the analogies of the language as may enable every inspector to decide for himself.

With respect to the explanation of words, except in very few instances, I have scrupulously followed Dr. Johnson. His Dictionary has been deemed lawful plunder by every subsequent Lexicographer; and so servilely has it been copied, that such words as he must have omitted merely by mistake, as *Predilection*, *Respectable*, *Descriptive*, *Sulky*, *Inimical*, *Interference*, and many others, are neither in Mr. Sheridan's, Dr. Kenrick's, nor several other Dictionaries.

* The Inspector will be pleased to take notice, that my observations on Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary relate to the first edition, published in his life-time, and the second, some time after his death: whatever alterations may have been made by his subsequent editors, I am only acquainted with.

[See SCOTT, SCHINARS, CODLE, FURTHER, &c.]

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE THIRD ENGLISH EDITION.

THE rapid sale of the Second Edition of this Dictionary called upon me for a Third, at a time of life, and in a state of health, little compatible with the drudgery and attention necessary for the execution of it : but as I expected such a call, I was not unmindful of whatever might tend to render it still more worthy of the acceptance of the Public and therefore collected many words, which, though not found in Dictionaries, were constantly to be met with in polite and literary conversation, and which were well deserving of a place in the language, as soon as written authorities could be produced for them. Some of these authorities I have produced, and have left others to the attention of those who have more leisure and better health. In the midst of the impression of the present work, I met with Mason's Supplement to Johnson, and found several words worthy of insertion, but have carefully acknowledged the obligation ; and take this opportunity of thanking that gentleman for the benefit I have derived from his Supplement, which I think, if continued, admirably calculated for the improvement and stability of the language.

But as the great object of the present Dictionary was pronunciation, I was very solicitous to be as accurate as possible on this point, and therefore neglected no opportunity of informing myself where I was in the least doubtful, and of correcting myself where there was the least shadow of an error. These occasions, however, were not very numerous. To a man born, as I was, within a few miles of the Capital, living in the Capital almost my whole life, and exercising myself there in public speaking for many years ; to such a person, if to any one, the true pronunciation of the language must be very familiar : and to this familiarity I am indebted for the security I have felt in deciding upon the sounds of several syllables, which nothing but an infantine pronunciation could determine. If I may borrow an allusion from music, I might observe, that there is a certain tune in every language to which the ear of a native is set, and which often decides on the preferable pronunciation, though entirely ignorant of the reasons for it.

But this vernacular instinct, as it may be called, has been seconded by a careful investigation of the analogies of the language. Accent and Quantity, the great efficient of pronunciation, are seldom mistaken by people of education in the Capital ; but the great bulk of the Nation, and those who form the most important part of it, are without these advantages. and therefore want such a guide to direct them as is here offered. Even polite and literary people, who speak only from the ear, will find that this organ will, in a thousand instances, prove but a very uncertain guide, without a knowledge of those principles by which the ear itself is insensibly directed, and which, having their origin in the nature of language, operate with steadiness and regularity in the midst of the fickliest affectation and caprice. It can scarcely be supposed that the most experienced speaker has heard every word in the language, and the whole circle of sciences pronounced exactly as it ought to be ; and if this be the case, he must sometimes have recourse to the principles of pronunciation when his ear is either uninformed or unfaithful. These principles are those general laws of articulation which
determine

determine the character, and fix the boundaries of every language: as in every system of speaking, however irregular, the organs must necessarily fall into some common mode of enunciation, or the purpose of Providence in the gift of speech would be absolutely defeated. These laws, like every other object of philosophical inquiry, are only to be traced by an attentive observation and enumeration of particulars; and when these particulars are sufficiently numerous to form a general rule, an axiom in pronunciation is acquired. By an accumulation of these axioms, and an analogical comparison of them with each other, we discover the deviations of language where custom has varied, and the only clew to guide us where custom is either indeterminate or obscure.

Thus, by a view of the words ending in *ity* or *ety*, I find the accent invariably placed on the preceding syllable, as in *diver'sity*, *congru'ity*, &c. On a closer inspection, I find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable, when no consonant intervenes, pronounced long, as *de'ity*, *pi'ety*, &c.; a nearer observation shows me, that if a consonant intervene, every vowel in this syllable but *a* contracts itself, and is pronounced short, as *sever'ity*, *curios'ity*, *impu'nity*, &c. and therefore that *chastity* and *obscenity* ought to be pronounced with the penultimate vowel short, and not as in *chaste* and *obscene*, as we frequently hear them. I find too, that even *a* contracts itself before two consonants, as *cur'vity* *taciturn'ity*, &c. and that *scarcity* and *rarity* (for whose irregularity good reasons may be given) are the only exceptions to this rule throughout the language. And thus we have a series of near seven hundred words, the accentuation of which, as well as the quantity of the accented vowel, are reduced to two or three simple rules.

The same uniformity of accentuation and quantity may be observed in the first syllable of those words which have the accent on the third, as *dem-on'stra'tion*, *dim-i-nu'tion*, *lu-cu-bra'tion*,* &c. where we evidently perceive a stress on the first syllable shortening every vowel but *u*, and this in every word throughout the language, except where two consonants follow the *u*, as in *cur-vi-li'te'ar*; or where two vowels follow the consonant that succeeds any other vowel in the first syllable, as *de-vo'u'tion*; or, lastly, where the word is not evidently of our own composition, as *re-con-try'*: but as *u* in the first syllable of a word, having the accent on the third, has the same tendency to length and openness as was observable when it preceded the termination *ity*, I find it necessary to separate it from the consonant in *ba-ty-ra'eous*, which I have never heard pronounced, as well as in *lu-cu-bra'tion*, which I have, and this from no pretended agreement with the quantity of the Latin words these are derived from; for, in the former word, the *a* is doubtful: but, from the general system of quantity I see adopted in English pronunciation, this only will direct an English ear with certainty; for, though we may sometimes place the accent on words we borrow from the Greek or Latin on the same syllable as in those languages, as *acumen*, *legi'sac*, &c.; say, though we sometimes adopt the accent of the original with every word of the same termination we derive from it, as *affidu'ity*, *vidu'ity*, &c. yet the quantity of the accented vowel is so often contrary to that of the Latin and Greek, that not a shadow of a rule can be drawn, in this point, from these languages to ours†. Thus, in the letter in question in the Latin *accumulo*, *dubius*, *tumor*, &c. the first *a* is every where short; but in the English words *accumulate*, *dubious*, *tumor*, every where long. *Nuptialis*, *murmur*, *turbulentus*, &c. where the *u* in the first syllable in Latin is long, we as constantly pronounce it short in *nuptial*, *murmur*, *turbulent*, &c. Nor indeed can we wonder that a different economy of quantity is observable in the ancient and modern languages, as in the former,

* See Principles, No. 524, 527, 530.

† See Principles, No. 544, 545.

former, two consonants almost always lengthen the preceding vowel, and in the latter as constantly shorten it. Thus, without arguing in a vicious circle, we find, that as a division of the generality of words, as they are actually pronounced, gives us the general laws of syllabication, so these laws, once understood, direct us in the division of such words as we have never heard actually pronounced, and consequently to the true pronunciation of them. For these operations, like cause and effect, reflect mutually a light on each other, and prove, that by nicely observing the path which custom in language has once taken, we can more than guess at the line she must keep in a similar case, where her footsteps are not quite so discernible. So true is the observation of Scaliger : *Ita omnibus in rebus certissima ratione sibi ipsa respondet natura.* De causis Ling. Lat.

Rules to be observed by the Natives of IRELAND in order to obtain a just Pronunciation of English.

AS Mr. Sheridan was a native of Ireland, and had the best opportunities of understanding those peculiarities of pronunciation which obtain there, I shall extract his observations on that subject as the best general direction, and add a few of my own, by way of supplement, which I hope will render this article of instruction still more complete.

The reader will be pleased to take notice, that as I have made a different arrangement of the vowels, and have adopted a notation different from Mr. Sheridan, I am obliged to make use of different figures to mark the vowels, but still such as perfectly correspond to his.

"The chief mistakes made by the Irish in pronouncing English, lie for the most part in the sounds of the two first vowels, *a* and *e*; the former being generally sounded *â*, by the Irish, as in the word *bâr*, in most words where it is pronounced *â*, as in *day*, by the English. Thus the Irish say, *pâtron*, *mâtron*, the vowel *â* having the same sound as in the word *fâther*; whilst the English pronounce them as if written *paytron*, *maytron*. The following rule, strictly attended to, will rectify this mistake through the whole language.

"When the vowel *a* finishes a syllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced *â* [day] by the English. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language to be found in the words *fâther*, *papâ*, *mamâ*. The Irish may think also the word *rather* an exception, as well as *fâther*; and so it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it rather, laying the accent on the vowel *a*; but in the English pronunciation the consonant *th* is taken into the first syllable, as thus, *rath'er*, which makes the difference.

"Whenever a consonant follows the vowel *a* in the same syllable, and the accent is on the consonant, the vowel *a* has always its fourth sound, as *hât*, *mân*; as also the same sound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as *far*, *bâr*, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewise when it precedes *l*, as *bâlm*, *psâlm*. The Irish, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure, as if they were written *barum*, *psarum*, *quarum*, *carum*, &c. In the third sound of *a*, marked by different combinations of vowels or consonants, such as *au*, in *Paul*; *aw*, in *law*; *all*, in *call*; *ald*, in *bald*; *alk*, in *talk*, &c. the Irish make no mistake, except in that of *law*, as before mentioned.

"The second vowel, *e*, is for the most part sounded *ee* by the English, when the accent is upon it; whilst the Irish in most words give it the sound of slender *â*, as in *bate*. This sound of *ê* [ee] is marked by different combinations of vowels, such as *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two last combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Irish never mistake; such as in *meet*, *seem*, *field*, *leave*, &c.; but in all the others, they almost universally change the sound of *ê* into *â*. Thus in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words *tea*, *sea*, *please*, as if they were spelt *tay*, *say*, *plays*; instead of *tee*, *see*, *please*. The English constantly give this sound to *ea* whenever the accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words, *great*, *a pear*, *a bear*, *to bear*, *to forbear*, *to swear*, *to tear*, *to wear*. In all which the *e* has the sound of *â* in *hâte*. For want of knowing these exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these words as if spelt *greet*, *beer*, *swear*, &c.

" *Ei* is also founded *ee* by the English, and as *á* by the Irish ; thus the word *deceit*, *receive*, are pronounced by them as if written *desáte*, *resáve*. *Ei* is always founded *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, *feign*, *deign*, &c.; as also in the words *rein* (of a bridle), *rein* deer, *vein*, *drain*, *veil*, *beir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

" The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the same syllable, when accented, have the sound of *ee*, as in the words *suprême*, *sincère*, *replète*. This rule is almost universally broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such words as if written *suprâme*, *sinsère*, *replâte*, &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the English pronunciation, which are the words *there*, *where*.

" In the way of marking this sound, by a double *e*, as thus *ee*, as the Irish never make any mistakes, the best method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of these several combinations is, to suppose that *ea*, *ei*, and *e*, attended by a final mute *e*, are all spelt with a double *e*. or *ee*.

" *Ey* is always founded like *á* by the English, when the accent is upon it ; as in the words *prey*, *convey*, pronounced *pray*, *convay*. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words *key* and *ley* founded *kee*, *lee*. The Irish, in attempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same sound to *ey*, as usually belongs to *ei* ; thus for *prey*, *convey*, they say *prec*, *convec*.

" A strict observation of these few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will enable the well-educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the same way as the more polished part of the inhabitants of England do, so far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the sound of *i*, which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar* : where, likewise, the only difference in pronouncing any of the consonants has been pointed out ; which is, the thickening the sounds of *d* and *t*, in certain situations ; and an easy method proposed of correcting this habit.†

" In order to complete the whole, I shall now give a list of such detached words, that do not come under any of the above rules, as are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England.

Irish

* " Vide p. 11, where the true manner of pronouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out ; the Irish pronouncing it much in the same manner as the French.

† " The letter *d* has always the same sound by those who pronounce English well ; but the Provincials, particularly the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, in many words thicken the sound by a mixture of breath. Thus, though they sound the *d* right in the positive *loud* and *broad*, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aspiration, and sound it as if it were written *loudber*, *broadber*. This vicious pronunciation is produced by pushing the tongue forward so as to touch the teeth in forming that sound: and the way so cure it is easy ; for as they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word *loud*, let them rest a little upon that syllable, keeping the tongue in the position of forming *d*, and then let them separate it from the upper gum without pushing it forward, and the sound *der* will be produced of course ; for the organ being left in the position of founding *d* at the end of the syllable *loud*, is necessarily in the position of forming the same *d* in uttering the last syllable, unless it makes a new movement, as in the case of protruding it so as to touch the teeth. This letter is sometimes, though not often, quiescent, as in the words *bandkerchief*, *bandsome*, *bandset*.

" In pronouncing the letter *t* the Irish and other Provincials thicken the sound, as was before mentioned with regard to the *d* ; for *better*, they say *ketter* ; for *utter*, *uttter* ; and so on in all words of that structure. This faulty manner arises from the same cause that was mentioned as affecting the sound of the *d* ; I mean the protruding of the tongue so as to touch the teeth, and is curable only in the same way."

<i>Irish pron.</i>	<i>English pron.</i>	<i>Irish pron.</i>	<i>English pron.</i>
ché'ersul	chér'ful	lénth ('length)	lénkth
fé'arful	fér'ful	strùv (<i>stroke</i>)	stròve
dòòr	dòre	drùv (<i>drove</i>)	d'òve
flòòr	flòre	tén'ure	té'nure
gàpe	gàpe	tén'able	té'nable
gèth'er (<i>gather</i>)	gáth'er	wiáth	wráth
béard	bérd	wráth (<i>wrath</i>)	wróth
báill	búll	fá'rewel	fár'wel
bá'fh	búsh	ròde	ròd
pá'fh	púsh	stròde	stròd
púll	púll	shòne	shòn
púl'pit	púl'pit	shisim (<i>schism</i>)	zísim
cálf	cálf	whé'refore	whér'fore
kétch (<i>catch</i>)	cáth	thé'refore	thér'fore
còarse (<i>coarse</i>)	còarse	bréth (<i>breath</i>)	brédth
còurse (<i>course</i>)	còarse	cowld (<i>cold</i>)	còld
còurt	còurt	bowld (<i>bold</i>)	bòld
malé'cious	malish'us	còl'fer	cò'fer
púdding	púdding	endá'avour	endèv'ur
quósh (<i>quash</i>)	quásh	fút (<i>foot</i>)	fút
lèzh'ur (<i>leisure</i>)	lé'zhur	misché'evous	mis'chivous
clá'mour	clám'mur	ln'ion (<i>onion</i>)	ùn'nyun
Mé'kil (<i>Michael</i>)	Mí'kel	pút	pút
dròth (<i>drought</i>)	drouth	rétsh (<i>reach</i>)	réach
sárch (<i>fearch</i>)	sérch	sqúá'dron	sqúód'run
sòurce (<i>source</i>)	sòrce	záa'lous	zél'lus
cúshion	cúshion	záa'lot	zél'lut
stréngth (<i>strength</i>)	strénkth		

"These, after the closest attention, are all the words, not included in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ from those of England."

I shall make no observations on the accuracy of this list, but desire my reader to observe, that the strongest characteristics of the pronunciation of Ireland is the rough jarring pronunciation of the letter *R*, and the aspiration or rough breathing before all the accented vowels. (For the true sound of *R*, see that letter in the Principles, No. 419.) And for the rough breathing or aspiration of the vowels, the pupil should be told not to bring the voice suddenly from the breast, but to speak, as it were, from the mouth only.

It may be observed too, that the natives of Ireland pronounce *rm* at the end of a word so distinctly as to form two separate syllables. Thus *form* and *farm* seem sounded by them as if written *flaw-rum*, *fa-rum*; while the English sound the *r* so soft and so close to the *m*, that it seems pronounced nearly as if written *flawm*, *faum*.

Nearly the same observations are applicable to *lm*. When these letters end a word, they are, in Ireland, pronounced at such a distance, that *belm* and *realm* sound as if written *hel-um* and *real-um*; but in England the *l* and *m* are pronounced as close as possible, and so as to form but one syllable. To remedy this, it will be necessary for the pupil to make a collection of words terminating with these consonants, and to practise them over till a true pronunciation is acquired.

Rules

Rules to be observed by the Natives of SCOTLAND for attaining a just Pronunciation of English.

THAT pronunciation which distinguishes the inhabitants of Scotland is of a very different kind from that of Ireland, and may be divided into the quantity, quality, and accentuation of the vowels. With respect to quantity, it may be observed, that the Scotch pronounce almost all their accented vowels long. Thus, if I am not mistaken, they would pronounce *habit*, *bay-bit*; *tepid*, *tee-pid*; *sinner*, *see-ner*; *conscious*, *con-scus*; and *subject*, *soob-ject* :* it is not pretended, however, that every accented vowel is so pronounced, but that such a pronunciation is very general, and particularly of the *i*. This vowel is short in English pronunciation, where the other vowels are long; thus, *evan-sion*, *adhesion*, *emotion*, *confusion*, have the *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, long; and in these instances the Scotch would pronounce them like the English; but in *vision*, *decision*, &c. where the English pronounce the *i* short, the Scotch lengthen this letter by pronouncing it like *ee*, as if the words were written *vee-sion*, *decree-sion*, &c. and this peculiarity is universal. The best way, therefore, to correct this, will be to make a collection of the most usual words which have the vowels short, and to pronounce them daily till a habit is formed. See Principles, No. 507.

With respect to the quality of the vowels, it may be observed, that the inhabitants of Scotland are apt to pronounce the *a* like *aw*, where the English give it the slender sound: thus *Satan*, is pronounced *Sawtan*, and *fatal*, *faw-tal*. It may be remarked too, that the Scotch give this sound to the *a* preceded by *w*, according to the general rule, without attending to the exceptions, Principles, No. 88; and thus, instead of making *wax*, *wasi*, and *twang*, rhyme with *tax*, *shast*, and *hang*, they pronounce them so as to rhyme with *box*, *jost*, and *song*. The short *e* in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, &c. borders too much upon the English sound of *a*, in *bad*, *lad*, *mad*, &c. and the short *i* in *bid*, *lid*, *rid*, too much on the English sound of *e* in *bed*, *led*, *red*. To correct this error, it would be useful to collect the long and short sounds of these vowels, and to pronounce the long ones first, and to shorten them by degrees till they are perfectly short; at the same time preserving the radical sound of the vowel in both. Thus the correspondent long sounds to the *e* in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, are *bade*, *fade*, *rade*; and that of the short *i* in *bid*, *lid*, *rid*, are *bead*, *lead*, *reed*; and the former of these classes will naturally lead the ear to the true sound of the latter, the only difference

* That this is the general mode of pronouncing these words in Scotland, is indisputable: and it is highly probable that the Scotch have preserved the old English pronunciation, from which the English themselves have insensibly departed. Dr. Hicks observed long ago, that the Scotch *saxoniſed* in their language much more than the English; and it is scarcely to be doubted that a situation nearer to the Continent, and a greater commercial intercourse with other nations, made the English admit of numberless changes which never extended to Scotland. About the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Greek and Latin languages were cultivated, and the pedantry of shewing an acquaintance with them became fashionable, it is not improbable that an alteration in the quantity of many words took place; for as in Latin almost every vowel before a single consonant is short, so in English almost every vowel in the same situation was supposed to be long, or our ancestors would not have doubled the consonant in the participles of verbs to prevent the preceding vowel from lengthening. But when once this affectation of Latinity was adopted, it is no wonder it should extend beyond its principles, and shorten several vowels in English, because they were short in the original Latin; and in this manner, perhaps, might the diversity between the quantity of the English and the Scotch pronunciation arise, (542) (543). See DRAMA.

reference lying in the quantity. The short *o* in *not, lodge, got, &c.* is apt to slide into the short *u*, as if the words were written *nut, ludge, gut, &c.* To rectify this, it should be remembered, that this *o* is the short sound of *oo*, and ought to have the radical sound of the deep *u* in *ball*. Thus the radical sound corresponding to the *o* in *not, cot, got*, is found in *naught, caught, sought, &c.*; and these long sounds, like the former, should be abbreviated into the short ones. But what will tend greatly to clear the difficulty will be, to remember that only those words which are collected in the Principles, No 165, have the *o* sounded like short *u* when the accent is upon it: and with respect to *u* in *ball, fall, pull, &c.* it may be observed, that the pronunciation peculiar to the English is only found in the words enumerated, Principles, No. 174.

In addition to what has been said, it may be observed, that *oo* in *food, mood, noon, soon, &c.* which ought always to have a long sound, is generally shortened in Scotland to that middle sound of the *u* in *bull*: and it must be remembered, that *wool, wood, good, blood, stood, foot*, are the only words where this sound of *oo* ought to take place.

The accentuation, both in Scotland and Ireland, (if by accentuation we mean the stress, and not the kind of stress) is so much the same as that of England, that I cannot recollect many words in which they differ. Indeed if it were not so, the verification of each country would be different: for as English verse is formed by accent or stress, if this accent or stress were upon different syllables in different countries, what is verse in England would not be verse in Scotland or Ireland; and this sufficiently shows how very indefinitely the word accent is generally used.

Mr. Elphinstone, who must be allowed to be a competent judge in this case, tells us, that in Scotland they pronounce *silence, bias, canvas, sentence, triumph, comfort, salace, construe, refuse, respite, govern, barasti, ransack, cancel*, with the accent on the last syllable instead of the first. To this list may be added the word *menace*, which they pronounce as if written *menási*; and though they place the accent on the last syllable of *canal*, like the English, they broaden the *a* in the last syllable, as if the word were spelt *canawl*. It may be farther observed, that they place an accent on the comparative adverb *as*, in the phrases *as much, as little, as many, as great, &c.* while the English, except in some very particular emphatical cases, lay no stress on this word, but pronounce these phrases like words of two or three syllables without any accent on the first.

But besides the mispronunciation of single words, there is a tone of voice with which these words are accompanied, that distinguishes a native of Ireland or Scotland as much as an improper sound of the letters. This is vulgarly, and, if it does not mean stress only, but the kind of stress, I think, not improperly called the accent*. For though there is an asperity in the Irish dialect, and a drawl in the Scotch, independent of the slides or inflections they make use of, yet it may with confidence be affirmed, that much of the peculiarity which distinguishes these dialects may be reduced to a predominant use of one of these slides. Let any one who has sufficiently studied the speaking voice to distinguish the slides, observe the pronunciation of an Irishman and a Scotchman who have much of the dialect of their country, and he will find that the former abounds with the falling, and the latter with the rising inflection†; and if this

c

is

* See this more fully exemplified in Elements of Elocution, Vol. II. page 13.

† Or rather the rising circumflex. For an explanation of this inflection, see Rhetorical Grammar, third edition, page 79.

is the case, a teacher, if he understands these slides, ought to direct his instruction so as to remedy the imperfection. But as avoiding the wrong, and seizing the right at the same instant, is, perhaps, too great a task for human powers, I would advise a native of Ireland, who has much of the accent, to pronounce almost all his words, and end all his sentences, with the rising slide; and a Scotchman in the same manner, to use the falling inflection; this will, in some measure, counteract the natural propensity, and bids fairer for bringing the pupil to that nearly equal mixture of both slides which distinguishes the English speaker, than endeavouring at first to catch the agreeable variety. For this purpose the teacher ought to pronounce all the single words in the lesson with the falling inflection to a Scotchman, and with the rising to an Irishman; and should frequently give the pauses in a sentence the same inflections to each of these pupils, where he would vary them to a native of England. But while the human voice remains unstudied, there is little expectation that this distinction of the slides should be applied to these useful purposes.

Besides a peculiarity of inflection, which I take to be a falling circumflex, directly opposite to that of the Scotch, the Welch pronounce the sharp consonants and aspirations instead of the flat. (See Principles. No. 29, 41.) Thus for *big* they say *pi:k*; for *blood*, *ploot*; and for *good*, *coot*. Instead of *virtue* and *vice*, they say *firtue* and *fice*; instead of *zeal* and *praise*, they say *seal* and *pruce*; instead of *these* and *those*, they say *thece* and *thoce*; and instead of *azure* and *osier*, they say *aysher* and *osher*; and for *jail*, *chail*. Thus there are nine distinct consonant sounds which, to the Welch, are entirely useless. To speak with propriety, therefore, the Welch ought for some time to pronounce the flat consonants and aspirations only; that is, they ought not only to pronounce them where the letters require the flat sound but even where they require the sharp sound; this will be the best way to acquire a habit; and when this is once done, a distinction will be easily made, and a just pronunciation more readily acquired.

There is scarcely any part of England remote from the capital where a different system of pronunciation does not prevail. As in Wales they pronounce the sharp consonants for the flat, so in Somersetshire they pronounce many of the flat instead of the sharp: thus for *Somersetshire*, they say *Zomersefsbire*; for *father*, *vaiber*; for *think*, *rink*; and for *sure*, *zsure*.*

There are dialects peculiar to Cornwall, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and every distant county in England; but as a consideration of these would lead to a detail too minute for the present occasion, I shall conclude these remarks with a few observations on the peculiarities of my countrymen, the Cockneys; who, as they are the models of pronunciation to the distant provinces, ought to be the more scrupulously correct.

FIRST FAULT OF THE LONDONERS.—Pronouncing *s* indistinctly after *t*.

The letter *s* after *t*, from the very difficulty of its pronunciation, is often sounded inarticulately. The inhabitants of London, of the lower order, cut the knot, and pronounce it in a distinct syllable, as if *e* were before it; but this is to be avoided as the greatest blemish in speaking: the three last letters in *post*, *fist*, *mist*, &c. must all be distinctly heard in one syllable, and without permitting the letters to coalesce. For the acquiring of this sound, it will be proper to select nouns that end in *t* or *te*; to form them into plurals, and pronounce them forcibly and distinctly every day. The same may be observed of the third person of verbs ending in *t* or *tes*, as *perfsist*, *wastes*, *hastes*, &c.

SECOND

* See the word CHANGE.

SECOND FAULT.—*Pronouncing w for v, and inversely.*

The pronunciation of *v* for *w*, and more frequently of *w* for *v*, among the inhabitants of London, and those not always of the lower order, is a blemish of the first magnitude. The difficulty of remedying this defect is the greater, as the cure of one of these mistakes has a tendency to promote the other.

Thus, if you are very careful to make a pupil pronounce *veal* and *vinegar*, not as if written *weal* and *winegar*, you will find him very apt to pronounce *wine* and *wind*, as if written *vine* and *vind*. The only method of rectifying this habit seems to be this: Let the pupil select from a Dictionary, not only all the words that begin with *v*, but as many as he can of those that have this letter in any other part. Let him be told to bite his under lip while he is sounding the *v* in those words, and to practise this every day till he pronounces the *v* properly at first sight; then, and not till then, let him pursue the same method with the *w*; which he must be directed to pronounce by a pouting out of the lips without suffering them to touch the teeth. Thus by giving all the attention to only one of these letters at a time, and fixing by habit the true sound of that, we shall at last find both of them reduced to their proper pronunciation, in a shorter time than by endeavouring to rectify them both at once.

THIRD FAULT.—*Not sounding h after w.*

The aspirate *h* is often sunk, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between *while* and *wile*, *whet* and *wet*, *where* and *were*, &c. The best method to rectify this, is to collect all the words of this description from a Dictionary, and write them down; and instead of the *wh*, to begin them with *hoo* in a distinct syllable, and so to pronounce them. Thus, let *while* be written and sounded *hoo-ile*; *whet*, *hoo-et*; *where*, *hoo-are*; *whip*, *hoo-ip*, &c. This is no more, as Dr. Lowth observes, than placing the *a* pirate in its true position before the *w*, as it is in the Saxon, which the words come from; where we may observe, that though we have altered the orthography of our ancestors, we have still preserved their pronunciation.

FOURTH FAULT.—*Not sounding h where it ought to be sounded, and inversely.*

A still worse habit than the last prevails, chiefly among the people of London, that of sinking the *h* at the beginning of words where it ought to be sounded, and of sounding it, either where it is not seen, or where it ought to be sunk. This we not unfrequently hear, especially among children, *heart* pronounced *art*, and *arm*, *barm*. This is a vice perfectly similar to that of pronouncing the *v* for the *w*, and the *w* for the *v*, and requires a similar method to correct it.

As there are so very few words in the language where the initial *h* is sunk, we may select these from the rest, and without setting the pupil right when he mispronounces these, or when he prefixes *h* improperly to other words, we may make him pronounce all the words where *h* is sounded, till he has almost forgot there are any words pronounced otherwise: then he may go over those words to which he improperly prefixes the *h*, and those where the *h* is seen but not sounded, without any danger of an interchange. As these latter words are but few, I shall subjoin a catalogue of them for the use of the learner: *heir*, *heirers*, *herb*, *herbage*, *honest*, *honesty*, *honestly*, *honour*, *honourable*, *honourably*, *hospital*, *hospiter*, *hour*, *hourly*, *humble*, *humblly*, *bumbles*, *humour*, *humorist*, *humorous*, *humorously*, *humorisme*:

humorisme : where we may observe, that *humour* and its compounds not only sink the *h*, but sound the *u* like the pronoun *you*, or the noun *yew*, as if written *yewmour*, *yewmorous*, &c.

Thus I have endeavoured to correct some of the more glaring errors of my countrymen, who, with all their faults, are still upon the whole the best pronouncers of the English language : for though the pronunciation of London is certainly erroneous in many words, yet, upon being compared with that of any other place, it is undoubtedly the best ; that is, not only the best by courtesy, and because it happens to be the pronunciation of the capital, but the best by a better title, that of being more generally received ; or, in other words, though the people of London are erroneous in the pronunciation of many words, the inhabitants of every other place are erroneous in many more. Nay, harsh as the sentence may seem, those at a considerable distance from the capital do not only mispronounce many words taken separately, but they scarcely pronounce with purity a single word, syllable, or letter. Thus, if the short sound of the letter *u* in *trunk*, *funk*, &c. differ from the sound of that letter in the northern parts of England, where they sound it like the *u* in *bull*, and nearly as if the words were written *troont*, *foont*, &c. it necessarily follows that every word where the second sound of that letter occurs must by those provincials be mispronounced

But though the inhabitants of London have this manifest advantage over all the other inhabitants of the island, they have the disadvantage of being more disgraced by their peculiarities than any other people. The grand difference between the metropolis and the provinces is, that people of education in London are generally free from the vices of the vulgar ; but the best educated people in the provinces, if constantly resident there, are sure to be strongly tinctured with the dialect of the country in which they live. Hence it is, that the vulgar pronunciation of London, though not half so erroneous as that of Scotland, Ireland, or any of the provinces, is, to a person of correct taste, a thousand times more offensive and disgusting.

DIRECTIONS

DIRECTIONS to FOREIGNERS,

In order to attain a Knowledge of the Marks in this Dictionary, and to acquire a right Pronunciation of every Word in the English Language.

As the sounds of the vowels are different in different languages, it would be endless to bring parallel sounds from the various languages of Europe; but, as the French is so generally understood upon the Continent, if we can reduce the sounds of the English letters to those of the French, we shall render the pronunciation of our language very generally attainable: and this, it is presumed, will be pretty accurately accomplished by observing the following directions:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
a	bi	ci	di	i	ef	dgi	etcb	ai	djé	qué	ell	em	en	o	pi	kiou	arr

S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
efs	ti	iou	vi	dobiou	ex	ouai	zedd

The French have all our vowel sounds, and will therefore find the pronunciation of them very easy. The only difficulty they will meet with seems to be *i*, which, though demonstrably composed of two successive sounds, has passed for a simple vowel with a very competent judge of English pronunciation.* The reason is, these two sounds are pronounced so closely together as to require some attention to discover their component parts: this attention Mr. Sheridan† never gave, or he would not have told us that this diphthong is a compound of our fullest and slenderest sounds *â* and *ê*; the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. Now nothing is more certain than the inaccuracy of this definition. The third sound of *a*, which is perfectly equivalent to the third sound of *o*, when combined with the first sound of *e*, must inevitably form the diphthong in *boy*, *joy* &c. and not the diphthongal sound of the vowel *i* in *idle*, and the personal pronoun *I*; this double sound will, upon a close examination, be found to be composed of the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and the first sound of *e*, pronounced as closely together as possible‡; and for the exactness of this definition, I appeal to every just English ear in the kingdom.

The other diphthongal vowel *u* is composed of the French *i*, pronounced as closely as possible to their diphthong *ou*, or the English *êê* and *ô*, perfectly equivalent to the sound the French would give to the letters *you*, and which is exactly the sound the English give to the plural of the second personal pronoun.

The diphthong *ai* or *oy* is composed of the French *â* and *i*; thus *toy* and *boy* would be exactly expressed to a Frenchman by writing them *t:â* and *b:â*.

The diphthongs *ou* and *ow*, when sounded like *ou*, are composed of the French

* Nares, Elements of Orthœpy, page 2.

† See Section III. of his Profœdial Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary.

‡ Holder, the most philosophical and accurate investigator of the formation and powers of the letters, says: "Our vulgar *i*, as in *file*, seems to be such a diphthong or rather syllable, or part of a syllable) composed of *a*, *i*, or *e*, *i*, and not a simple original vowel." Elements of speech, page 95.

Dr. Wallis, speaking of the long English *i*, says it is sounded "eodem ferè modo quo Gallicum *ai* in vocibus *maie*, *maius*; *paie*, *panis*, &c. Nempe sonum habet compositum ex Gallicorum *â* *fœminino* & *i* *vel* *y*." Grammatica Lingue Anglicanæ, pag. 48.

French *é* and the diphthong *ou*; and the English sounds of *thou* and *now* may be expressed to a Frenchman by spelling them *thâou* and *nâou*.

W is no more than the French diphthong *ou*; thus *West* is equivalent to *Ouest*, and *wall* to *ouâll*.

T is perfectly equivalent to the French letter of that name, and may be supplied by *i*; thus *yoke*, *you*, &c. is expressed by *ioké*, *iou*, &c.

J, or *I* consonant, must be pronounced by prefixing *d* to the French *j*: thus *jay*, *joy*, &c. sound to a Frenchman as if spelled *djé*, *djai*, &c. If any difficulty be found in forming this combination of sounds, it will be removed by pronouncing the *d*, *ed*, and spelling these words *edjé*, *edjai*, &c.

Ch, in English words not derived from the Greek, Latin, or French, is pronounced as if *t* were prefixed; thus the sound of *chair*, *cheese*, *chain*, &c. would be understood by a Frenchman if the words were written *tchère*, *tchine*, *tchéne*.

Sh in English is expressed by *ch* in French; thus *shame*, *share*, &c. would be spelled by a Frenchman *chême*, *chère*, &c.

The ringing sound *ng* in *long*, *song*, &c. may be perfectly conceived by a pupil who can pronounce the French word *Encore*, as the first syllable of this word is exactly correspondent to the sound in those English words; and for the formation of it, see Principles, No. 57; also the word *ENCORE*.

But the greatest difficulty every foreigner finds in pronouncing English, is the hissing consonant *th*. This, it may be observed, has, like the other consonants, a sharp and flat sound; sharp as in *thin*, *bath*; flat as in *that*, *with*. To acquire a true pronunciation of this difficult combination, it may be proper to begin with those words where it is initial: and first, let the pupil protrude his tongue a little way beyond the teeth, and press it between them as if going to bite the tip of it; while this is doing, if he wishes to pronounce *thin*, let him hiss as if to sound the letter *s*; and after the hiss, let him draw back his tongue within his teeth, and pronounce the preposition *in*, and thus will the word *thin* be perfectly pronounced. If he would pronounce *that*, let him place the tongue between the teeth as before; and while he is hissing as to sound the letter *s*, let him withdraw his tongue into his mouth, and immediately pronounce the preposition *at*. To pronounce this combination when final in *bath*, let him pronounce *ba*, and protrude the tongue beyond the teeth, pressing the tongue with them, and hissing as if to sound *s*; if he would pronounce *with*, let him first form *wi*, put the tongue in the same position as before, and hiss as if to sound *s*. It will be proper to make the pupil dwell some time with the tongue beyond the teeth in order to form a habit, and to pronounce daily some words out of a Dictionary beginning and ending with these letters.

These directions, it is presumed, if properly attended to, will be sufficient to give such Foreigners as understand French, and have not access to a master, a competent knowledge of English pronunciation; but to render the sounds of the vowels marked by figures in this Dictionary still more easily to be comprehended, with those English words which exemplify the sounds of the vowels, I have associated such French words as have vowels exactly corresponding to them, and which immediately convey the true English pronunciation. These should be committed to memory, or written down and held in his hand while the pupil is inspecting the Dictionary.

Perhaps the greatest advantage to foreigners and provincials will be derived from the classification of words of a similar sound, and drawing the line between the general rule and the exception. This has been an arduous task; but it is hoped the benefit arising from it will amply repay it. When the numerous varieties of sounds annexed to vowels, diphthongs, and consonants,

be scattered without bounds, a learner is bewildered and discouraged from attempting to distinguish them; but when they are all classed, arranged, and enumerated, the variety seems less, the number smaller, and the distinction easier. What an inextricable labyrinth do the diphthongs *ea* and *ou* form as they lie loose in the language! but classed and arranged as we find them, No. 226, &c. and 313, &c. the confusion vanishes, they become much less formidable, and a learner has it in his power, by repeating them daily to become master of them all in a very little time.

The English accent is often an unsurmountable obstacle to foreigners, as the rules for it are so various, and the exceptions so numerous; but let the Inspector consult the article Accent in the Principles, particularly No. 492, 505, 506, &c. and he will soon perceive how much of our language is regularly accented, and how much that which is irregular is facilitated by an enumeration of the greater number of exceptions.

But scarcely any method will be so useful for gaining the English accent as the reading of verse. This will naturally lead the ear to the right accentuation; and though a different position of the accent is frequently to be met with in the beginning of a verse, there is a sufficient regularity to render the pronouncing of verse a powerful means of obtaining such a distinction of force and feebleness as is commonly called the accent: for it may be observed, that a foreigner is no less distinguishable by placing an accent upon certain words to which the English give no stress, than by placing the stress upon a wrong syllable. Thus if a foreigner, when he calls for bread at table, by saying, *give me some bread*, lays an equal stress upon every word, though every word should be pronounced with its exact sound, we immediately perceive he is not a native. An Englishman would pronounce these four words like two, with the accent on the first syllable of the first, and on the last syllable of the last, as if written *gíve me somebréd*; or rather *gíve me sumbréd*; or more commonly, though vulgarly, *gímmé somebréd*. Verse may sometimes induce a foreigner, as it does sometimes injudicious natives, to lay the accent on a syllable in long words which ought to have none, as in a couplet of Pope's Essay on Criticism:

"False eloquence, like the prismatic glass,
"Its gaudy colour spreads on every place."

Here a foreigner would be apt to place an accent on the last syllable of *eloquence* as well as the first, which would be certainly wrong; but this fault is so trifling, when compared with that of laying the accent on the second syllable, that it almost vanishes from observation; and this misaccentuation, verse will generally guard him from. The reading of verse, therefore, will, if I am not mistaken, be found a powerful regulator, both of accent and emphasis.

C O N T E N T S

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THE First Principles or Elements of Pronunciation are Letters.

Roman.	Italick.	Name.
A a	A a	a
B b	B b	bee
C c	C c	see
D d	D d	dee
E e	E e	e
F f	F f	eff
G g	G g	jee
H h	H h	aitch
I i	I i	i or eye
J j	J j	j consonant, or jay
K k	K k	kay
L l	L l	el
M m	M m	em
N n	N n	en
O o	O o	o
P p	P p	pec
Q q	Q q	cue
R r	R r	ar
S s	S s	ess
T t	T t	tee
U u	U u	u or you
V v	V v	v consonant, or vee
W w	W w	double u
X x	X x	ekt
Y y	Y y	wy
Z z	Z z	zed, or izzard, (483)

4. In considering the sounds of these first principles of language, we find that some are so simple and unmixed, that there is nothing required but the opening of the mouth to make them understood, and to form different sounds. Whence they have the names of *vowels* or *voices* or *vocal sounds*. On the contrary,

rary, we find that there are others, whose pronunciation depends on the particular application and use of every part of the mouth, as the teeth, the lips, the tongue, the palate, &c. which yet cannot make any one perfect sound but by their union with those vocal sounds; and these are called *consonants*, or letters sounding with other letters.

Definition of Vowels and Consonants.

5. Vowels are generally reckoned to be five in number, namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; *y* and *w* are called vowels when they end a syllable or word, and consonants when they begin one.

6. The definition of a vowel, as little liable to exception as any, seems to be the following: A vowel is a simple sound formed by a continued effusion of the breath, and a certain conformation of the mouth, without any alteration in the position, or any motion in the organ of speech, from the moment the vocal sound commences till it ends.

7. A consonant may be defined to be, an interruption of the effusion of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to each other.

8. Agreeably to this definition, vowels may be divided into two kinds, the simple and compound. The simple *a, e, o*, are those which are formed by one conformation of the organs only; that is, the organs remain exactly in the same position at the end as at the beginning of the letter; whereas in the compound vowels *i* and *u*, the organs alter their position before the letter is completely sounded; nay, these letters, when commencing a syllable, do not only require a different position of the organs in order to form them perfectly, but demand such an application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, as is inconsistent with the nature of a pure vowel; for the first of these letters, *i*, when sounded alone, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, is a real diphthong, composed of the sounds of *a* in *father*, and of *e* in *the*, exactly correspondent to the sound of the noun *eye*; and when this letter commences a syllable, as in *min-ion*, *pin-ion*, &c. the sound of *e* with which it terminates is squeezed into a consonant sound, like the double *e* heard in *queen*, different from the simple sound of that letter in *queen*, and this squeezed sound in the commencing *i* makes it exactly similar to *y* in the same situation; which, by all grammarians, is acknowledged to be a consonant*. The latter of these compound vowels, *u*, when initial, and not shortened by a consonant, commences with this squeezed sound of *e* equivalent to the *y*, and ends with a sound given to *oo* in *too* and *coo*, which makes its name in the alphabet exactly similar to the

* How is accurate a grammarian as Dr. Lowth could pronounce so definitively on the nature of *y*, and insist on its being always a vowel, can only be accounted for by considering the little attention which is generally paid to this part of grammar. His words are these:

"The same sound which we express by the initial *y*, our Saxon ancestors in many instances expressed by the vowel *i*; as *cowen*, *year*; and by the vowel *i*; as *iw*, *yew*; *iung*, *young*. In the words *yew* the initial *y* has precisely the same sound with *i* in the words *yew*, *lieu*, *adieu*: the *i* is acknowledged to be a vowel in these latter; how then can the *y*, which has the very same sound, possibly be a consonant in the former? Its initial sound is generally like that of *i* in *shire*, or *scarcely*; it is formed by the opening of the mouth without any motion or contact of the parts: in a word, it has every property of a vowel, and not one of a consonant." *Introduct.* to *Eng. Gram.* page 3.

Thus far the learned bishop; who has too fixed a fame to suffer any diminution by a mistake in sounding a part of literature as this: but it may be asked, if *y* has every property of a vowel and not one of a consonant, why, when it begins a word, does it not admit of the euphonia article as before it?

the pronoun *you*†. If, therefore, the common definition of a vowel be just, these two letters are so far from being simple vowels, that they may more properly be called semi-consonant diphthongs.

9. That *y* and *w* are consonants when they begin a word, and vowels when they end one, is generally acknowledged by the best grammarians; and yet Dr. Lowth has told us, that *w* is equivalent to *oo*; but if this were the case, it would always admit of the particle *an* before it: for though we have no word in the language which commences with these letters, we plainly perceive, that if we had such a word, it would readily admit of *an* before it, and consequently that these letters are not equivalent to *w*. Thus we find, that the common opinion, with respect to the double capacity of these letters, is perfectly just.

10. Besides the vowels already mentioned, there is another simple-vowel sound found under the *oo* in the words *woo* and *coo*; these letters have, in these two words, every property of a pure vowel, but when found in *food*, *mood*, &c. and in the word *too*, pronounced like the adjective *two*: here the *oo* has a squeezed sound, occasioned by contracting the mouth, so as to make the lips nearly touch each other; and this makes it, like the *i* and *u*, not so much a double vowel, as a sound between a vowel and a consonant.

Classification of Vowels and Consonants.

11. Vowels and consonants being thus defined, it will be necessary, in the next place, to arrange them into such classes as their similitudes and specific differences seem to require.

12. Letters, therefore, are naturally divisible into vowels and consonants.

13. The vowels are, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y* and *w* when ending a syllable.

14. The consonants are, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and *y* and *w* when beginning a syllable.

15. The vowels may be subdivided into such as are simple and pure, and into such as are compound and impure. The simple or pure vowels are such as require only one conformation of the organs to form them, and no motion in the organs while forming.

16. The compound or impure vowels are such as require more than one conformation of the organs to form them, and a motion in the organs while forming. These observations premised, we may call the following scheme

An

† An ignorance of the real composition of *u*, and a want of knowing that it partook of the nature of a consonant, has occasioned a great diversity and uncertainty in prefixing the indefinite article *an* before it. Our ancestors, judging of its nature from its name, never suspected that it was not a pure vowel, and constantly prefixed the article *an* before nouns beginning with this letter; as *an union*, *an useful book*. They were confirmed in this opinion by finding the *an* always adapted to the short *u*, as *an umpire*, *an umbrella*, without ever dreaming that the short *u* is a pure vowel, and essentially different from the long one. But the moderns, not resting in the name of a letter, and consulting their ears rather than their eyes, have frequently placed the *a* instead of *an* before the long *u*, and we have seen *a union*, *a university*, *a useful book*, from some of the most respectable pens of the present age. Nor can we doubt a moment of the propriety of this orthography, when we reflect that these words actually begin to the ear with *y*, and might be spelled *youmen*, *youniversity*, *youseful*, and can therefore no more admit of *an* before them than *year* and *youth*. See Remarks on the word *An* in this Dictionary.

An Analogical Table of the Vowels.

a	pa per	} simple or pure vowels.
æ	fa-ther	
æ	wa-ter	
e	me-tre	
o	no-ble	
oo	coo	} compound or impure vowels.
i	ti-tle	
y	cy-der	
u	lu-cid	
uw	pow-er	

Diphthongs and Triphthongs enumerated.

17. Two vowels forming but one syllable are generally called a diphthong, and three a triphthong : these are the following :

æ	Cæsar	ie	ceiling	oa	coat	ui	languid
ai	aim	eo	people	œ	æconomy	uy	buy
æo	gaol	eu	feud	oi	voice	aye	(for ever)
æu	taught	ew	jewel	oo	moon	eau	beauty
aw	law	ey	they	ou	found	œu	plenteous
ay	say	ia	poniard	own	now	ieu	adieu
ea	clean	ie	friend	oy	boy	iew	view
ee	reed	io	passion	ue	manufecture	œu	manœuvre.

Consonants enumerated and distinguished into Classes.

18. The consonants are divisible into mutes, semi-vowels, and liquids.
19. The mutes are such as emit no sound without a vowel, as *b, p, t, d, k*, and *c* and *g* hard.
20. The semi-vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as *f, v, s, z, x, g* soft or *j*.
21. The liquids are such as flow into, or unite easily with the mutes, as *l, m, n, r*.
22. But, besides these, there is another classification of the consonants, of great importance to a just idea of the nature of the letters, and that is, into such as are sharp or flat, and simple or aspirated.
23. The sharp consonants are, *p, f, t, s, k, c* hard.
24. The flat consonants are, *b, v, d, z, g* hard.
25. The simple consonants are those which have always the sound of one letter unmixed with others, as, *b, p, f, v, k, g* hard, and *g* soft, or *j*.
26. The mixed or aspirated consonants are those which have sometimes a hiss or aspiration joined with them, which mingles with the letter, and alters its sound, as *t* in *motion*, *d* in *soldier*, *s* in *mission*, and *x* in *azure*.
27. There is another distinction of consonants arising either from the seat of their formation, or from those organs which are chiefly employed in forming them. The best distinction of this kind seems to be that which divides them into labials, dentals, gutturals, and nasals.

28. The labials are, *b, p, f, v*. The dentals are, *t, d, s, z*, and soft *g* or *j*. The gutturals are, *k, q, c* hard, and *g* hard. The nasals are, *m, n*, and *ng*.

29. These several properties of the consonants may be exhibited at one view in the following table, which may be called

An Analogical Table of the Consonants.

Mute labials	{ Sharp, <i>p, pomp</i> Flat, <i>b, bomb</i>				{ labio-nasal liquid <i>m</i>
Hissing labials	{ Sharp, <i>f, if</i> Flat, <i>v, of</i>				
Mute dentals	{ Sharp, <i>t</i> Flat, <i>d</i>	{ <i>tat</i> <i>dud</i>	{ aspirated	{ <i>etch</i> <i>edge</i> or <i>j</i>	{ dento-nasal liquid <i>n</i>
Hissing dentals	{ Sharp, <i>s</i> Flat, <i>z</i>	{ <i>say</i> <i>as</i>	{ aspirated	{ <i>esb passion</i> <i>exbe vision</i>	{ dental liquid <i>l</i>
Lisping dentals	{ Sharp, <i>eth, death</i> Flat, <i>the, scythe</i>				
Gutturals	{ Sharp, <i>k, kick</i> Flat, <i>g</i> hard, <i>gag</i>				{ guttural liquid <i>r</i>
	Dento-guttural or nasal <i>ng, hang</i> .				

30. Vowels and consonants being thus defined and arranged, we are the better enabled to enter upon an enquiry into their different powers, as they are differently combined with each other. But previous to this, that nothing may be wanting to form a just idea of the first principles of pronunciation, it may not be improper to show the organic formation of each letter.

Organic Formation of the Letters.

31. Though I think every mechanical account of the organic formation of the letters rather curious than useful, yet; that nothing which can be presented to the eye may be wanting to inform the ear, I shall in this follow those who have been at the pains to trace every letter to its seat, and make us, as it were, touch the sounds we articulate.

Organic Formation of the Vowels.

32. It will be necessary to observe, that there are three long sounds of the letter *a*, which are formed by a greater or less expansion of the internal parts of the mouth.

33. The German *a*, heard in *ball, wall*, &c. is formed by a strong and grave expression of the breath through the mouth, which is open nearly in a circular form, while the tongue, contracting itself to the root, as to make way for the sound, almost rests upon the under jaw.

34. The Italian *a*, heard in *father*, closes the mouth a little more than the German *a*; and by raising the lower jaw, widening the tongue, and advancing it a little nearer to the lips, renders its sound less hollow and deep.

35. The slender *a*, or that heard in *lane*, is formed in the mouth still higher than the last; and in pronouncing it, the lips, as if to give it a slender sound, dilate their aperture horizontally; while the tongue, to assist this narrow emission

600 of breath, widens itself to the cheeks, raises itself nearer the palate, and by these means a less hollow sound than either of the former is produced.

36. The *e* in *e-gual* is formed by dilating the tongue a little more, and advancing it nearer to the palate and the lips, which produces the slenderest vowel in the language; for the tongue is, in the formation of this letter, as close to the palate as possible, without touching it; as the moment the tongue touches the palate, the squeezed sound of *ee* in *there* and *meet* is formed, which, by its description, must partake of the sound of the consonant *y*.

37. The *i* in *i-dol* is formed by uniting the sound of the Italian *a* in *father* and the *e* in *e-gual*, and pronouncing them as closely together as possible. See Directions to foreigners at the beginning of this book, page xxi.

38. The *o* in *o-pen* is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as the *a* in *wa-ter*; but the tongue is advanced a little more into the middle of the mouth, the lips are protruded, and form a round aperture like the form of the letter, and the voice is not so deep in the mouth as when *a* is formed, but advances to the middle or hollow of the mouth.

39. The *u* in *u-sit* is formed by uniting the squeezed sound *ee* to a simple vowel sound, heard in *woo* and *coo*; the *oo* in these words is formed by protruding the lips a little more than in *o*, forming a smaller aperture with them, and, instead of swelling the voice in the middle of the mouth, bringing it as forward as possible to the lips.

40. *T* final in *try* is formed like *i*; and *w* final in *now*, like the *oo*, which has just been described.

In this view of the organic formation of the vowels we find that *a*, *e*, and *o*, are the only simple or pure vowels: that *i* is a diphthong, and that *u* is a semi-consonant. If we were inclined to contrive a scale for measuring the breadth or narrowness, or, as others term it, the openness or closeness of the vowels, we might begin with *e* open, as Mr. Elphinstone calls it, and which he announces to be the closest of all the vocal powers. In the pronunciation of this letter we find the aperture of the mouth extended on each side; the lips almost closed, and the sound issuing horizontally. The slender *a* in *wa-ter* opens the mouth a little wider. The *a* in *father* opens the mouth still more without contracting the corners. The German *a* heard in *wall*, not only opens the mouth wider than the former *a*, but contracts the corners of the mouth so as to make the aperture approach nearer to a circle, while the *o* opens the mouth still more, and contracts the corners so as to make it the *os rotundum*, a picture of the letter it sounds. If therefore, the other vowels were, like *o*, to take their forms from the aperture of the mouth in pronouncing them, the German *a* ought necessarily to have a figure as nearly approaching the *o* in form as it does in sound; that is, it ought to have that elliptical form which approaches nearest to the circle, as the *a* of the Italians, and that of the English in *father*, ought to form ovals, in exact proportion to the breadth of their sounds; the English *a* in *wa-ter* ought to have a narrower oval; the *e* in *the* ought to have the curve of a parabola, and the squeezed sound of *ee* in *seen* a right line; or to reduce these lines to solids, they would be a perfect globe, the German *a* an oblate spheroid like the figure of the earth, the Italian *a* like an egg, the English slender *a* a Dutch shuttle, the *ea* a rolling-pin, and the double *e* a cylinder.

Organic Formation of the Consonants.

41. The best method of shewing the organic formation of the consonants will be to class them into such pairs as they naturally fall into, and then, by describ-

ing one, we shall nearly describe its fellow ; by which means the labour will be lessened, and the nature of the consonants better perceived. The consonants that fall into pairs are the following :

<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>chair</i>
<i>-b</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>zh</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>jail</i>

42. Holder, who wrote the most elaborately and philosophically upon this subject, tells us, in his *Elements of Speech*, that when we only whisper we cannot distinguish the first rank of these letters from the second. It is certain the difference between them is very nice; the upper letters seeming to have only a smarter brisker appulse of the organs than the lower; which may not improperly be distinguished by sharp and flat. The most marking distinction between them will be found to be a sort of guttural murmur, which precedes the latter letters when we wish to pronounce them forcibly, but not the former. Thus if we close the lips, and put the fingers on them to keep them shut, and strive to pronounce the *p*, no sound at all will be heard; but in striving to pronounce the *b* we shall find a murmuring sound from the throat, which seems the commencement of the letter; and if we do but stop the breath by the appulse of the organs in order to pronounce with greater force, the same may be observed of the rest of the letters.

43. This difference in the formation of these consonants may be more distinctly perceived in the *s* and *z* than in any other of the letters; the former is founded by the simple issue of the breath between the teeth, without any vibration of it in the throat, and may be called a hissing sound; while the latter cannot be formed without generating a sound in the throat, which may be called a vocal sound. The upper rank of letters, therefore, may be called breathing consonants; and the lower, vocal ones.

44. These observations premised, we may proceed to describe the organic formation of each letter.

45. *P* and *B* are formed by closing the lips till the breath is collected, and then letting it issue by forming the vowel *e*.

46. *F* and *V* are formed by pressing the upper teeth upon the under lip, and sounding the vowel *e* before the former and after the latter of these letters.

47. *T* and *D* are formed by pressing the tip of the tongue to the gums of the upper teeth, and then separating them, by pronouncing the vowel *e*.

48. *S* and *Z* are formed by placing the tongue in the same position as in *T* and *D*, but not so close to the gums, as to stop the breath: a space is left between the tongue and the palate for the breath to issue, which forms the hissing and buzzing sound of these letters.

49. *SH* heard in *mission*, and *zh* in *evasion*, are formed in the same seat of sound as *s* and *z*; but in the former, the tongue is drawn a little inwards, and at a somewhat greater distance from the palate, which occasions a fuller effusion of breath from the hollow of the mouth, than in the latter, which are formed nearer to the teeth.

50. *TH* in *think*, and the same letters in *that*, are formed by protruding the tongue between the fore teeth, pressing it against the upper teeth, and at the same time endeavouring to sound the *s* or *z*; the former letter to sound *th* in *think*, and the latter to sound *th* in *that*.

51. *K* and *G* hard are formed by pressing the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth near the throat, and separating them a little smartly to form the first, and more gently to form the last of these letters.

52. *CH* in *chair*, and *J* in *jail*, are formed by pressing *t* to *sh*, and *d* to *ch*.
 53. *M* is formed by closing the lips, as in *P* and *B*, and letting the voice issue by the nose.

54. *N* is formed by resting the tongue in the same position as in *T* or *D*, and breathing through the nose, with the mouth open.

55. *L* is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as *t* and *d*, but more with the tip of the tongue, which is brought a little forwarder to the teeth, while the breath issues from the mouth.

56. *R* is formed by placing the tongue nearly in the position of *t*, but at such a distance from the palate as suffers it to jar against it, when the breath is propelled from the throat to the mouth.

57. *NG* in *ring*, *king*, &c. is formed in the same seat of sound as hard *g*; but while the middle of the tongue presses the roof of the mouth, as in *G*, the voice passes principally through the nose, as in *N*.

58. *T* consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *t*, and squeezing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, which produces *ee*, which is equivalent to initial *y*. (36).

59. *W* consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *oo*, described under *u*, and closing the lips a little more, in order to propel the breath upon the succeeding vowel which it articulates.

60. In this sketch of the formation and distribution of the consonants, it is curious to observe on how few radical principles, the almost infinite variety of combination in language depends. It is with some degree of wonder we perceive that the slightest aspiration, the almost insensible inflection of nearly similar sounds, often generate the most different and opposite meanings. In this view of nature as in every other, we find uniformity and variety very conspicuous. The single *fact*, at first impressed on the chaos, seems to operate on languages; which, from the simplicity and paucity of their principles, and the extent and power of their combinations, prove the goodness, wisdom, and omnipotence of their origin.

61. This analogical association of sounds is not only curious, but useful: it gives us a comprehensive view of the powers of the letters; and, from the small number that are radically different, enables us to see the rules on which their varieties depend: it discovers to us the genius and propensities of several languages and dialects, and, when authority is silent, enables us to decide agreeably to analogy.

62. The vowels, diphthongs, and consonants, thus enumerated and defined, before we proceed to ascertain their different powers, as they are differently associated with each other, it may be necessary to give some account of those distinctions of sound in the same vowels which express their quantity as long or short, or their quality as open or close, or slender and broad. This will appear the more necessary, as these distinctions so frequently occur in describing the sounds of the vowels, and as they are not unfrequently used with too little precision by most writers on the subject.

Of the Quantity and Quality of the Vowels.

63. The first distinction of sound that seems to obtrude itself upon us when we utter the vowels, is a long and a short sound according to the greater or less duration of time taken up in pronouncing them. This distinction is so obvious as to have been adopted in all languages, and is that to which we annex clearer ideas than to any other; and though the short sounds of some vowels have not

in our language been classed with sufficient accuracy with their parent long ones, yet this has bred but little confusion, as vowels long and short are always sufficiently distinguishable; and the nice appropriation of short sounds to their specific long ones is not necessary to our conveying what sound we mean, when the letter to which we apply these sounds is known, and its power agreed upon.

64. The next distinction of vowels into their specific sounds, which seems to be the most generally adopted, is that which arises from the different apertures of the mouth in forming them. It is certainly very natural, when we have so many more simple sounds than we have characters by which to express them, to distinguish them by that which seems their organic definition; and we accordingly find vowels denominated by the French, *ouvert* and *fermé*; by the Italians, *aperto* and *chiuso*; and by the English, *open* and *shut*.

65. But whatever propriety there may be in the use of these terms in other languages, it is certain they must be used with caution in English for fear of confounding them with long and short. Dr. Johnson and other grammarians call the *a* in *father* the open *a*: which may, indeed, distinguish it from the slender *a* in *paper*; but not from the broad *a* in *water*, which is still more open. Each of these letters has a short sound, which may be called a shut sound; but the long sounds cannot be so properly denominated open as more or less broad; that is, the *a* in *paper*, the slender sound; the *a* in *father*, the broadish or middle sound; and the *a* in *water*, the broad sound. The same may be observed of the *o*. This letter has three long sounds, heard in *move*, *note*, *nor*; which graduate from slender to broadish, and broad like the *a*. The *i* also in *mine* may be called the broad *i*, and that in *machine* the slender *i*; though each of them is equally long; and though these vowels that are long may be said to be more or less open according to the different apertures of the mouth in forming them, yet the short vowels cannot be said to be more or less shut; for as short always implies shut (except in verse), though long does not always imply open, we must be careful not to confound long and open, and close and shut, when we speak of the quantity and quality of the vowels. The truth of it is, all vowels either terminate a syllable, or are united with a consonant. In the first case, if the accent be on the syllable, the vowel is long, though it may not be open: in the second case, where a syllable is terminated by a consonant, except that consonant be *r*, whether the accent be on the syllable or not, the vowel has its short sound, which, compared with its long one, may be called shut: but as no vowel can be said to be shut that is not joined to a consonant, all vowels that end syllables may be said to be open, whether the accent be on them or not. (550) (551).

66. But though the terms long and short, as applied to vowels, are pretty generally understood, an accurate ear will easily perceive that these terms do not always mean the long and short sounds of the respective vowels to which they are applied; for if we choose to be directed by the ear in denominating vowels, long or short, we must certainly give these appellations to those sounds only which have exactly the same radical tone, and differ only in the long or short emission of that tone. Thus measuring the sounds of the vowels by this scale, we shall find that the long *I* and *y* have properly no short sounds but such as seem essentially distinct from their long ones; and that the short sound of these vowels is no other than the short sound of *e*, which is the latter letter in the composition of these diphthongs. (37).

67. The same want of correspondence in classing the long and short vowels we find in *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*; for as the *e* in *theme* does not find its short sound in the same letter in *them*, but in the *i* in *him*; so the *e* in *them* must descend a step lower

lower into the province of *a* for its long sound in *name*. The *a* in *carry* is not the short sound of the *a* in *care*, but of that in *car*, *father*, &c. as the short broad sound of the *a* in *man* is the true abbreviation of that in *null*. The sound of *a* in *law*, *gun*, &c. is exactly correspondent to the *a* in *swain*, and finds its long sound in the *a* in *wall*, or the diphthong *aw* in *down*, *lawn*, &c.; while the short sound of the *a* in *town* is nearly that of the same letter in *ton*, (a weight), and corresponding with what is generally called the short sound of *u* in *ton*, *gun*, &c. as the long sound of *u* in *pale* must find its short sound in the *u* in *pull*, *bull*, &c.; for this vowel, like the *i* and *y*, being a diphthong, its short sound is formed from the latter part of the letter equivalent to double *o*; as the word *pale*, if spelled according to the sound, might be written *proole*.

66. Another observation preparatory to a consideration of the various sounds of the vowels and consonants seems to be the influence of the accent; as the accent or stress which is laid upon certain syllables has so obvious an effect upon the sounds of the letters, that unless we take accent into the account, it will be impossible to reason rightly upon the proper pronunciation of the Elements of Speech.

Of the Influence of Accent on the Sounds of the Letters.

69. It may be first observed, that the exertion of the organs of speech necessary to produce the accent or stress, has an obvious tendency to preserve the letters in their pure and uniform sound, while the relaxation or feebleness which succeeds the accent as naturally suffers the letters to slide into a somewhat different sound a little easier to the organs of pronunciation. Thus the first *a* in *cabbage* is pronounced distinctly with the true sound of that letter, while the second *a* goes into an obscure sound bordering on the *i* short, the slenderest of all sounds; so that *cabbage* and *village* have the *a* in the last syllable scarcely distinguishable from the *e* and *i* in the last syllables of *college* and *vestige*.

70. In the same manner the *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *y*, coming before *r* in a final unaccented syllable, go into an obscure sound so nearly approaching to the short *u*, that if the accent were carefully kept upon the first syllables of *liar*, *lier*, *elixir*, *mayor*, *martir*, &c. these words, without any perceptible change in the sound of their last syllables, might all be written and pronounced, *liur*, *liur*, *elixur*, *mayur*, *martur*, &c.

71. The consonants also are no less altered in their sound by the position of the accent than the vowels. The *k* and *f* in the composition of *x*, when the accent is on them, in *exercise*, *execute*, &c. preserve their strong pure sound; but when the accent is on the second syllable, in *exact*, *exonerate*, &c. these letters slide into the duller and weaker sounds of *g* and *z*, which are easier to the organs of pronunciation. Hence not only the soft *c* and the *f* go into *sb*, but even the *t* before *e* a diphthong slides into the same letters when the stress is on the preceding syllable. Thus in *society* and *satiety* the *c* and *t* preserve their pure sound, because the syllables *ci* and *ti* have the accent on them; but in *social* and *satiolate* these syllables come after the stress, and from the feebleness of their situation naturally fall into the shorter and easier sound, as if written *sofbial* and *sasbiolate*. See the word SATIETY.

A.

72. A has three long sounds and two short ones.

73. The first sound of the first letter in our alphabet is that which among the English is its name. (See the letter A at the beginning of the Dictionary.)

This

This is what is called by most grammarians its slender sound (35) (65); we find it in the words *lade*, *spade*, *ade*, &c. In the diphthong *ai* we have exactly the same sound of this letter, as in *pain*, *gain*, *slain*, &c. and sometimes in the diphthong *ea*, as *bear*, *swear*, *pear*, &c. : nay, twice we find it, contrary to every rule of pronunciation, in the words *where* and *there*, and once in the anomalous diphthong *ao* in *gaol*. It exactly corresponds to the sound of the French *e* in the beginning of the words *fire*, and *tête*.

74. The long slender *a* is generally produced by a silent *e* at the end of the syllable; which *e* not only keeps one single intervening consonant from shortening the preceding vowel, but sometimes two: thus we find the mute *e* makes of *rag*, *rage*, and very improperly keeps the *a* open even in *range*, *change*, &c. (See CHANGE); but with the mute *e*, becomes *base*, and the *a* continues open, and, perhaps, somewhat longer in *haste*, *waste*, *paste*, &c. though it must be confessed this seems the privilege only of *a*; for the other vowels contract before the consonants *ng* in *revenge*, *cringe*, *plunge*; and the *ste* in our language is preceded by no other vowel but this. Every consonant but *n* shortens every vowel but *a*, when soft *g* and *e* silent succeed; as *bilge*, *badge*, *binge*, *spunge*, &c.

75. Hence we may establish this general rule: *A* has the long, open, slender sound, when followed by a single consonant, and *e* mute, as *lade*, *made*, *fide*, &c. The only exceptions seem to be, *ba*: *e* are, *gape* and *vade*, the past time of to *bid*.

76. *A* has the same sound, when ending an accented syllable, as *pa-per*, *ta-per*, *spec-tator*. The only exceptions are *fa-ther*, *ma-st-er*, *wa-ter*.

77. As the short sound of the long slender *a* is not found under the same character, but in the short *e* (as may be perceived by comparing *mate* and *met*) (67) we proceed to delineate the second sound of this vowel, which is that heard in *father*, and is called by some the open sound (34); but this can never distinguish it from the deeper sound of the *a* in *all*, *bull*, &c. which is still more open: by some it is styled the middle sound of *a*, as between the *a* in *pale*, and that in *wall*: it answers nearly to the Italian *a* in *Toscana*, *Romana*, &c. or to the final *a* in the naturalized Greek words, *pappi* and *mamma*; and in *baa*; the word adopted in almost all languages to express the cry of sheep. We seldom find the long sound of this letter in our language, except in monosyllables ending with *r*, as *far*, *tar*, *mar*, &c. and in the word *father*. There are certain words from the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, such as *lumbago*, *bravado*, *tornado*, *comisado*, *sarrago*, &c. which are sometimes heard with this sound of *a*; but except in *bravo*, heard chiefly at the Theatres, the English sound of *a* is preferable in all these words.

78. The long sound of the middle or Italian *a* is always found before *r* in monosyllables, as *car*, *far*, *mar*, &c. before the liquids *lv*; whether the latter only be pronounced, as in *psalm*, or both, as in *psalmist*; sometimes before *lf*, and *lve*, as *calfs*, *balf*, *calve*, *halve*, *salve*, &c.; and, lastly, before the sharp aspirated dental *th* in *bath*, *path*, *lath*, &c. and in the word *father*: this sound of the *a* was formerly more than at present found before the nasal liquid *n*, especially when succeeded by *c*, *t*, or *d*, as *dance*, *glance*, *lance*, *France*, *chance*, *prance*, *grant*, *plant*, *flant*, *slander*, &c.

79. The hissing consonant *s* was likewise a sign of this sound of the *a*, whether doubled, as in *glass*, *grass*, *lass*, &c. or accompanied by *t* as in *last*, *fast*, *vast*, &c.; but this pronunciation of *a* seems to have been for some years advancing to the short sound of this letter, as heard in *band*, *land*, *grand*, &c. and pronouncing the *a* in *after*, *answer*, *basket*, *plant*, *maſt*, &c. as long as in *balf*, *calfs*, &c. borders very closely on vulgarity: it must be observed, however, that the *a* before *n* in monosyllables, and at the end of words, was anciently written with

with a after it, and is probably pronounced as broad as the German *a*; for Dr. Johnson observes, "many words pronounced with a broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we still write *fault*, *vaunt*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustic pronunciation, as *mawn* for *man*, *baund* for *band*." But since the *u* has vanished, the *a* has been gradually pronounced slenderer and shorter, till now almost every vestige of the ancient orthography seems lost; though the termination *nand* in *command*, *demand*, &c. formerly written *commuand*, *demaund*, still retains the long sound inviolably.*

80. As the mute *l* in *calm*, *psalm*, *calf*, *half*, &c. seems to lengthen the sound of this letter, so the abbreviation of some words by apostrophe seems to have the same effect. Thus when, by impatience, that grand corrupter of manners, as well as language, the *us* is cut out of the word *cannot*, and the two syllables reduced to one, we find the *a* lengthened to the Italian or middle *a*, as *cannot*, *can't*; *have not*, *hae't*; *shall not*, *sha'n't*, &c. This is no more than what the Latin language is subject to; it being a known rule in that tongue, that when, by composition or otherwise, two short syllables become one, that syllable is almost always long, as *alius* has the penultimate long because it comes from *alius*, and the two short vowels in *coago* become one long vowel in *cogo*, &c.

81. The short sound of the middle or Italian *a*, which is generally confounded with the short sound of the slender *a*, is the sound of this vowel in *man*, *pan*, *tar*, *mat*, *bat*, &c. we generally find this sound before any two successive consonants (those excepted in the foregoing remarks), and even when it comes before an *r*, if a vowel follow, or the *r* be doubled; for if this consonant be doubled, in order to produce another syllable, the long sound becomes short, as *mar*, *marry*, *car*, *carry*, &c. where we find the monosyllable has the long, and the dissyllable the short sound; but if *a* come before *r*, followed by another consonant, it has its long sound, as in *part*, *partial*, &c.

82. The only exception to this rule is in adjectives derived from substantives ending in *r*; for in this case the *a* continues long, as in the primitive. Thus the *a* in *flurry*, or full of stars, is as long as in *flur*; and the *a* in the adjective *tarry*, or besmeared with tar, is as long as in the substantive *tar*, though short in the word *torry*, (to stay).

83. The third long sound of *a* is that which we more immediately derive from our maternal language the Saxon, but which at present we use less than any other: this is the *a* in *fall*, *ball*, *gall*, (33): we find a correspondent sound to this *a* in the diphthongs *au* and *aw*, as *laud*, *hew*, *suw*, &c.; though it must here be noted, that we have improved upon our German parent by giving a broader sound to this letter in these words than the Germans themselves would do, were they to pronounce them.

84. The

* Since the first publication of this Dictionary the Public have been favoured with some very elaborate and judicious observations on English pronunciation by Mr. Smith, in a Scheme of a French and English Dictionary. In this work he departs frequently from my judgment, and particularly in the pronunciation of the letter *a*, when succeeded by *ff*, *st*, or *x*, and another consonant, as *aff*, *left*, *stance*, &c. to which he annexes the long sound of *a* in *father*. That this was the sound formerly, is highly probable from its being still the sound given it by the vulgar, who are generally the last to alter the common pronunciation; but that the short *a* in these words is now the general pronunciation of the polite and learned world, seems to be candidly acknowledged by Mr. Smith himself; and as every correct ear would be disgusted at giving the *a* in these words the full long sound of the *a* in *father*, any middle sound ought to be distinguished, as tending to render the pronunciation of a language obscure and indefinite, (163).

See Johnson in his Grammar classifies *fast*, *malt*, *balow*, and *calm*, as having the same sound of *a* and *aw*, as having the same diphthongal sound as *audience*, *outber*, *laro*, *farw*, *draw*, &c.

84. The long sound of the deep broad German *a* is produced by *ll* after it, as in *all*, *wall*, *call*; or, indeed, by one *l*, and any other consonant, except the mute labials *p*, *b*, *f*, and *v*, as *falt*, *bald*, *false*, *falchion*, *saleem*, &c. The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabic and Latin languages, as *Alps*, *Albion*, *asphalt*, *falcated*, *salve*, *calculate*, *amalgamate*, *alcoran*, and *alfred*, &c.; the two last of which may be considered as ancient proper names which have been frequently latinized, and by this means have acquired a slenderer sound of *a*. This rule, however, must be understood of such syllables only as have the accent on them; for when *al*, followed by a consonant, is in the first syllable of a word, having the accent on the second, it is then pronounced as in the first syllables of *al-ky*, *vol-ky*, &c. as *alternate*, *balsamic*, *falcade*, *falcation*, &c. Our modern orthography, which has done its utmost to perplex pronunciation, has made it necessary to observe, that every word compounded of a monosyllable with *ll*, as *albeit*, *also*, *almost*, *downfal*, &c. must be pronounced as if the two liquids were still remaining, notwithstanding our word-menders have wisely taken one away, to the destruction both of sound and etymology; for, as Mr. Elphinston shrewdly observes, "Every reader, young and old, must now be so sagacious an analyst as to discern at once not only what are compounds and what their simples, but that *al* in composition is equal to *all* out of it; or in other words, that it is both what it is, and what it is not." *Prin. Eng. Language*, vol. I. page 60. See No. 404.

85. The *w* has a peculiar quality of broadening this letter, even when prepositive: this is always the effect, except when the vowel is closed by the sharp or flat guttural *k* or *g*, *x*, *ng*, *nk*, or the sharp labial *f*, as *wik*, *wist*, *thwack*, *twang*, *twank*: thus we pronounce the *a* broad, though short in *wad*, *wan*, *want*, *was*, *what*, &c.; and though other letters suffer the *a* to alter its sound before *ll*, when one of these letters goes to the formation of the latter syllable, as *tall*, *tal-low*; *ball*, *bal-low*; *call*, *cal-low* &c.; yet we see *w* preserve the sound of this vowel before a single consonant, as *wal-low*, *swal-low*, &c.

86. The *q* including the sound of the *w*, and being no more than this letter preceded by *k*, ought according to analogy, to broaden every *a* it goes before like the *w*; thus *quantity* ought to be pronounced as if written *kwontity*, and *quality* should rhyme with *jollity*; instead of which we frequently hear the *w* robbed of its rights in its proxy; and *quality* so pronounced as to rhyme with *legality*; while to rhyme *quantity*, according to this affected mode of pronouncing it, we must coin such words as *plantity* and *consonantity*. The *a* in *Quaver* and *Equator* is an exception to this rule, from the preponderancy of another which requires *a*, ending a syllable under the accent, to have the slender sound of that letter; to which rule, *father*, *master* and *water*, and, perhaps, *quadrant*, are the only exceptions.

87. The short sound of this broad *a* is heard when it is preceded by *w*, and succeeded by a single consonant in the same syllable, as *wal-low*, *swal-low*, &c. or by two consonants in the same syllable, as *want*, *wast*, *wasp*, &c.; but when *l* or *r* is one of the consonants, the *a* becomes long, as *walk*, *swarm*, &c.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

88. But besides the long and short sounds common to all the vowels, there is a certain transient indistinct pronunciation of some of them, when they are not accented, that cannot be so easily settled: when the accent is not upon it, no vowel is more apt to run into this imperfect sound than the *a*; thus the particle *a* before participles, in the phrases *a-going*, *a-walking*, *a-shooting*, &c. seems

seems, says Dr. Lowth, to be the true and genuine preposition *on*, a little disguised by familiar use and quick pronunciation: the same indistinctness, from rapidity and coincidence of sound, has confounded the pronunciation of this mutilated preposition to the ear, in the different questions *what's o'clock*, when we would know the hour, and *what's a clock*, when we would have the description of that horary machine; and if the accent be kept strongly on the first syllable of the word *tolerable*, as it always ought to be, we find scarcely any distinguishable difference to the ear, if we substitute *u* or *o* instead of *a* in the penultimate syllable. Thus *tolerable*, *toleroble*, and *toleruble*, are exactly the same word to the ear, if pronounced without premeditation or transposing the accent, for the real purpose of distinction; and *inwards*, *outwards*, &c. might with respect to sound, be spelt *inawards*, *outawards*, &c. Thus the word *man*, when not under the accent, might be written *mun* in *nobleman*, *husbandman*, *woman*; and *tertian* and *quartan*, *tertium* and *quartum*, &c. The same observation will hold good in almost every final syllable where *a* is not accented, as *medal*, *dial*, *giant*, *bias*, &c. *defiance*, *temperance*, &c.; but when the final syllable ends in *age*, *ate*, or *ace*, the *a* goes into a somewhat different sound. See 90 and 91.

89. There is a corrupt, but a received pronunciation of this letter in the words *any*, *many*, *Thames*, where the *a* sounds like short *e*, as if written *enny*, *menny*, *Tem*. *Catch*, among Londoners, seems to have degenerated into *Ketch*; and *says*, the third person of the verb to *say*, has, among all ranks of people, and in every part of the united kingdoms, degenerated into *sez*, rhyming with *Fez*.

90. The *a* goes into a sound approaching the short *i*, in the numerous termination in *age*, when the accent is not on it, as *cabbage*, *village*, *courage*, &c. and are pronounced nearly as if written *cabbige*, *villige*, *courige*, &c. The exceptions to this rule are chiefly among words of three syllables, with the accent on the first; these seem to be the following: *Adage*, *pretage*, *scutage*, *hemorrhage*, *vassalage*, *carriage*, *gradage*, *pucilage*, *muilage*, *cartilage*, *pupilage*, *orphanage*, *villanage*, *appanage*, *concupinage*, *baronage*, *patronage*, *parsonage*, *personage*, *equipage*, *effranchise*, *unpirage*, *embassage*, *hermitage*, *heritage*, *parentage*, *messuage*.

91. The *a* in the numerous termination *ate*, when the accent is not on it, is pronounced somewhat differently in different words. If the word be a substantive, or an adjective, the *a* seems to be shorter than when it is a verb: thus a good ear will discover a difference in the quantity of this letter, in *delicate* and *delicately*; in *climate*, *primate*, and *ultimate*; and the vowels to *calculate*, to *regulate*, and to *speculate*, where we find the nouns and adjectives have the *a* considerably shorter than the verbs. *Innate*, however, preserves the *a* as long as if the accent were on it: but the unaccented terminations in *ate*, whether nouns or verbs, have the *a* so short and obscure as to be nearly similar to the *u* in *us*; thus *pique*, *plate*, *menace*, *pinna*, *populace*, might, without any great departure from their common sound, be written *pallus*, *sollus*, &c. while *furnace* almost changes the *a* into *i*, and might be written *furniss*.

92. When the *a* is preceded by the gutturals, hard *g* or *c*, it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e*, so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *rigor*, are pronounced like *ke-ard*, *ghe-ard*, *re-ghe-ard*. When the *a* is pronounced short, as in the first syllables of *candle*, *gander*, &c. the interposition of the *e* is very perceptible, and indeed unavoidable: for though we can pronounce *guard* and *cart* without interposing the *e*, it is impossible to pronounce *garrison* and *corriage* in the same manner. This sound of the *a* is taken notice of in Steele's Grammar, page 49, which proves it is not the offspring of the present day (160); and I have the satisfaction to find Mr. Smith, a very accurate inquirer into the subject, entirely of my opinion. But the sound of the *a*, which

which I have found the most difficult to appreciate, is that where it ends the syllable, either immediately before or after the accent. We cannot give it any of its three open sounds without hurting the ear : thus in pronouncing the words *abound* and *diadem*, *ay-bound*, *abbound*, and *aw-bound* ; *di-ay-dem*, *di-ab-dem* and *di-aw-dem* are all improper ; but giving the *a* the second or Italian sound, as *ab-bound* and *di-ab-dem* seems the least so. For which reason I have, like Mr. Sheridan, adopted the short sound of this letter to mark this unaccented *a* : but if the unaccented *a* be final, which is not the case in any word purely English, it then seems to approach still nearer to the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and to the *a* in *father* ; as may be heard in the deliberate pronunciation of the words *idea*, *Africa*, *Delta*, &c. (88). See the letter *A* at the beginning of the Dictionary.

E.-

93. The first sound of *e* is that which it has when lengthened by the mute *e* final, as in *glebe*, *theme*, &c. or when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it ; as *se-cre-tion*, *ad-be-sion*, &c. (36).

94. The exceptions to this rule are, the words *where* and *there* ; in which the first *e* is pronounced like *a*, as if written *whare*, *thare* ; and the auxiliary verb *were*, where the *e* has its short sound, as if written *wer*, rhyming with the last syllable of *pre-fer* and *ere* (before), which sounds like *air*. When *there* is in composition in the word *therefore*, the *e* is generally shortened, as in *werre*, but in my opinion improperly.

95. The short sound of *e* is that heard in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, *wed* ; &c. ; this sound before *r* is apt to slide into short *u* ; and we sometimes hear *mercy* sounded as if written *murcy* : but this, though very near, is not the exact sound.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

96. The *e* at the end of the monosyllables *be*, *he*, *me*, *we*, is pronounced *ee*, as if written *bee*, *hee*, &c. It is silent at the end of words purely English, but is pronounced distinctly at the end of some words from the learned languages, as *epitome*, *simile*, *catastrophe*, *apostrophe*, &c.

97. The first *e* in the poetic contractions, *e'er* and *ne'er*, is pronounced like *a*, as if written *air* and *nair*.

98. The *e* in *her* is pronounced nearly like short *u* ; and as we hear it in the unaccented terminations of *writer*, *reader*, &c. pronounced as if written *writur*, *readur*, where we may observe that the *r* being only a jar, and not a definite and distinct articulation like the other consonants, instead of stopping the vocal efflux of voice, lets it imperfectly pass, and so corrupts and alters the true sound of the vowel. The same may be observed of the final *e* after *r* in words ending in *cre*, *gre*, *tre*, where the *e* is sounded as if it were placed before the *r*, as in *lucre*, *maugre*, *theatre*, &c. pronounced *lukur*, *maugur*, *theatur*, &c. See No. 418. It may be remarked, that though we ought cautiously to avoid pronouncing the *e* like *u* when under the accent, it would be *nimis Attice*, and border too much on affectation of accuracy to preserve this sound of *e* in unaccented syllables before *r* ; and though *terrible*, where *e* has the accent, should never be pronounced as if written *turrible*, it is impossible without pedantry to make any difference in the sound of the last syllable of *splendour* and *tender*, *sulphur* and *suffer*, or *martyr* and *garter*. But there is a small deviation from rule when this letter begins a word, and is followed by a double consonant with the accent

accent on the second syllable : in this case we find the vowel lengthen as if the consonant were single. See *EFFACE, DESPATCH, ENBALM*.

99. This vowel, in a final unaccented syllable, is apt to slide into the short *i* : thus *faces, ranges, praises*, are pronounced as if written *faciz, rangiz, praisiz* ; *past, coat, linen, duel, &c.* as if written *poit, covit, linit, duil, &c.* Where we may observe, that though the *e* goes into the short sound of *i*, it is exactly that sound which corresponds to the long sound of *e*. See *Port Royal Grammar, Latin*, page 142.

100. There is a remarkable exception to the common sound of this letter in the words *clerk, serjeant*, and a few others, where we find the *e* pronounced like the *a* in *dark* and *margin*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before *r*, followed by another consonant. See *MERCHANT*. Thirty years ago every one pronounced the first syllable of *merchant* like the monosyllable *march*, and as it was anciently written *marchant*. *Service* and *servant* are still heard among the lower order of speakers, as if written *sarvice* and *sarvant* ; and even among the better sort, we sometimes hear the salutation, *Sir, your sarvant* ! though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity. The proper names, *Derby* and *Berkeley*, still retain the old sound, as if written *Durby* and *Burkeley* : but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common sound, nearly as if written *Durby* and *Burkeley*. As this modern pronunciation of the *e* has a tendency to simplify the language by lessening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged.

101. This letter falls into an irregular sound, but still a sound which is its nearest relation, in the words, *England, yes, and pretty*, where the *e* is heard like short *i*. Vulgar speakers are guilty of the same irregularity in *engine*, as if written *ingine* ; but this cannot be too carefully avoided.

102. The vowel *e* before *l* and *n* in the final unaccented syllable, by its being sometimes suppressed and sometimes not, forms one of the most puzzling difficulties in pronunciation. When any of the liquids precede these letters, the *e* is heard distinctly, as *woollen, flannel, women, syren* ; but when any of the other consonants come before these letters, the *e* is sometimes heard, as in *novel, sudden* ; and sometimes not, as in *swivel, raven, &c.* As no other rule can be given for this variety of pronunciation, perhaps the best way will be to draw the line between those words where *e* is pronounced, and those where it is not ; and this, by the help of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am luckily enabled to do. In the first place, then, it may be observed, the *e* before *l*, in a final unaccented syllable, must always be pronounced distinctly, except in the following words : *Shel, wusel, oufel, noufel*, (better written *nuzzle*), *navel, ravel, swivel, rivet, drivel, shivel, fivel, grovel, hazel, drazel, nozel*. These words are pronounced as if the *e* were omitted by an apostrophe, as *shel'l, wusel', ou'l, &c.* or rather as if written *sheckle, wuzle, &c.* ; but as these are the only words of this termination that are so pronounced, great care must be taken that we do not pronounce *trovel, gravel, rebel*, (the substantive), *parcel, chapel*, and *vessel*, in the same manner ; a fault to which many are very prone.

103. *E* before *n* in a final unaccented syllable, and not preceded by a liquid, must always be suppressed in the verbal terminations in *en*, as to *loosen, to hearken*, and in other words, except the following : *Sudden, mynchen, kitchen, hyphen, chicken, ticken* (better written *ticking*), *jerken, aspen, platen, paten, marion, latten, patten, leaven or leven, flown, mittens*. In these words the *e* is heard distinctly, contrary to the general rule which suppresses the *e* in these syllables, when preceded by a mute, as *harden, herthen, heaven*, as if written *hard'n, heath'n, heav'n*.

&c. ; nay, even when preceded by a liquid in the words *fallen* and *stolen*. where the *e* is suppressed, as if they were written *fall'n* and *stoll'n* : *garden* and *burden*, therefore, are very analogically pronounced *gard'n* and *burd'n* ; and this pronunciation ought the rather to be indulged, as we always hear the *e* suppressed in *gardener* and *burdensome*, as if written *gard'ner* and *burd'nsome*. See No. 472.

104. This diversity in the pronunciation of these terminations ought the more carefully to be attended to, as nothing is so vulgar and childish as to hear *swivel* and *heaven* pronounced with the *e* distinctly, or *novel* and *chicken* with the *e* suppressed. But the most general suppression of this letter is in the preterits of verbs and in participles ending in *ed* : here, when the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*, the *e* is almost universally sunk (362), and the two final consonants are pronounced in one syllable : thus *loved*, *lived*, *barred*, *marred*, are pronounced as if written, *lovd*, *livd*, *bard*, *mard*. The same may be observed of this letter when silent in the singulars of nouns, or the first persons of verbs, as *them*, *make*, &c. which form *themes* in the plural, and *makes* in the third person, &c. where the last *e* is silent, and the words are pronounced in one syllable. When the noun or first person of the verb ends in *y*, with the accent on it, the *e* is likewise suppressed, as *a reply*, *two replies*, *he replies*, &c. When words of this form have the accent on the preceding syllables, the *e* is suppressed, and the *y* pronounced like short *i*, as *cherries*, *marries*, *carries*, &c. pronounced *cherriz*, *marriz*, *carriz*, &c. In the same manner, *carried*, *married*, *embodied*, &c. are pronounced as if written *carrid*, *marrid*, *embodid*, &c. (282). But it must be carefully noted, that there is a remarkable exception to many of these contractions when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture : here every participial *ed* ought to make a distinct syllable, where it is not preceded by a vowel : thus, "Who hath *believed* our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord *revealed*?" Here the participles are both pronounced in three syllables ; but in the following passage ; "Whom he did predestinate, them he also *called* ; and whom he called, them he also *justifies* ; and whom he *justified*, them he also *glorified*." *Called* preserves the *e*, and is pronounced in two syllables ; and *justified* and *glorified* suppress the *e*, and are pronounced in three.

I.

105. This letter is a perfect diphthong, composed of the sounds of *a* in *father*, and *e* in *he*, pronounced as closely together as possible (37). When these sounds are openly pronounced, they produce the familiar assent *ay* : which, by the old English dramatic writers, was often expressed by *I* : hence we may observe, that unless our ancestors pronounced the vowel *I* like the *o* in *oil*, the present pronunciation of the word *ay* in the House of Commons, in the phrase *the Ayes have it*, is contrary to ancient as well as to present usage : such a pronunciation of this word is now coarse and rustic. This sound is heard when the letter is lengthened by final *e*, as *time*, *thine*, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *ti-le*, *di-al* ; in monosyllables ending with *nd*, as *bind*, *find*, *mind*, &c. ; in three words ending with *ld*, as *child*, *mild*, *wild* ; and in one very irregularly ending with *nt*, as *pint* (37).

106. There is one instance where this letter, though succeeded by final *e*, does not go into the broad English sound like the noun *eye*, but into the slender foreign sound like *e*. This is in the word *shire*, pronounced as if written *sheer*, both when single, as a *knight of the shire* ; or in composition, as in *Nottinghamshire*, *Leicestershire*, &c. This is the sound Dr. Lowth gives it in his

Grammar, page 4: and it is highly probable that the simple *shire* acquired this slender sound from its tendency to become slender in the compounds, where it is at a distance from the accent, and where all the vowels have a natural tendency to become short and obscure. See SHIRE.

107. The short sound of this letter is heard in *him, thin, &c.* and when ending an unaccented syllable, as *variety, quality, &c.* where, though it cannot be properly said to be short, as it is not closed by a consonant, yet it has but half its diphthongal sound. This sound is the sound of *e*, the last letter of the diphthong that forms the long *i*; and it is not a little surprising that Dr. Johnson should say that the short *i* was a sound wholly different from the long one (551).

108. When this letter is succeeded by *r*, and another consonant not in a final syllable, it has exactly the sound of *e* in *vermin, vernal, &c.* as *virtue, virgin, &c.* which approaches to the sound of short *u*; but when it comes before *r*, followed by another consonant in a final syllable, it acquires the sound of *u* exactly, as *bird, dirt, shirt, squirt, &c.* *Mirth, birth, gird, girt, skirt, girl, whirl, and fern*, are the only exceptions to this rule, where *i* is pronounced like *e*, and as if the words were written, *merth, berth, and fern*.

109. The letter *r*, in this case, seems to have the same influence on this vowel, as it evidently has on *a* and *o*. When these vowels come before double *r*, or single *r*, followed by a vowel, as in *arable, carry, marry, orator, horrid, forge, &c.* they are considerably shorter than when the *r* is the final letter of the word, or when it is succeeded by another consonant, as in *arbour, car, mar, or, nor, far*. In the same manner, the *i*, coming before either double *r*, or single *r*, followed by a vowel, preserves its pure, short sound, as in *irrater, spirit, conspiracy, &c.*; but when *r* is followed by another consonant, or is the final letter of a word with the accent upon it, the *i* goes into a deeper and broader sound, equivalent to short *e*, as heard in *virgin, virtue, &c.* So *far, a tree*, is perfectly similar to the first syllable of *ferment*, though often corruptly pronounced like *far, a skin*. *Sir* and *stir* are exactly pronounced as if written *Sar* and *stur*. It seems, says Mr. Nares, that our ancestors distinguished these sounds more correctly. Bishop Gardner, in his first letter to Choke, mentions a witticism of Nicholas Rowley, a fellow Cantab with him, to this effect: "Let handsome girls be called *virgins*, plain ones *urgins*."

"*Si pulchra est, virgo, sin turpis, urgio vocetur.*"

Which, says Mr. Elphinston, may be modernized by the aid of a far more celebrated line:

"Sweet *virgin* can alone the fair expect,

"*Fine by degrees, and beautifully less;*

"But let the hoyden, homely, rough-hewn *virgin*,

"Engross the homage of a *Major Sturgeon*."

110. The sound of *i*, in this situation, ought to be the more carefully attended to, as letting it fall into the sound of *u*, where it should have the sound of *e*, has a grossness in it approaching to vulgarity. Perhaps the only exception to this rule is, when the succeeding vowel is *u*; for this letter being a semi-consonant, has some influence on the preceding *i*, though not so much as a perfect consonant would have. This makes Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the *i* in *virulent*, and its compounds, like that in *virgin*, less exceptionable than I at first thought it; but since we cannot give a semi-sound of short *i* to correspond to the semi-consonant sound of *u*, I have preferred the pure sound

which

which I think the most agreeable to polite usage. See Mr. Garrick's Epigram upon the sound of this letter, under the word *VIRTUE*.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

111. There is an irregular pronunciation of this letter which has greatly multiplied within these few years, and that is, the slender sound heard in *ee*. This sound is chiefly found in words derived from the French and Italian languages; and we think we show our breeding by a knowledge of those tongues, and an ignorance of our own:

" Report of fashions in proud Italy,
" Whose manners still our tardy apish nation
" Limp after, in base awkward imitation.

Shakespeare, Richard II.

When Lord Chesterfield wrote his letters to his son, the word *oblige* was, by many polite speakers, pronounced as if written *obleege*, to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language; nay, Pope has rhymed it to this sound:

" Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers besieg'd,
" And so obliging, that he ne'er oblig'd."

But it was so far from having generally obtained, that Lord Chesterfield strictly enjoins his son to avoid this pronunciation as affected. In a few years, however, it became so general, that none but the lowest vulgar ever pronounced it in the English manner; but upon the publication of this nobleman's letters, which was about twenty years after he wrote them, his authority has had so much influence with the polite world as to bid fair for restoring the *i* in this word, to its original rights; and we not unfrequently hear it now pronounced with the broad English *i*, in those circles where, a few years ago, it would have been an infallible mark of vulgarity. Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Barclay, give both sounds, but place the sound of *oblige* first. Mr. Scott gives both, but places *obleege* first. Dr. Kenrick and Buchanan give only *oblige*; and Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Fenning, give only *obleege*; but though this sound has lost ground so much, yet Mr. Nares, who wrote about eighteen years ago, says, "*oblige* still, I think, retains the 'sound of long *e*, notwithstanding the proscription of that pronunciation by 'the late Lord Chesterfield.'"

112. The words that have preserved the foreign sound of *i*, like *ee*, are the following: *Ambergis, verdegis, antique, becafico, bombasin, brasil, capivi, capuchin, colbertine, chioppine, or chopin, caprice, chagrin, chevaux-de-frise, critique* (for criticism), *festucine, frize, gabardine, haberdine, sordine, rugine, trephine, quarantine, routine, fascine, fatigue, intrigue, glaci, invalid, machine, magazine, marine, halanquin, hique, police, profile, profligate, man-da-rine, tabourine, tambourine, tonine, transmarine, ultramarine*. In all these words, if for the last *i* we substitute *ee*, we shall have the true pronunciation. In *signior*, the first *i* is thus pronounced. Mr. Sheridan pronounces *vertigo* and *serpigo* with the accent on the second syllable, and the *i* long, as in *tie* and *pie*. Dr. Kenrick gives these words the same accent, but sounds the *i* as *e* in *tea* and *pea*. The latter is, in my opinion, the general pronunciation; though Mr. Sheridan's is supported by a very general rule, which is, that all words adopted whole from the Latin preserve the Latin accent, (503, *b*.) But if the English ear were unbiassed by the long *i* in Latin, which fixes the accent on the second syllable, and could free itself from the slavish

French imitation of the French and Italians, there is little doubt but these words would have the accent on the first syllable, and that the *i* would be pronounced regularly like the short *e*, as in *Indigo* and *Portico*. See *VERTIGO*.

113. There is a remarkable alteration in the sound of this vowel, in certain situations, where it changes to a sound equivalent to initial *y*. The situation that occasions this change is, when the *i* precedes another vowel in an unaccented syllable, and is not preceded by any of the dentals: thus we hear *iary* in *military*, *bil-iary*, &c. pronounced as if written *mil-yary*, *bil-yary*, &c. *Min-ion* and *pin-ion* as if written *min-yon* and *pin-yon*. In these words the *i* is so totally altered to *y*, that pronouncing the *ia* and *io* in separate syllables would be an error the most palpable; but where the other liquids or mutes precede the *i* in this situation, the coalition is not so necessary: for though the two latter syllables of *convivial*, *participial*, &c. are extremely prone to unite into one, they may, however, be separated, provided the separation be not too distant. The same observations hold good of *e*, as *malleable*, pronounced *mal-y-a-ble*.

114. But the sound of the *i*, the most difficult to reduce to rule is when it ends a syllable immediately before the accent. When either the primary or secondary accent is on this letter, it is invariably pronounced either as the long *i* in *title*, the short *i* in *little*, or the French *i* in *magazine*; and when it ends a syllable after the accent, it is always sounded like *e*, as *sen-si-ble*, *ra-ti-fy*, &c. But when it ends a syllable, immediately before the accent, it is sometimes pronounced long, as in *vi-ta-li-ty*, where the first syllable is exactly like the first of *vi-al*; and sometimes short, as in *di-gest*, where the *i* is pronounced as if the word were written *de-gest*. The sound of the *i*, in this situation, is so little reducible to rule, that none of our writers on the subject have attempted it; and the only method to give some idea of it, seems to be the very laborious one of classing such words together as have the *i* pronounced in the same manner, and observing the different combinations of other letters that may possibly be the cause of the different sounds of this.

115. In the first place, where the *i* is the only letter in the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, beginning with a consonant, the vowel has its long diphthongal sound, as in *idea*, *identity*, *idolatry*, *idoneous*, *irascible*, *ironical*, *isofaces*, *instruct*, *itinerary*. *Imagine* and its compounds seem the only exceptions. But to give the inspector some idea of general usage, I have subjoined examples of these words as they stand in our different Pronouncing Dictionaries:

idea. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick.

idea. Perry.

identity. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick.

identity. Perry.

idolatry. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick.

idolatry. Perry.

idoneous. Sheridan, Kenrick.

irascible. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick.

irascible. Perry.

ironical. Sheridan, Scott, Perry.

itinerary. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick.

itinerary. Perry.

instruct. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Nares.

imagine. Buchanan, Perry.

116. When *i* ends the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, commencing with a vowel, it generally preserves its long open diphthongal sound. Thus in *di-ame-ter*, *di-ar-nal*, &c. the first syllable is equivalent to the verb to

die. A corrupt, foreign manner of pronouncing these words, may sometimes mince the *i* into *e*, as if the words were written *de-ametur*, *de-urnal*, &c. ; but this is disgusting to every just English ear, and contrary to the whole current of analogy. Besides, the vowel that ends and the vowel that begins a syllable are, by pronouncing the *i* long, kept more distinct, and not suffered to coalesce, as they are apt to do if *i* has its slender sound. This proneness of the *e*, which is exactly the slender sound of *i*, to coalesce with the succeeding vowel, has produced such monsters in pronunciation as *joggraphy* and *jometry* for *geography* and *geometry*, and *jo:jies* for *georgics*. The latter of these words is fixed in this absurd pronunciation without remedy ; but the two former seem recovering their right to four syllables ; though Mr. Sheridan has endeavoured to deprive them of it, by spelling them with three. Hence we may observe, that those who wish to pronounce correctly, and according to analogy, ought to pronounce the first syllable of *bi-ography*, as the verb to *buy*, and not as if written *be-agra-phy*.

117. When *i* ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the *i* is generally slender, as if written *e*. But the exceptions to this rule are so numerous, that nothing but a catalogue will give a tolerable idea of the state of pronunciation in this point.

118. When the prepositive *bi*, derived from *bis* (twice), ends a syllable immediately before the accent, the *i* is long and broad, in order to convey more precisely the specific meaning of the syllable. Thus *bi-capsular*, *bi-cipital*, *bi-cifituous*, *bi-cornious*, *bi-corporal*, *bi-dental*, *bi-furious*, *bi-furcated*, *bi-linguous*, *bi-mocular*, *bi-pennated*, *bi-petalous*, *bi-quadrated*, have the *i* long. But the first syllable of the words *Bitumen* and *Bitum-nous* having no such signification, ought to be pronounced with the *i* short. This is the sound Buchanan has given it ; but Sheridan, Kenrick, and W. Johnston, make the *i* long, as in *Bible*.

119. The same may be observed of words beginning with *tri*, having the accent on the second syllable. Thus *tri-bunal*, *tri corporal*, *tri-chotomy*, *tri-gentals*, have the *i* ending the first syllable long, as in *tri-al*. To this class ought to be added, *di-petalous* and *di-lemma*, though the *i* in the first syllable of the last word is pronounced like *e*, and as if written *de-lemma*, by Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry, but long by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan ; and both ways by W. Johnston, but placing the short first. And hence we may conclude, that the verb to *bi-ject*, and the noun *li-fect-ion*, ought to have the *i* at the end of the first syllable pronounced like *buy*, as Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have marked it, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan.

120. When the first syllable is *chi*, with the accent on the second, the *i* is generally long, as *chi-rag-ri-al*, *chi-rurgic*, *chi-rurgeon*, *chi-rographist*, *chirographer*, *chi-rography*. *Chi-mera* and *chi-merical* have the *i* most frequently short, as pronounced by Buchanan and Perry, though otherwise marked by Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, and Kenrick ; and, indeed, the short sound seems now established. *Chican* and *chicanery*, from the French, have the *i* always short ; or more properly slender.

121. *Ci* before the accent has the *i* generally short, as *ci-vilian*, *ci-vility*, and, I think, *ci-livious* and *ci-nerulent*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan. *Ci-barious* and *ci-tation* have the *i* long.

122. *Cli* before the accent has the *i* long, as *cli-master* ; but when the accent is on the third syllable, as in *climacteric*, the *i* is shortened by the secondary accent. See 530.

123. *Cri* before the accent has the *i* generally long, as *cri-nigerous*, *cri-terion* ; though we sometimes hear the latter as if written *cre-terion*, but I think improperly.

74. *Di* before the accented syllable, beginning with a consonant, has the almost always short; as *digest, digestion, digress, digression, dilute, dilution, diminish, diminution, diminish, diminutive, diploma, direct, direction, diversify, diversification, diversion, diversity, divert, divertisement, divertive, divert, diverture, divide, dividable, dividant, divine, divinity, divisible, divisibility, divorcer, divorce.* To these, I think, may be added, *dicacy, didactic, dilacerate, diaceration, dilanate, dilapidation, dilate, dilatable, dilatability, dilection, dilucid, dilucidate, elucidation, elucidical, enumeration, diverge, divergent, divan*; though Mr. Sheridan has marked the first *i* in all these words long; some of them may undoubtedly be pronounced either way; but why he should make the *i* in *diploma* long, and W. Johnson should give it both ways, is unaccountable; as Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and the general usage, is against them. *Dieresis* and *dipteries* have the *i* long, according to the general rule (116), though the last is absurdly made short by Dr. Kenrick, and the diphthong is made long in the first by Mr. Sheridan, contrary to one of the most prevailing abuses in pronunciation; which is, the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent (303). Let it not be said that the diphthong must be always long, since *Cæsars* and *Dedalus* have the *a* always short.

125. The long *i* in words of this form, seems confined to the following ; *Diglabation, digrudication, dinumeration, divaricate, diraption, diruption*. Both Johnson and Sheridan, in my opinion, place the accent of the word *didactic* improperly upon the second syllable ; it should seem more agreeable to analogy to class it with the numerous terminations in *ic*, and place the accent on the penultimate syllable (509) ; and, in this case, the *i* in the first will be shortened by the secondary accent, and the syllable pronounced like *did* (527). The first *i* in *didactic*, marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and with the accent on the second syllable, contrary to Dr. Johnson, are equally erroneous. The accent ought to be on the first syllable, and the *i* short, as on the adjective *dim*. See POSSES-

126. *Fi* before the accent ought always to be short: this is the sound we generally give to the *i* in the first syllable of *fi-delity*: and why we should give the long sound to the *i* in *fiducial* and *fiducial*-y, as marked by Mr. Sheridan, I knew not: he is certainly erroneous in marking the first *i* in *frigidity* long, and equally so in placing the accent upon the last syllable of *fruits*. *Finance* has the *i* short universally.

127. *Gigantic* has the *i* in the first syllable always long.

128. *Li* has the *i* generally long, as *li-bation*, *li-brarian*, *li-bration*, *li-centious*, *li-pathy*, *li-quescent*, *li-topography*, *li-totomy*. *Litigious* has the *i* in the first syllable always short. The same may be observed of *libidinous*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan.

119. *Mi* has the *i* generally short, as in *minority*, *militia*, *mimographer*, *minaciously*, *miraculous*; though the four last are marked with the long *i* by Mr. Sheridan; and what is still more strange, he marks the *i* which has the accent on it long in *minatory*; though the same word, in the compound *comminatory*, where the *i* is always short, might have shewn him his error. The word *mimetic*, which, though in very good use, is neither in Johnson nor Sheridan, ought to be pronounced with the first *i* short as if written *mim-et-ic*. The *i* is generally long in *micrometer*, *micrography*, and *migration*.

130. *Ni* has the *i* long in *nigrescent*. The first *i* in *nigrification*, though marked long by Mr. Sheridan, is shortened by the secondary accent (§ 27), and ought to be pronounced as if divided into *nig-ri-fi-ca-tion*.

131. *Phi* has the *i* generally short, as in *philanthropy*, *philippic*, *philosopher*,
philosophy.

philosophy, philosophize; to which we may certainly add, *philologer, philologist, philology, philological*, notwithstanding Mr. Sheridan has marked the *i* in these last words long.

132. *Pi* and *pli* have the *i* generally short, as *pilafter, pituitous, pilosity, plication*. *Piafter*, and *piazza*, being Italian words, have the *i* short before the vowel, contrary to the analogy of words of this form (116), where the *i* is long, as in *pi-acular, pri-ority*, &c. *Piratical* has the *i* marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and short by Dr. Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, more agreeable both to custom and analogy, as the sound of the *i* before the accent is often determined by the sound of that letter in the primitive word.

133. *Pri* has the *i* generally long, as in *primeval, primevous, primal, primero, primordial, privado, privation, privative*, but always short in *primitive*, and *primer*.

134. *Ri* has the *i* short, as in *ridiculous*. *Rigidity* is marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, and short by Dr. Kenrick: the latter is undoubtedly right. *Rivalry* has the *i* long in the first syllable, in compliment to *rival*, as *piratical* has the *i* long, because derived from *pirate*. *Rhinoceros* has the *i* long in Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan; and short in Perry.

135. *Si* has the *i* generally short, as *similitude, si-risus*, and ought certainly to be short in *silicious*, (better written *cilicious*,) though marked long by Mr. Sheridan. *Simultaneous* having the secondary accent on the first syllable, does not come under this head, but retains the *i* long, notwithstanding the shortening power of the accent it is under (527).

136. *Ti* has the *i* short, as in *timidity*.

137. *Tri* has the *i* long, for the same reason as *bi*, which see (118) (119).

138. *Vi* has the *i* so unsettled as to puzzle the correctest speakers. The *i* is generally long in *vicarious*, notwithstanding the short *i* in *vicar*. It is long in *vibration* from its relation to *vibrate*. *Vitality* has the *i* long, like *vital*. In *vivifick, vivificate*, and *viviparous*, the first *i* is long, to avoid too great a sameness with the second. *Vivacious* and *vivacity* have the *i* almost as often long as short; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Kenrick, make the *i* in *vivacious* long, and Mr. Perry and Buchanan short; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston, make the *i* in the first of *vivacity* long, and Perry and Buchanan short: but the short sound seems less formal and most agreeable to polite usage. *Vicinity, vicinal, vicissitude, vituperate, vimineous* and *virago*, seem to prefer the short *i*, though Mr. Sheridan has marked the three last words with the first vowel long. But the diversity will be best seen by giving the authorities for all these words:

Vicinity. Dr. Kenrick.

Vicinity. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Perry.

Vicinal. Mr. Sheridan.

Vicissitude. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan and Perry.

Vituperate. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston.

Vituperate. Mr. Perry.

Vimineous. Mr. Sheridan.

Virago. Mr. Sheridan, and W. Johnston.

Virago. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry.

I have classed *vicinal* here as a word with the accent on the second syllable as it stands in Sheridan's Dictionary, but think it ought to have the accent on the first. See MEDICINAL.

139. The same diversity and uncertainty in the sound of this letter seems to reign in those final unaccented syllables which are terminated with the mute *e*. Perhaps the best way to give some tolerable idea of the analogy of the language in

at this point, will be, to show the general rule, and mark the exceptions; though these are sometimes so numerous as to make us doubt of the rule itself; therefore the best way will be to give a catalogue of both.

140. There is one rule of very great extent, in words of this termination, which have the accent on the penultimate syllable, and that is, that the *i* in the final syllable of these words is short: thus *servile, hostile, virile, respite, deposit, adventure, amethystine*, &c. are pronounced as if written *servil, hostil, respit, deposit, &c.* The only exceptions in this numerous class of words seem to be the following: *Evile, senile, edile, empire, umpire, rampire, fivile, feline, serine, archiver*; the substantives, *confiner* and *sipine*; while the adjectives *saline* and *concrete* have sometimes the accent on the first, and sometimes on the last syllable; but in either case the *i* is long. *Quagmire* and *pismire* have the *i* long also; *likewise* has the *i* long, but *otherwise* has it more frequently, though very improperly, short. *Myrrhine, eupine, and gentile*, though marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, ought, in my opinion, to conform to the general rule, and be pronounced with the *i* short. *Pulpine*, with the *i* long, is adopted by Mr. Scott; and W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, agree with Mr. Sheridan in the last syllable of *gentile*; and this seems agreeable to general usage, though not to analogy. See the word.

141. But when the accent is on the last syllable but two in words of this termination, the length of the vowel is not so easily ascertained.

142. Those ending in *ice* have the *i* short, except *sacristice* and *cockatrice*.

143. Those ending in *ide* have the *i* long, notwithstanding we sometimes hear *suicide* absurdly pronounced, as if written *suicid*.

144. Those ending in *ise* have the *i* long, except *house-wife*, pronounced *huse-wif*, according to the general rule, notwithstanding the *i* in *wife* is always long. *Midwife* is sometimes shortened in the same manner by the vulgar; and *sevenight* for *sevenight* is gone irrevocably into the same analogy; though *fortnight* for *fourteentnight* is more frequently pronounced with the *i* long.

145. Those ending in *ile* have the *i* short, except *reconcile, chamomile, stipile, juvenile, mercantile, and puerile*, have the *i* long in Sheridan's Dictionary, and short in Kenrick's. In my opinion the latter is the much more prevalent and pure pronunciation; but *infantile*, though pronounceable both ways, seems inclinable to lengthen the *i* in the last syllable. See *JUVENILE*.

146. In the termination *ime*, *pantomime* has the *i* long, rhyming with *time*; and *marine* has the *i* short, as if written *maritm*.

147. Words in *ine*, that have the accent higher than the penultimate, have the quantity of *i* so uncertain, that the only method to give an idea of it will be to exhibit a catalogue of words where it is pronounced differently.

148. But first it may not be improper to see the different sounds given to this letter in some of the same words by different orthoëpists:

Columbine. Sheridan, Nares, W. Johnston.

Columbine. Kenrick, Perry.

Isobarine. Sheridan, Nares.

Isobarine. Kenrick, Perry.

Saurine. Sheridan, Nares, Buchanan.

Saturine. Kenrick, Perry.

Metalline. Kenrick.

Metalline. Sheridan, W. Johnston, Perry.

Cryustine. Kenrick.

Cryustine. Sheridan, Perry.

Utrine. Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnston.

Utrine. Kenrick, Scott, Perry.

149. In these words I do not hesitate to pronounce, that the general rule inclines evidently to the long *i*, which, in doubtful cases, ought always to be followed; and for which reason I shall enumerate those words first where I judge the *i* ought to be pronounced long: *Cannabine, carabine, columbine, bizantine, gelatine, legatine, oxycorrhodine, concubine, muscadine, incarnadine, celandine, almandine, secundine, amygdaline, crystalline, vituline, calamine, asinine, saturnine, saccharine, adulterine, viperine, uterine, lamentine, armentine, serpentine, turpentine, vespertine, beilune, porcupine, countermines, leonine, sapphirine, and metalline.*

150. The words of this termination, where the *i* is short, are the following; *Jacobine, medicine, discipline, masculine, jessamine, feminine, heroine, nectarine, libertine, genuine, hyaline, palatine.* To these, I think, ought to be added, *alkaline, aquiline, coralline, brigantine, celandine*: and to this pronunciation of the *i*, the proper names, *Valentine* and *Constantine*, seem strongly to incline; and on the stage, *Cymbeline* has entirely adopted it. Thus we see how little influence the Latin language has on the quantity of the *i* in the final syllable of these words. It is a rule in that language, that adjectives ending in *ilis* or *inus*, derived from animated beings or proper names, to the exception of very few, have this *i* pronounced long. It were to be wished this distinction could be adopted in English words from the Latin, as in that case we might be able in time to regularize this very irregular part of our tongue; but this alteration would be almost impossible in adjectives ending in *ive*, as *relative, vocative, fugitive*, &c. have the *i* uniformly short in English, and long in the Latin *relativus, vocativus, fugitivus*, &c.

151. The only word ending in *ire*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, is *acrospire*, with the *i* long, the last syllable sounding like the *spire* of a church.

152. Words ending in *ise* have the *i* short, when the accent is on the last syllable but one, as *franchise*, except the compounds ending in *wise*, as *likewise, lengthwise*, &c. as marked by Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan; but even among these words we sometimes hear *otherwise* pronounced *otherwiz*, as marked by Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston; but, I think, improperly.

153. When the accent is on the last syllable but two in these words, they are invariably pronounced with the *i* long, as *criticise, equalise*.

154. In the termination *ite*, when the accent is on it, the *i* is always long, as *requite*. When the accent is on the last syllable but one, it is always short, as *respite* (140), pronounced as if written *respit*, except *contrite*; but when the accent is on the last syllable but two, the *i* is generally long: the exceptions, however, are so many, that a catalogue of both will be the best rule.

155. The *i* is long in *expedite, recondite, incondite, hermaphrodite, Carmelite, theodolite, cosmopolite, chrysolite, eremite, aconite, margarite, marcasite, parasite, appetite, bipartite, tripartite, quadripartite, convertite, anchorite, pituite, satellite*. As the word stands in Kenrick's Dictionary *sa-tél-lite*, having the *i* short, and the accent on the second syllable, it is doubly wrong. The *i* in the last syllable is shortened also by W. Johnston and Perry, but made long, as it ought to be, by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares. See RECONDITE.

156. The *i* is short in *cucurbite, ingenite, definite, indefinite, infinite, hypocrite, favourite, requisite, pre-requisite, perquisite, exquisite, opposite, and offshoot*. *Heteroclit* has the *i* long in Sheridan, but short in Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, the best pronunciation, (see the word in the Dictionary;) but *ite*, in what may be called a Gentile termination, has the *i* always long, as in *Hivite, Samnite, cosmopolite, bedlamite*, &c.

157. The termination *ive*, when the accent is on it, is always long, as in *bive*,

live, except in the two verbs, *give*, *live*, and their compounds, *giving*, *living*, &c. ; for the adjective *live*, as a *live animal*, has the *i* long, and rhymes with *live* ; so have the adjective and adverb, *lively* and *livelily* : the noun *livelihood* follows the same analogy ; but the adjective *live-long*, as the *live-long day*, has the *i* short, as in the verb. When the accent is not on the *i* in this termination it is always short, as *sportive*, *plaintive*, &c. rhyming with *give* (150), except the word be a gentile, as *Argive*.

158. All the other adjectives and substantives of this termination, when the accent is not on it, have the *i* invariably short, as *offensive*, *defensive*, &c. The *i* in *salute* is short, as if written *salut*, but long in *oblique*, rhyming with *pique*, *frisk*, &c. ; while *antique* has the *i* long and slender, and rhymes with *speak*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Barclay, have *oblect* for *oblique* ; Mr. Scott has it both ways, but gives the slender sound first ; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, *obliske*. The latter is, in my opinion, more agreeable to polite usage, but the former more analogical ; for as it comes from the French *oblique*, we cannot write it *obliske*, as Mr. Nares wishes, any more than *antique*, *antike*, for fear of departing too far from the Latin *antiquus* and *obliquus*. *Opaque*, Mr. Nares observes, has become *opake* ; but then it must be remembered, that the Latin is *opacus*, and not *opaquus*.

159. All the terminations in *ize* have the *i* long, except to *evidentize* ; which having the accent on the second syllable, follows the general rule, and has the *i* short, pronounced as in the verb *is*, (140.) To these observations we may add, that though *evil* and *devil* suppress the *i*, as if written *ev'l* and *dev'l*, yet that *civil* and *pencil* preserve its sound distinctly ; and that *Latin* ought never to be pronounced as it is generally at schools, as if written *Latt'n*. *Cousin* and *cozen* both drop the last vowels, as if spelled *cozn*, and are only distinguishable to the eye.

Thus we see how little regularity there is in the sound of this letter when it is not under the accent, and, when custom will permit, how careful we ought to be to preserve the least trace of analogy, that "confusion may not be worse confounded." The sketch that has been just given may, perhaps, afford something like a clew to direct us in this labyrinth, and it is hoped it will enable the judicious speaker to pronounce with more certainty and decision.

160. It was remarked under the vowel *A*, that when a hard *g* or *c* preceded that vowel, a sound like *e* interposed, the better to unite the letters, and soften the sound of the consonant. The same may be observed of the letter *I*. When this vowel is preceded by hard *g* or *k*, which is but another form for hard *c*, it is pronounced as if an *e* were inserted between the consonant and the vowel : thus *sky*, *kind*, *guide*, *guise*, *disguise*, *catechise*, *guile*, *beguile*, *mankind*, are pronounced as if written *sk-e-y*, *ke-ind*, *gue-ise*, *dis-gue-ise*, *cate-che-ise*, *gue-ile*, *begue-ile*, *manke-ind*. At first sight we are surprised that two such different letters as *a* and *i* should be affected in the same manner by the hard gutturals, *g*, *c*, and *k* ; but when we reflect that *i* is really composed of *a* and *e*, (37,) our surprise ceases ; and we are pleased to find the ear perfectly uniform in its procedure, and entirely deceived by the eye. From this view of the analogy we may see how greatly mistaken is a very solid and ingenious writer on this subject, who says, that "by-*ind* for *kind* is a monster of pronunciation, heard only on our stage." Nares' English Orthoëpy, page 28. See No. 92.

It may not, perhaps, seem unworthy of notice, that when this letter is unaccented in the numerous terminations *ible*, *ible*, &c. it is frequently pronounced like short *a*, as if the words *sensible*, *visible*, &c. were written *sensabble*, *visabble*, &c. ; and *charity*, *chastity*, &c. like *charutty*, *chastutty*, &c. : but it may be observed,

served, that the pure sound of *i* like *e* in these words is as much the mark of an elegant speaker as that of the *u* in *singular*, *educate*, &c. See No. 179.

O.

161. Grammarians have generally allowed this letter but three sounds. Mr. Sheridan instances them in *not*, *note*, *prove*. For a fourth. I have added the *o* in *love*, *dove*, &c. ; for the fifth, that in *or*, *nor*, *for* ; and a sixth, that in *woman*, *wolf*, &c.

162. The first and only peculiar sound of this letter is that by which it is named in the alphabet : it requires the mouth to be formed, in some degree, like the letter, in order to pronounce it. This may be called its long open sound, as the *o* in *prove* may be called its long slender sound, (65.) This sound we find in words ending with silent *e*, as *tone*, *bone*, *alone* ; or when ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *mo-tion*, *po-tent*, &c. ; likewise in the monosyllables, *go*, *so*, *no*. This sound is found under several combinations of other vowels with this letter, as in *moan*, *groan*, *bow*, (to shoot with). *low* (not high), and before *ff* in the words *oft*, *ghst*, *post*, *mest*, and before *ff* in *grofs*.

163. The second sound of this letter is called its short sound, and is found in *not*, *got*, *lot*, &c. ; though this, as in the other short vowels, is by no means the short sound of the former long one, but corresponds exactly to that of *a* in *what*, with which the words *not*, *got*, *lot*, are perfect rhymes. The long sound, to which the *o* in *not* and *lot* are short ones, is found under the diphthong *au* in *naught* and the *ou* in *sought* ; corresponding exactly to the *a* in *ball*, *ball*, &c. The short sound of this letter, like the short sound of *a* in *father* (78 : 79 :), is frequently, by inaccurate speakers, and chiefly those among the vulgar, lengthened to a middle sound approaching to its long sound, the *o* in *or*. This sound is generally heard, as in the case of *a*, when it is succeeded by two consonants : thus Mr. Smith pronounces *broth*, *froth*, and *mth*, as if written *br^{aw}.b*, *fr^{aw}.b*, and *m^{aw}.b*. Of the propriety or impropriety of this, a well-educated ear is the best judge ; but as was observed under the article A (79), if this be not the sound heard among the best speakers, no middle sound ought to be admitted, as good orators will ever incline to definite and absolute sounds, rather than such as may be called *non descriptis* in language.

164. The third sound of this letter, as was marked in the first observation, may be called its long slender sound, corresponding to the double *o*. The words where this sound of *o* occurs are so few, that it will be easy to give a catalogue of them : *Prove*, *move*, *behave*, and their compounds, *love*, *do*, *ado*. *Rome*, *peltron*, *ponion*, *sponten*, *who*, *whom*, *womb*, *tomb*. *Sponten* is not in Johnson ; and this and the two preceding words ought rather to be written with *oo* in the last syllable. *Gold* is pronounced like *goold* in familiar conversation ; but in verse and solemn language, especially that of the Scripture, ought always to rhyme with *old*, *fold*, &c. See ENCORE, GOLD, and WIND.

165. The fourth sound of this vowel is that which is found in *love*, *dove*, &c. ; and the long sound, which seems the nearest relation to it, is the first sound of *o* in *note*, *tone*, *rove*, &c. This sound of *o* is generally heard when it is shortened by the succeeding liquids *n*, *m*, *r*, and the semi-vowels *v*, *z*, *th* : and as Mr. Nares has given a catalogue of those words, I shall avail myself of his labour. *Above*, *affront*, *allonge*, *among*, *amongst*, *attorney*, *bomb*, *bon-bard*, *borage*, *borough*, *brother*, *cochineal*, *colour*, *come*, *comely*, *comfit*, *confort*, *comfiancy*, *compass*, *comrade*, *combat*, *conduit*, *coney*, *conjure*, *constable*, *covenant*, *cover*, *covert*, *covet*, *covey*, *cozen*, *discomfit*, *done*, *doth*, *dost*, *dove*, *dozen*, *dromedary*, *front*, *gl^{ve}*, *govern*, *honey*, *haver*, *love*, *Monday*,

shadon, money, mongrel, monk, monkey, month, mother, none, nothing, one, onion, oke, oven, plover, pomegranate, pommel, pother, romage, shove, shovel, eleven, another, scout, Someraet, son, sovereign, sponge, stomach, thorough, ten, tongue, word, work, wonder, world, worry, worse, worship, wort, worth: to which we may add, rhomb, rare, comfrey, and colander.

166. In these words the accent is on the *o* in every word, except *pomegranate*: but with very few exceptions, this letter has the same sound in the unaccented terminations, *oc, ock, od, ol, om, on, op, or, ot*, and *some*, as *mammoth, coffock, method, carol, kingdom, union, amazon, gallop, tutor, turbot, troublesome, &c.*; all which are pronounced as if written *mammuck, cassu k, methud, &c.* The *o* in the adjunct *manager*, as *cheesemonger, &c.* has always this sound. The exceptions to this rule are technical terms from the Greek or Latin, as *Achor*, a species of the herpes; and proper names, as *Calor*, a river in Italy.

167. The fifth sound of *o* is the long sound produced by *r* final, or followed by another consonant, as *for, former*. This sound is perfectly equivalent to the diphthong *ou*; and *for* and *former* might, on account of sound only, be written *four* and *fourmer*. There are many exceptions to this rule, as *borne, corps, corse, force, serge, form* (a feat), *fort, boide, porch, part, sport, &c.* which have the first sound of this letter.

168. *O*, like *a*, is lengthened before *r*, when terminating a monosyllable, or followed by another consonant; and, like *a* too, is shortened by a duplication of the liquid, as we may hear by comparing the conjunction *or* with the same letters in *torrid, florid, &c.*; for though the *r* is not doubled to the eye in *florid*, yet as the accent is on it, it is as effectually doubled to the ear as if written *florrid*: so if a consonant of another kind succeed the *r* in this situation, we find the *r* as long as in a monosyllable: thus the *o* in *orchard* is as long as in the conjunction *or*, and that in *formal*, as in the word *for*; but the *o* in *orifice* and *forage*, where the *r* is followed by a vowel, the *o* is as short as if the *r* were double, and the words written *orifice* and *forrage*. See No. 81.

169. There is a sixth sound of *o* exactly corresponding to the *u* in *bull, full, pull, &c.* which, from its existing only in the following words, may be called its irregular sound. These words are *woman, bosom, worsted, wolf*, and the proper names, *Wolsey, Worcester, and Wolverhampton*.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

170. What was observed of the *a*, when followed by a liquid and a mute, may be observed of the *o* with equal justness. This letter, like *a*, has a tendency to lengthen, when followed by a liquid and another consonant, or by *f, s, t, j* and a mute. But this length of *a*, in this situation, seems every day growing more and more vulgar: and, as it would be gross to a degree to sound the *a* in *asile, mase*, and *plant*, like the *a* in *palm, pralm, &c.* so it would be equally inexcusable to pronounce the *o* in *moss, dross, and frost*, as if written *mauwse, drauw, and froust*, (78) (79.) The *o* in the compounds of *solve*, as *dissolve, absolute, resolve*, seem the only words where a somewhat longer sound of the *o* is agreeable to polite pronunciation: on the contrary, when the *o* ends a syllable, immediately before or after the accent, as in *po-lite, im-po-tent, &c.* there is an elegance in giving it the open sound nearly as long as in *po-lar* and *po-tent, &c.* See DOMESTIC, COLLECT and COMMAND. It may likewise be observed, that the *e* like the *e* (102) is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable when preceded by *c* or *k*, and followed by *n*, as *bacon, bracon, deacon, becken, reckon*, pronounced *ba't'n, bra't'n, dea't'n, beck'n, reck'n*; and when *e* is preceded by another consonant,

nant, as *falcon*, pronounced *faʊk'n*. The *o* is likewise mute in the same situation when preceded by *d* in *pardon*, pronounced *pard'n*, but not in *Guerdon*: it is mute when preceded by *p* in *weapon*, *capon*, &c. pronounced *weap'n*, *cap'n*, &c.; and when preceded by *s* in *reason*, *season*, *treason*, *oraison*, *benison*, *denison*, *unison*, *soison*, *poison*, *prison*, *damson*, *crimson*, *advowson*, pronounced *reaz'n*, *treaz'n*, &c.; and *mason*, *bason*, *garrison*, *lesson*, *caparison*, *comparison*, *disinherison*, *parson*, and *person*, pronounced *mas'n*, *bas'n*, &c. *Unison*, *diapason*, and *cargason*, seem, particularly in solemn speaking, to preserve the sound of *o* like *u*, as if written *unifun*, *diapazun*, &c. The same letter is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable beginning with *t*, as *Seton*, *cotton*, *button*, *mutton*, *glutton*, pronounced as if written *Set'n*, *cott'n*, &c. When *x* precedes the *t*, the *o* is pronounced distinctly, as in *Sexton*. When *l* is the preceding letter, the *o* is generally suppressed, as in the proper names *Stilton cheese*, *Wilton carpets*, and *Melton Mowbray*, &c. Accurate speakers sometimes struggle to preserve it in the name of our great epic poet, *Milton*; but the former examples sufficiently shew the tendency of the language; and this tendency cannot be easily counteracted. This letter is likewise suppressed in the last syllable of *blason*, pronounced *blaz'n*; but is always to be preserved in the same syllable of *horizon*. This suppression of the *o* must not be ranked among those careless abbreviations found only among the vulgar, but must be considered as one of those devious tendencies to brevity, which has worn itself a currency in the language, and has at last become a part of it. To pronounce the *o* in those cases where it is suppressed, would give a singularity to the speaker bordering nearly on the pedantic; and the attention given to this singularity by the hearer would necessarily diminish his attention to the subject, and consequently deprive the speaker of something much more desirable.

U.

171. The first sound of *u*, heard in *tube*, or ending an unaccented syllable, as in *cu-bic*, is a diphthongal sound, as if *e* were prefixed, and these words were spelt *teube* and *kewbic*. The letter *u* is exactly the pronoun *you*.

172. The second sound of *u* is the short sound, which tallies exactly with the *o* in *done*, *son*, &c. which every ear perceives might as well, for the sound's sake, be spelt *dun*, *sun*, &c. See all the words where the *o* has this sound, No. 165.

173. The third sound of this letter, and that in which the English more particularly depart from analogy, is the *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. The first, or diphthongal *u* in *tube*, seems almost as peculiar to the English as the long sound of the *i* in *thine*, *mine*, &c.; but here, as if they chose to imitate the Latin, Italian, and French *u*, they leave out the *e* before the *u*, which is heard in *tube*, *mule*, &c. and do not pronounce the latter part of *u* quite so long as the *oo* in *pool*, nor so short as the *u* in *dull*. but with a middle sound between both, which is the true short sound of the *oo* in *coo* and *woo*, as may be heard by comparing *woo* and *wool*; the latter of which is a perfect rhyme to *bull*.

174. This middle sound of *u*, so unlike the general sound of that letter, exists only in the following words: *bull*, *full*, *pull*; words compounded of *full*, as *wonderful*, *dreadful*, &c. *bullock*, *bully*, *bullet*, *bulwark*, *fuller*, *fulling-mill*, *frulley*, *frullet*, *frush*, *bush*, *bushel*, *frulrit*, *fruss*, *bullion*, *butcher*, *cushion*, *cuckoo*, *frudding*, *sugar*, *buffar*, *buzza*, and *put* when a verb: but few as they are, except *full*, which is a very copious termination, they are sufficient to puzzle Englishmen who reside at any distance from the capital, and to make the inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland,

Inland, (who, it is highly probable, received a much more regular pronunciation from our ancestors,) not unfrequently the jest of fools.

175. But vague and desultory as this sound of the *u* may at first seem, on a closer view we find it chiefly confined to words which begin with the mute labials, *b, p, f*, and end with the liquid labial *l* or the dentals *s, t*, and *d*, as in *bull, full, pull, bush, push, pudding, puss, put*, &c. Whatever, therefore, was the cause of this whimsical deviation, we see its primitives are confined to a very narrow compass: *put* has this sound only when it is a verb; for *putty*, a paste for glass, has the common sound of *u*, and rhymes exactly with *nasty*, (having the qualities of a nut;) so *put*, the game at cards, and the vulgar appellation of country *put*, follow the same analogy. All *Bull's* compounds regularly follow their primitive. But though *fuller*, a whitener of cloth, and *Fulham*, a proper name, are not compounded of *full*, they are founded as if they were; while *Pussy* follows the general rule, and has its first syllable pronounced like the noun *put*. *Pulsit* and *pulet* comply with the peculiarity on account of their resemblance to *pull*, though nothing related to it; and *butcher* and *puss* adopt the sound of *u* for no reason but the nearness of their form to the other words: and when to these we have added *cushion, sugar, cuckoo, busbar*, and the interjection *huzza*, we have every word in the whole language where the *u* is thus pronounced.

176. Some speakers indeed, have attempted to give *bulk* and *punish*, this obtuse sound of *u*, but luckily have not been followed. The words which have already adopted it are sufficiently numerous; and we cannot be too careful to check the growth of so unmeaning an irregularity. When this vowel is preceded by *r* in the same syllable, it has a sound somewhat longer than this middle sound, and exactly as if written *oo*: thus, *rue, true*, &c. are pronounced nearly as if written *roo, troo*, &c. (339).

177. It must be remarked, that this sound of *u*, except in the word *fuller*, never extends to words from the learned languages; for *fulminant, fulmination, collusion, repulsion, sepulchre*, &c. sound the *u* as in *dull, gull*, &c. and the *u* in *pui* and *passale* is exactly like the same letter in *thus*. So the pure English words, *fulsome, bust, bulge, bustle, bushard, buzzard*, preserve the *u* in its second sound, as in *us, bull, and custard*. It may likewise not be unworthy of remark, that the letter *u* is never subject to the shortening power of either the primary or secondary accent: but when accented, is always long, unless shortened by a double consonant. See the words *DRAMA* and *MUCULENT*, and No. 503, 534.

Irregular and Unaccented Sounds.

178. But the strangest deviation of this letter from its regular sound is in the words *bushy, business, and bury*. We laugh at the Scotch for pronouncing these words, as if written *bewsy, bebusiness, and bewry*; but we ought rather to blush for ourselves in departing so wantonly from the general rule as to pronounce them *bizzzy, bizness, and berry*.

179. There is an incorrect pronunciation of this letter when it ends a syllable not under the accent, which prevails, not only among the vulgar, but is sometimes found in better company; and that is, giving the *u* an obscure sound, which confounds it with vowels of a very different kind: thus we not unfrequently hear *singular, regular, and particular*, pronounced as if written *se-gu-lar, re-gu-lar, and par-tick-u-lar*; but nothing tends more to tarnish and vulgarize the pronunciation than this short and obscure sound of the unaccented *u*.

It may, indeed, be observed, that there is scarcely any thing more distinguishes a person of mean and good education than the pronunciation of the unaccented vowels, (547) (558). When vowels are under the accent, the prince, and the lowest of the people in the metropolis, with very few exceptions, pronounce them in the same manner; but the unaccented vowels in the mouth of the former have a distinct, open, and specific sound, while the latter often totally sink them, or change them into some other sound. Those, therefore, who wish to pronounce elegantly, must be particularly attentive to the unaccented vowels; as a neat pronunciation of these, forms one of the greatest beauties of speaking.

Y final.

180. *Y* final, either in a word or syllable, is a pure vowel, and has exactly the same sound as *i* would have in the same situation. For this reason, printers, who have been the great correctors of our orthography, have substituted the *i* in its stead, on account of the too great frequency of this letter in the English language. That *y* final is a vowel, is universally acknowledged; nor need we any other proof of it than its long sound, when followed by *e* mute, as in *thyme, rhyme, &c.* or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *buying, cyder, &c.* this may be called its first vowel sound.

181. The second sound of the vowel *y* is its short sound, heard in *system, syntax, &c.*

Irregular and Unaccented Sounds.

182. The unaccented sound of this letter at the end of a syllable, like that of *i* in the same situation, is always like the first sound of *e*: thus *vanity, plurify, &c.* and if sound alone were consulted, might be written *vanitie, plurifise, &c.*

183. The exception to this rule is, when *f* precedes the *y* in a final syllable, the *y* is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it: thus *justify, qualify, &c.* have the last syllable sounded like that in *defy*. This long sound continues when the *y* is changed into *i*, in *justifiable, qualifiable, &c.* The same may be observed of *multiply* and *multipliable, &c.*; *occupy* and *occupiable, &c.* (512).

184. There is an irregular sound of this letter when the accent is on it in *panegyric*, when it is frequently pronounced like the second sound of *e*; which would be more correct if its true sound were preserved, and it were to rhyme with *Pyrrhic*; or as Swift does with *Satiric*:

“ On me when unces are satirick,

“ I take it for a *panegyrick*.”

Thus we see the same irregularity attends this letter before double *r*, or before single *r*, followed by a vowel, as we find attends the vowel *i* in the same situation. So the word *Syrinx* ought to preserve the *y* like *i* pure, and the word *fyris* should sound the *y* like *e* short, though the first is often heard improperly, like the last.

185. But the most uncertain sound of this letter is, when it ends a syllable immediately preceding the accent. In this case it is subject to the same variety

as the letter *i* in the same situation, and nothing but a catalogue will give us any idea of the analogy of the language in this point.

186. The *y* is long in *chylaceous*, but shortened by the secondary accent in *chylification* and *chylificatione*, (530:) though, without the least reason from analogy, Mr. Sheridan has marked them both long.

187. Words composed of *hydro*, from the Greek *ὕδωρ*, *water*, have the *y* before the accent generally long, as *hydrography*, *hydrographer*, *hydrometry*, *hydropic*: all which have the *y* long in Mr. Sheridan but *hydrography*, which must be a mistake of the press; and this long sound of *y* continues in *hydrostatic*, in spite of the shortening power of the secondary accent, (530) The same sound of *y* prevails in *hydraulic* and *hydatides*. *Hygrometer* and *hygrometry* seem to follow the same analogy, as well as *hyperbola* and *hyperbole*: which are generally heard with the *y* long; though Kenrick has marked the latter short. *Hypostasis* and *hypotense* ought to have the *y* long likewise. In *hypothesis* the *y* is more frequently short than long; and in *hypothetical* it is more frequently long than short; but *hypocrit* has the first *y* always short. *Myrabolan* and *myropolis* may have the *y* either long or short. *Mythology* has the first *y* generally short, and *mythological*, from the shortening power of the secondary accent, (530,) almost always. *Phytaceous*, *phyography*, *phytology*, have the first *y* always long. In *phylosophy* the first *y* is generally short, and in *physician* always. *Pylorus* has the *y* long in Mr. Sheridan, but, I think, improperly. In *pyramidal* he marks the *y* long, though, in my opinion, it is generally heard short, as in *pyramid*. In *pyrites*, with the accent on the second syllable, he marks the *y* short, much more correctly than Kenrick, who places the accent on the first syllable, and marks the *y* long, (see the word.) *Synodic*, *synodical*, *synonima*, and *synopsis*, have the *y* always short: *synabdoche* ought likewise to have the same letter short, as we find it in Perry's and Kenrick's Dictionaries; though in Sheridan's we find it long. *Typography* and *typographer* ought to have the first *y* long, as we find it in Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick, and Perry, though frequently heard short; and though *tyrannical* has the *y* marked short by Mr. Perry, it ought rather to have the long sound, as we see it marked by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Kenrick.

188. From the view that has been taken of the sound of the *i* and *y* immediately before the accent, it may justly be called the most uncertain part of pronunciation. Scarcely any reason can be given why custom prefers one sound to the other in some words; and why, in others, we may use either one or the other indiscriminately. It is strongly to be presumed that the *i* and *y*, in this situation, particularly the last, was generally pronounced long by our ancestors, but that custom has gradually inclined to the shorter sound as more readily pronounced, and as more like the sound of these letters when they end a syllable after the accent; and, perhaps, we should contribute to the regularity of the language, if, when we are in doubt, we should rather incline to the short than the long sound of these letters.

W final.

189. That *w* final is a vowel, is not disputed (9); when it is in this situation, it is equivalent to *oo*; as may be perceived in the sound of *vow*, *tow-el*, &c. where it forms a real diphthong, composed of the *a* in *wa-ter*, and the *oo* in *woo* and *cos*. It is often joined to *o* at the end of a syllable, without affecting the sound of that vowel; and in this situation it may be called servile, as in *bow*, to shoot with; *crew*, *low* (not high), &c.

DIPHTHONGS.

190. A diphthong is a double vowel, or the union or mixture of two vowels pronounced together, so as only to make one syllable; as the Latin *a e* or *e, o e* or *æ*, the Greek *ai*, the English *ai*, *au*, &c.

191. This is the general definition of a diphthong: but if we examine it closely, we shall find in it a want of precision and accuracy.* If a diphthong be two vowel sounds in succession, they must necessarily form two syllables, and therefore, by its very definition, cannot be a diphthong; if it be such a mixture of two vowels as to form but one simple sound, it is very improperly called a diphthong; nor can any such simple mixture exist.

192. The only way to reconcile this seeming contradiction, is to suppose that two vocal sounds in succession were sometimes pronounced so closely together as to form only the time of one syllable in Greek and Latin verse. Some of these diphthongal syllables we have in our own language, which only pass for monosyllables in poetry: thus *hire* (wages) is no more than one syllable in verse, though perfectly equivalent to *higher* (more high), which generally passes for a dissyllable: the same may be observed of *dire* or *dyer*, *hour* and *power*, &c. This is not uniting two vocal sound into one simple sound, which is impossible, but pronouncing two vocal sounds in succession so rapidly and so closely as to go for only one syllable in poetry.

193. Thus the best definition I have found of a diphthong is that given us by Mr. Smith in his Scheme for a French and English Dictionary. "A diphthong (says this gentleman) I would define to be two simple vocal sounds uttered by one and the same emission of breath, and joined in such a manner that each loses a portion of its natural length; but from the junction produceth a compound sound, equal in the time of pronouncing to either of them taken separately, and so making still but one syllable."

194. "Now if we apply this definition (says Mr. Smith) to the several combinations that may have been laid down and denominated diphthongs by former orthoëpists, I believe we shall find only a small number of them meriting this name." As a proof of the truth of this observation, we find, that most of those vocal assemblages that go under the name of diphthongs emit but a simple sound, and that not compounded of the two vowels, but one of them only, sounded long: thus *pain* and *paine*, *pail* and *pale*, *hear* and *here*, are perfectly the same sounds.

195. These observations naturally lead us to a distinction of diphthongs into proper and improper: the proper are such as have two distinct vocal sounds, and the improper such as have but one.

196. The proper diphthongs are,

<i>ea</i> ocean	<i>ie</i> question	<i>oy</i> boy
<i>eu</i> feud	<i>oi</i> voice	<i>ua</i> assuage
<i>ew</i> jewel	<i>ou</i> pound	<i>us</i> manfuetude
<i>ia</i> poniard	<i>ow</i> now	<i>ui</i> languid.
<i>ie</i> spaniel		

In this assemblage it is impossible not to see a manifest distinction between those which begin with *e* or *i*, and the rest. In those beginning with either of these vowels

* We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning diphthongs: all that are properly so are syllables, and not diphthongs, as intended to be signified by that word. Holder.

vowels we find a squeezed sound like the commencing or consonant *y* interpose, as it were, to articulate the latter vowel, and that the words where these diphthongs are found, might, agreeably to the sound, be spelt *æfe-jan, f-æde, j-æ-l, pæ-yard, span-æ-l, pæf-æ-on, &c.*; and as these diphthongs (which, from their commencing with the sound of *y* consonant, may not improperly be called *semi-consonant diphthongs*;) begin in that part of the mouth where *i, e* soft, and *æ* are formed, we find that coalescence ensue which forms the aspirated hiss in the numerous terminations *son, tion, tial, &c.* and by direct consequence in those ending in *ure, ure*, as *future, fortune, &c.* for the letter *u*, when long, is exactly one of these semi-consonant diphthongs (8); and when immediately after the accent it coalesces with the preceding *i, e*, or *t*; and draws them into the aspirated hiss of *sh* or *tsh* (459). Those found in the termination *iou* may be called semi-consonant diphthongs also, as the *o* and *u* have but the sound of one vowel. It may be observed too, in passing, that the reason why in *manufacture* the *u* does not go into *sh*, is, because when *u* is followed by another vowel in the same syllable, it drops its consonant sound at the beginning, and becomes merely double *o*.

197. The improper diphthongs are,

<i>æ</i> Cesar	<i>ea</i> clean	<i>ie</i> friend
<i>ai</i> aim	<i>ee</i> reed	<i>oa</i> coat
<i>ao</i> gaol	<i>ei</i> ceiling	<i>oe</i> æconomy
<i>au</i> taught	<i>eo</i> people	<i>oo</i> moon
<i>aw</i> law	<i>ey</i> they	<i>ow</i> crow.

198. The triphthongs having but two sounds are merely ocular, and must therefore be classed with the proper diphthongs:

<i>eye</i> (for ever)	<i>cou</i> plenteous	<i>iecu</i> view
<i>eau</i> beauty	<i>ieu</i> adieu	<i>oeu</i> manœuvre.

Of all these combinations of vowels we shall treat in their alphabetical order.

Æ.

199. *Æ* or *æ* is a diphthong, says Dr. Johnson, of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple; to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator, equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

200. But though the diphthong *æ* is perfectly useless in our language, and the substitution of *e* in its stead, in *Cesar* and *Eneas*, is recommended by Dr. Johnson, we do not find his authority has totally annihilated it, especially in proper names and technical terms derived from the learned languages. *Cæsar, Eneas, E-ops, fæan, æther, æthiops* mineral, *amphisbæna, anæcephalæosis, asphæresis, ætlops, æmæ*, &c. seem to preserve the diphthong, as well as certain words which are either plurals or genitives, in Latin words not naturalized, as *cornucopie, exuvie, aqua vitæ, minutie, stæ*, &c.

201. This diphthong, when not under the accent, in *Michaelmas*, and when accented in *Dædalus*, is pronounced like short *e*; it is, like *e*, subject to the short sound when under the secondary accent, as in *Ænobarbus*, where *æn*, in the first syllable, is pronounced exactly like the letter *n*, (530).

AI.

202. The sound of this diphthong is exactly like the long slender sound of *a*; thus *pail*, a vessel, and *pale*, a colour, are perfectly the same sound. The exceptions are but few.

203. When *said* is the third person preterimperfect tense of the verb to *say*, *ai* has the sound of short *e*, and *said* rhymes with *bed*; the same sound of *ai* may be observed in the third person of the present tense *saieth* and the participle *said*; but when this word is an adjective, as the *said* man, it is regular, and rhymes with *trade*.

204. *Plaid*, a striped garment, rhymes with *mad*.

205. *Raillery* is a perfect rhyme to *salary*; and *raisin*, a fruit, is pronounced exactly like *reason*, the distinctive faculty of man. See both these words in the Dictionary.

206. *Again* and *Against* sound as if written *agen* and *agensst*.

207. The *aisle* of a church is pronounced exactly like *isle*, an island, and is sometimes written *ile*.

208. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented syllable, the *a* is sunk, and the *i* pronounced short: thus *mountain*, *fountain*, *captain*, *curtain*, *villain*, are all pronounced as if written, *mountin*, *fountin*, *captin*, *curtin*, *villin*; but when the last word takes an additional syllable, the *i* is dropped, and the *a* has its short sound, as *villanous*, *villany*. See the words in the Dictionary.

209. The *ai* in *Britain* has the short sound approaching to *u*, so common with all the vowels in final unaccented syllables, and is pronounced exactly like *Briton*.

210. *Plait*, a fold of cloth, is regular, and ought to be pronounced like *plate*, a dish; pronouncing it so as to rhyme with *meat* is a vulgarism, and ought to be avoided.

211. *Plaisir* belongs no longer to this class of words, being now more properly written *plaster*, rhyming with *caster*.

AO.

212. This combination of vowels in a diphthong is only to be met with in the word *gaol*, now more properly written, as it is pronounced, *jail*.

AU.

213. The general sound of this diphthong is that of the noun *aww*, as *taught*, *caught*, &c. or of the *a* in *hall*, *ball*, &c.

214. When these letters are followed by *n* and another consonant, they change to the second sound of *a*, heard in *far*, *farther*, &c.: thus *aunt*, *baunt*, *daunt*, *askaunce*, *askaunt*, *flaunt*, *baunt*, *gaunilet*, *jaunt*, *haunch*, *lunch*, *craunch*, *jaundice*, *laundry*, have the Italian sound of the *a* in the last syllable of *papa* and *mamma*. To these I think ought to be added, *daunt*, *paunch*, *gaunt*, and *saunter*, as Dr. Kenrick has marked them with the Italian *a*, and not as if written *dawnt*, *parwunch*, &c. as Mr. Sheridan sounds them. *Maunder*, a basket, is always pronounced with the Italian *a*, and nearly as if written *marnd*; for which reason *Maunder* Thursday, which is derived from it, ought, with Mr. Nares, to be pronounced in the same manner, though generally heard with the sound of *aw*. To *maunder*, to grumble, though generally heard as if written *maunder*, ought certainly to be pronounced as Mr. Nares has classed it, with the Italian

Italian *a*. The same may be observed of *taunt*, which ought to rhyme with *aunt*, though sounded *taunt* by Mr. Sheridan; and being left out of the above list, supposed to be so pronounced by Mr. Nares. But Mr. Elphinston has placed the analogy of these words in so strong and curious a light, that I cannot help presenting them to the reader in his own words, though a different orthography: "U meritoriously distinguishes *aunt*, the parent's sister, from *aunt* the emmet, and gives a slender shut, the servile of a broad open, yet without pretence of so dangerous or any coincidence; in defiance of both sisters, his *aunt* had power to retain the company of *jaunt*, *haunt*, *vaunt*, *taunt*, *daunt*, *gaunt*, *gaunt*; in all of which the *u* does precisely the same duty it formerly did in *chaunt*, *groant*, *maund*, and *command*; in *saunter* and *saunders*; as well as in *braunch*, *banck*, *paunch*, *launch*, *flaunch*; all now justly as genealogically, *chant*, *grant*, *mand* (the old basket), *command*, *santer*, *sander*; *branch*, *banck*, *panch*, *lanck*, *flanch*. *Jaundice* alone pleaded *u* radical; and yet was found *were jaundice*. So with *aunt*, must return to truth and etymology (who do not always join issue), *jant*, *bant*, *vant*, *tant*, *dant*, *gant*, *gantlet*; and even the venerable *Mandy Thurfloy*, with her *mand* or basket in her hand. She had, indeed, almost left the language, though *Astrea* had not left the land, when analogy (or harmony) enacted: a broad (*au*) shall not in English precede *n*, followed either by a dry dental, or by a sibilant; that is, *au* shall not be followed by *nt*, *nd*, *we*, *nth*, or *nge*. No such sounds being sufferable in the English system, as *aunt*, *aund*, *aunch*, *aunce*, or *aunge*; there shall be no such semblances. Alike are therefore indispensable, *chant* and *jant*; *hand* and *mand*, *change* and *lance*, *branch* and *lanck*, *banter* and *santer*; *Sande* and his full *fell Alexander*. In all such, *a* far from broad or open, is slender and shut; yet hardly shorter than if the silent aspiration interposed in *ahnt*, *fabnter*, *lelane*, *labnt*, and the rest. Before *nge*, indeed, *a* is also slender, but open; not *eh*, but *a*; guarded therefore by its own (*i*) servile (as we saw in its place) against every danger of *change*. *Faun* and *faun* remain doubtless in *fauns* and *fauns*, unaltered by the adscititious depressive sibilant." *Property Ascertained in her Picture*, vol. i. page 171.

215. *Laugh* and *draught*, which are very properly classed by Mr. Nares among these words which have the long Italian *a* in *father*, are marked by Mr. Sheridan with his first sound of *a* in *bat*, lengthened into the sound of *a* in *father*, by placing the accent on it. *Staunch* is spelled without the *u* by Johnson, and therefore improperly classed by Mr. Nares in the above list.

216. *Faunt* and *avaunt* seem to be the only real exceptions to this sound of *a* in the whole list; and as these words are chiefly confined to tragedy, they may be allowed to "fret and strut their hour upon the stage" in the old traditional sound of *a* *ave*.

217. This diphthong is pronounced like long *o* in *bantboy*, as if written *bo boy*; and like *o* short in *cauliflower*, *laurel*, and *laudanum*; as if written *colliflower*, *loral*, and *laddanum*. In *gauge*, *au* has the sound of slender *a*, and rhymes with *page*.

218. There is a corrupt pronunciation of this diphthong among the vulgar, which is, giving the *au* in *daughter*, *sauce*, *saucer*, and *saury*, the sound of the Italian *o*, and nearly as if written *darter*, *farce*, *farcer*, and *farrey*; but this pronunciation cannot be too carefully avoided. *Au* in *sausage* also, is sounded by the vulgar with short *a*, as if written *suffage*; but in this, as in the other words, ought to sound *awc*. See the words in the Dictionary.

AW.

219. Has the long broad sound of *a* in *ball*, with which the word *bawl* is perfectly identical. It is always regular.

AI.

220. This diphthong, like its near relation *ai*, has the sound of slender *a* in *pay*, *day*, &c. and is pronounced like long *e* in the word *quay*, which is now sometimes seen written *key*; for if we cannot bring the pronunciation to the spelling, it is looked upon as some improvement to bring the spelling to the pronunciation: a most pernicious practice in language. See *BOWL*.

221. To *slay*, to strip off the skin, also, is corruptly pronounced *flea*; but the diphthong in this word seems to be recovering its rights.

222. There is a wanton departure from analogy in orthography, by changing the *y* in this diphthong to *i* in the words *paid*, *said*, *laid*, for *payed*, *sayed*, and *layed*. Why these words should be written with *i* and thus contracted, and *played*, *prayed*, and *delayed*, remain at large, let our wise correctors of orthography determine. *Slayed* also, a participial adjective, signifying *steady*, is almost always written *stead*.

223. When *ay* comes immediately after the accent in a final syllable, like *ai*, it drops the former vowel, in the colloquial pronunciation of the days of the week. Thus as we pronounce *captain*, *curtain*, &c. as if written *captin*, *curtin*, &c. so we hear *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c. as if written *Sundy*, *Mundy*, &c. A more distinct pronunciation of *day*, in these words, is a mark of the northern dialect (208).

224. The familiar affent *ay* for *yes*, is a combination of the long Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and the first sound of *e*. If we give the *a* the sound of that letter in *ball*, the word degenerates into a coarse rustic pronunciation. Though in the House of Commons, where this word is made a noun, we frequently, but not correctly, hear it so pronounced, in the phrase *the Ayes have it*.

AE.

225. This triphthong is a combination of the slender sound of *a*, heard in *pa-per*, and the *e* in *me-tre*. The word which it composes, signifying *ever*, is almost obsolete.

EA.

226. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of the first sound of *e* in *here*; but its irregular sound of short *e* is so frequent, as to make a catalogue of both necessary; especially for those who are unsettled in the pronunciation of the capital, and wish to practise in order to form a habit.

227. The first sound of *ea* is like open *e*, and is heard in the following words: *Afear'd*, *affear*, *anneal*, *appeal*, *appear*, *appease*, *aread*, *urrear*, *beacon*, *beadle*, *beadroll*, *beads*, *beadsman*, *beagle*, *beak*, *beaker*, *beam*, *bean*, *beard*, *bearded*, *beast*, *beat*, *beaten*, *beaver*, *beleaguer*, *beneath*, *bequeath*, *bereave*, *bermear*, *bespeak*, *bleach*, *bleak*, *blear*, *bleat*, *bohea*, *breach*, *bream*, to *breathe*, *cease*, *cheap*, *cheat*, *clean*, *cleanly* (adverb), *clear*, *clearance*, *cleave*, *cochineal*, *colleague*, *conceal*, *congeal*, *cream*, *creak*, *crease*, *creature*, *deacon*, *deal*, *dean*, *deanery*, *dear*, *decease*, *deceasance*, *deceasible*, *defeat*, *demean*, *demeanor*, *decrease*, *dream*, *drear*, *dreary*, *each*, *eager*, *eagle*, *egre*, *ear*, *east*, *easter*, *easy*, to *eat*, *eaten*, *evens*.

earn, entreat, endear, excheat, fear, fearful, feasible, feasibility, feast, feat, feature, fa, fiana, freak, gear, gleam, glean, to grease, grease, greaves, heal, heap, hear, ha, health, hearken, heave, impeach, increase, in, eam, interleave, knead, lie, to lead, leaf, league, leak, lean, lease, leash, leasing, least, leave, leaves, mead, meagre, meal, mean, meat, mea-les, meathe, neat, neaf, near, neat, pea, peace, peak, peal, peer, pest, plea, plead, please, reach, to read, ream, reap, rear, rearward, reason, rheumat, redstart, release, repeal, repeat, retreat, reveal, scream, scream, seal, sea, team, teamy, tear, tearcloth, season, scat, shear, shears, sheath, sheathe, sheaf, shazy, weak, weaker, sneaky, speak, spear, steal, steam, streak, stream, streamer, streamy, surcease, tea, teach, tead, teague, teul, team, tear, tease, teal, treacle, treach, treat, treatise, treatment, treaty, twag, tweak, twague, teal, underneath, unray, unweave, uprear, weak, weaken, weal, weald, wean, weanling, weariness, warlike, weary, weasand, weasel, weave, wheel, wheat, wheaten, wreck, wreath, writhe, wretched, yea, year, yearling, yearling, yearly, zeal.

218. In this catalogue we find *beard* and *bearded* sometimes pronounced as if written *berd* and *berded*: but this corruption of the diphthong, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, seems confined to the Stage. See the word.

219. The preterimperfect tense of *eat* is sometimes written *ate*, particularly by Lord Bolingbroke; and frequently, and, perhaps more correctly, pronounced *et*, especially in Ireland; but *eaten* always preserves the *ea* long.

220. *Ea* in *fearful* is long when it signifies *timorous*, and short when it signifies *terrible*, as if written *ferful*. See the word.

221. To *read* is long in the present tense, and short in the past and participle, which are sometimes written *red*.

222. *Teat*, a dug, is marked by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Nares, with short *e* like *tit*; but more properly by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, with the long *e*, rhyming with *meat*.

223. *Beat*, the preterimperfect tense, and participle of *to beat*, is frequently pronounced in Ireland like *bet* (a wager); and if utility were the only object of language, this would certainly be the preferable pronunciation, as nothing tends more to obscurity than verbs which have no different form for their present and past times; but fashion in this, as in many other cases, triumphs over use and propriety; and *bet*, for the past time and participle of *beat* must be religiously avoided.

224. *Ea* is pronounced like the short *e* in the following words: *Abracad, ahead, already, bedstead, behead, bespread, bestead, bread, breadth, breakfast, breast, breath, cleanse, cleanly* (adjective), *cleanlily, dead, deadly, deaf, deafen, dearth, death, earl, earldom, early, earn, earnest, earth, earthen, earthly, endeavour, feather, head, heady, health, hard, hearse, heaven, heavy, jealous, impeach, instead, lead, leaden, less*, (the past time and participle of *to lean*), *learn, learning, leacher, leaven, meadow, meant, measure, pearl, peasant, pheasant, pleasant, pleasantry, pleasure, read* (past time and participle), *readily, readiness, ready, realm, rehearsal, rehearse, research, ministers, scarce, search, spread, stead, steadfast, steady, stealth, stealthy, sweet, sweaty, thread, threaten, threat, threaten, treachery, tread, treadle, treasure, weath, wealth, wealthy, weapon, weather, yearn, zealot, zealous, zealously.*

225. I have given the last three words, compounded of *zeal*, as instances of the short sound of the diphthong, because it is certainly the more usual sound; but some attempts have lately been made in the House of Commons to pronounce them long, as in the noun. It is a commendable zeal to endeavour to reform the language as well as the constitution; but whether, if these words were altered, it would be a real reformation, may admit of some dispute. See *English Termination*, No. 515, and the word *ZEALOT*.

236. *Heard*, the past time and participle of *bear*, is sometimes corruptly pronounced with the diphthong long, so as to rhyme with *rear'd*; but this is supposing the verb to be regular; which, from the spelling, is evidently not the case.

237. It is, perhaps, worth observation, that when this diphthong comes before *r*, it is apt to slide into the short *u*, which is undoubtedly very near the true sound, but not exactly: thus pronouncing *earl*, *earth*, *dearth*, as if written *url*, *urth*, *durth*, is a slight deviation from the true sound, which is exactly that of *i* before *r*, followed by another consonant, in *virtue*, *virgin*; and that is the true sound of short *e* in *vermin*, *vernal*, &c. (108).

238. *Leant*, the past time and participle of to *lean*, is grown vulgar: the regular form *leaned* is preferable.

239. The past time and participle of the verb to *leap*, seems to prefer the irregular form; therefore, though we almost always hear to *leap* rhyming with *reap*, we generally hear *leaped* written and pronounced *leapt*, rhyming with *cept*.

240. *Ea* is pronounced like long slender *a* in *bare*, in the following words: *Bear*, *bearer*, *break*, *forbear*, *forswear*, *great*, *pear*, *steak*, *swear*, to *tear*, *wear*.

241. The word *great* is sometimes pronounced as if written *greet*, generally by people of education, and almost universally in Ireland; but this is contrary to the fixed and settled practice in England. That this is an affected pronunciation, will be perceived in a moment by pronouncing this word in the phrase, *Alexander the Great*; for those who pronounce the word *greet*, in other cases, will generally in this rhyme it with *fate*. It is true the *ee* is the regular sound of this diphthong; but this slender sound of *e* has, in all probability, given way to that of *a* as deeper and more expressive of the epithet *great*.

242. The same observations are applicable to the word *break*; which is much more expressive of the action when pronounced *break* than *breek*, as it is sometimes affectedly pronounced.

243. *Ea* is pronounced like the long Italian *a* in *father*, in the following words: *Heart*, *hearty*, *hearten*, *hearth*, *hearken*.

244. *Ea*, unaccented, has an obscure sound, approaching to short *u*, in *vengeance*, *sergeant*, *pageant*, and *pageantry*.

EAU.

245. This is a French rather than an English triphthong, being found only in words derived from that language. Its sound is that of long open *o*, as *beau*, *bureau*, *flambeau*, *portmanteau*. In *beauty* and its compounds it has the first sound of *u*, as if written *bewty*.

EE.

246. This diphthong, in all words except those that end in *r*, has a squeezed sound of long open *e* formed by a closer application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, than in that vowel singly, which is distinguishable to a nice ear, in the different sounds of the verbs to *see* and to *meet*, and the nouns *sea* and *meat*. This has always been my opinion; but, upon consulting some good speakers on the occasion, and in particular Mr. Garrick, who could find no difference in the sound of these words, I am less confident in giving it to the Public.

lie. At any rate the difference is but very trifling, and I shall therefore consider *ee* as equivalent to the long open *e*.

247. This diphthong is irregular only in the word *breeches*, pronounced as if written *britches*. *Cheesecake*, sometimes pronounced *chizcake*, and *breech*, *britch*, I look upon as vulgarisms. *Beelzebub*, indeed, in prose, has generally the short sound of *e*, as in *hell*: and when these two letters form but one syllable, in the poetical contraction of *e'er* and *ne'er*, for *ever* and *never*, they are pronounced as if written *air* and *nair*.

EI.

248. The general sound of this diphthong seems to be the same as *ey*, when under the accent, which is like long slender *a*; but the other sounds are so numerous as to require a catalogue of them all.

249. *Ei* has the sound of long slender *a* in *deign*, *vein*, *rein*, *reign*, *sign*, *feint*, *will*, *bliss*, *heir*, *heirer*, *inveigh*, *weigh*, *neigh*, *skoin*, *reins*, *their*, *theirs*, *eight*, *freight*, *weight*, *neighbour*, and their compounds. When *gh* comes after this diphthong, though there is not the least remnant of the Saxon guttural sound, yet it has not exactly the same simple vowel sound as when followed by other consonants; *ei*, followed by *gh*, sounds both vowels like a *e*; or if we could interpose the *y* consonant between the *a* and *t* in *eight*, *weight*, &c. it might, perhaps, convey the sound better. The difference, however, is so delicate as to render this distinction of no great importance. The same observations are applicable to the words *straight*, *straighten*, &c. See the word *EIGHT*.

250. *Ei* has the sound of long open *e* in *here*, in the following words and their compounds: To *ceil*, *ceiling*, *conceit*, *deceit*, *receipt*, *conceive*, *perceive*, *deceive*, *receive*, *inveigle*, *seize*, *seisin*, *seignior*, *seignior*, *seine*, *plebeian*. Obedience ought to be in the preceding class. See the word.

251. *Leisure* is sometimes pronounced as rhyming with *pleasure*; but, in my opinion, very improperly: for if it be allowed that custom is equally divided, we ought, in this case, to pronounce the diphthong long, as more expressive of the idea annexed to it, (241).

252. *Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced *eye-ther* and *nigh-ther*, that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes. This is the pronunciation Mr. Garrick always gave to these words; but the true analogical sound of the diphthong in these words is that of the slender *a*, as if written *ay-ther* and *nay-ther*. This pronunciation is adopted in Ireland, but is not favoured by one of our orthoepists; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, Steele's Grammar, and Dr. Jones, all pronounce these words with the diphthong like long *i*. W. Johnston alone adopts the sound of long *i* exclusively; Dr. Kenrick gives both *ether* and *i-ther*, but prefers the first, but gives *neither* the sound of long *e* exclusively: Mr. Coote says these words are generally pronounced with the *ei* like the *i* in *mine*. Mr. Barclay gives no description of the sound of *ei* in *either*, but says *neither* is sometimes pronounced *nither*, and by others *nether*; and Mr. Nares says, "*either* and *neither* are spoken by some with the sound of long *i*; I have heard even that of long *a* given to them; but as the regular way is also in use, I think it is preferable. These differences seem to have arisen from ignorance of the regular sound of *ei*." By the regular way and the regular sound of this diphthong Mr. Nares means the long sound of *e*, we need only inspect No. 249 and 250 to see that the

the sound of *a* is the more general sound, and therefore ought to be called the regular; but where there are so many instances of words where this diphthong has the long sound of *e*, and custom is so uniform in these words, there can be no doubt which is the true sound.

253. *Ei* has the sound of long open *i*, in *height* and *flight*, rhyming with *white* and *right*. *Height* is, indeed, often heard rhyming with *eight* and *weight*, and that among very respectable speakers; but custom seems to decide in favour of the other pronunciation, that it may better tally with the adjective *high*, of which it is the abstract.

254. *Ei* has the sound of short *e*, in the two words *heifer* and *nonpareil*, pronounced *heffer* and *nonparell*.

255. This diphthong, when unaccented, like *ai* (208), drops the former vowel, and is pronounced like short *i*, in *foreign*, *foreigner*, *forfeit*, *forfeiture*, *sovereign*, *sovereignty*, *surfeit*, *counterfeit*.

EO.

256. This diphthong is pronounced like *e* long in *people*, as if written *peeple*; and like *e* short in *leopard* and *jeopardy*, as if written *leppard* and *jeppardy*; and in the law terms *seoffee*, *seoffer*, and *seoffment*, as if written *seffee*, *seffer*, and *seffment*.

257. We frequently hear these vowels contracted into short *o* in *geography*, and *geometry*, as if written *joggraphy* and *jommetry*; but this gross pronunciation seems daily wearing away, and giving place to that which separates the vowels into two distinct syllables, as it is always heard in *geographical*, *geometer*, *geometrical*, and *geometrician*. *Georgic* is always heard as if written *jorgic*, and must be given up as incorrigible (116).

258. *Eo* is heard like long *u* in *feod*, *feodal*, *feodatory*, which are sometimes written as they are pronounced, *foud*, *feudal*, *feudatory*.

259. *Eo*, when unaccented, has the sound of *u* short in *surgeon*, *sturgeon*, *dudgeon*, *gudgeon*, *bludgeon*, *curmudgeon*, *dungeon*, *luncheon*, *punchon*, *trunchon*, *burgeon*, *babergeon*, but in *scutcheon*, *escutcheon*, *pigeon*, and *widgeon*, the *eo* sounds like short *i*.

260. *Eo* sounds like long *o* in *yeoman* and *geomantry*; the first syllable of which words rhyme with *go*, *no*, *fo*. See the words.

261. *Eo* in *galleon*, a Spanish ship, sounds as if written *galloon*, rhyming with *moon*.

EOU.

262. This assemblage of vowels, for they cannot be properly called a triphthong, is often contracted into one syllable in prose, and poets never make it go for two. In *cutaneous* and *vitreous*, two syllables are palpable; but in *gorgeous* and *outrageous* the soft *g* coalescing with *e* seems to drop a syllable, though polite pronunciation will always preserve it.

263. This assemblage is never found but in an unaccented syllable, and generally a final one; and when it is immediately preceded by the dentals *d* or *t*, it melts them into the sounds of *j* and *tc*: thus *hideous* and *piteous* are pronounced as if written *hijeous* and *pitcheous*. The same may be observed of *righteous*, *plenteous*, *bounteous*, *courteous*, *beauteous*, and *duteous*, (293) (294).

EU.

264. This diphthong is always sounded like long *u* or *ew*, and is scarcely ever irregular: thus *feud*, *deuce*, &c. are pronounced as if written *sewd*, *deuwe*, &c.

EW.

EW.

265. This diphthong is pronounced like long *u*, and is almost always regular. There is a corrupt pronunciation of it like *oo* chiefly in London, where we sometimes hear *dew*, and *new* pronounced as if written *doon* and *noo*; but when *r* precedes this diphthong, as in *brow*, *crew*, *drew*, &c. pronouncing it like *oo*, is scarcely improper. See 176; 339.

266. *Sbew* and *strow* have almost left this class, and by Johnson's recommendation are become *show* and *strow*, as they are pronounced. The proper name *Shrewsbury*, however, still retains the *e*, though always pronounced *Shrowbury*. *Sew*, with a needle, always rhymes with *no*; and *sewer*, signifying a drain, is generally pronounced *shore*: but *sewer*, an officer, rhymes with *fewer*. See *SEWER*.

267. *Ew* is sometimes pronounced like *aw* in the verb to *chew*; but this is gross and vulgar. To *chew* ought always to rhyme with *new*, *view*, &c.

EWE.

268. This triphthong exists only in the word *ewe*, a female sheep; which is pronounced exactly like *yew*, a tree, or the plural personal pronoun *you*. There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *yoe*, rhyming with *doe*, which must be carefully avoided. See the word.

ET.

269. When the accent is on this diphthong, it is always pronounced like *ay*, or like its kindred diphthong, *ei*, in *vein*, *reign*, &c.: thus *bey*, *dey*, *grey*, *prey*, *they*, *treys*, *wbey*, *ubey*, *convey*, *purvey*, *survey*, *bey*, *eyre*, and *eyrey*, are always heard as if written *bey*, *day*, &c. *Key* and *ky* are the only exceptions, which always rhyme with *sea* (220).

270. *Ey*, when unaccented, is pronounced like *ee*: thus *galley*, *valley*, *ailcy*, *barley*, &c. are pronounced as if written *gallee*, *vallee*, &c. The noun *survey*, therefore, if we place the accent on the first syllable, is anomalous. See the word.

ETE.

271. This triphthong is only found in the word *eye*, which is always pronounced like the letter *I*.

IA.

272. This diphthong, in the terminations *ian*, *ial*, *iard*, and *iate*, forms but one syllable, though the *i* in this situation, having the squeezed sound of *ee* perfectly similar to *y*, gives the syllable a double sound, very distinguishable in its nature from a syllable formed without the *i*: thus *Christian*, *filial*, *poniard*, *conciliate*, sound as if written *Christ-yan*, *fil-yal*, *pon-yard*, *concil-yate*, and have in the last syllable an evident mixture of the sound of *y* consonant (113).

273. In *diamond*, these vowels are properly no diphthong; and in prose, the word ought to have three distinct syllables; but we frequently hear it so pronounced as to drop the *a* entirely, and as if written *dimond*. This, however, is a corruption that ought to be avoided.

274. In *carriage, marriage, parliament*, and *miniature*, the *a* is dropped, and the *i* has its short sound, as if written *carridge, marridge, parliment, miniture* (90).

IE.

275. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of *ee*, as in *grieve, thief, fend, lief, lodge, chief, kerchief, handkerchief, auctionier, grenadier*, &c. as if written *grevee, theeve, feend*, &c.

276. It has the sound of long *i* in *die, hic, lie, pie, tie, vie*, as if written *dy, hy*, &c.

277. The short sound of *e* is heard in *friend, fierce*, and the long sound of the same letter in *tier, frieze*.

278. In *variegate* the best pronunciation is to sound both vowels distinctly like *e*, as if written *vary e-gate*.

279. In the numeral terminations in *ietb*, as *twentieth, thirtieth*, &c. the vowels ought also to be kept distinct; the first like open *e*, as heard in the *y* in *twenty, thirty*, &c. and the second like short *e*, heard in *breath, death*, &c.

280. In *fiery* too, the vowels are heard distinctly.

281. In *orient* and *spaniel*, where these letters come after a liquid, they are pronounced distinctly; and great care should be taken not to let the last word degenerate into *spannel* (113).

282. When these letters meet, in consequence of forming the plurals of nouns, they retain either the long or short sound they had in the singular, without increasing the number of syllables: thus a *fly* makes *flies*, a *lie* makes *lies*, *company* makes *companies*, and *dignity*, *dignities*. The same may be observed of the third persons and past participles of verbs, as *I fly, he flies, I deny, he denies, he denied, I felly, he felled*, &c. which may be pronounced as if written *denies, denide, felled*, &c. (104).

283. When *ie* is in a termination without the accent, it is pronounced like *e* only, in the same situation; thus *braiser, glazier, and grazier*, have the last syllable sounded as if written *braisur, glaisur, and grazur*, or rather as *brazeur, glazeur*, &c. (98) (418).

IEU.

284. These vowels occur in *adieu, lieu, purieu*, where they have the sound of long *u*, as if written *adeu, leu, purleu*.

285. In one word, *lieutenant*, these letters are pronounced like short *e*, as if written *lev-tenant*. See the word.

IEW.

286. These letters occur only in the word *vieu*, where they sound like *et*, rhyming with *few, new*.

IO.

287. When the accent is upon the first of these vowels they form two distinct syllables, as *violent, violet*; the last of which is sometimes corruptly pronounced *vi-let*.

288. In *marchioness* the *i* is entirely sunk, and the unaccented *e* pronounced,

used, as it usually is in this situation, like short *u*, as if written *marshun-er* (352).

289. In *cushion* the *o* is sunk, and the word pronounced *cushin*. See the word.

290. In the very numerous termination *ion*, these vowels are pronounced in one syllable like short *u*; but when they are preceded by a liquid, as in *milion*, *million*, *clarion*, &c. (113), the two vowels, though they make but one syllable, are heard distinctly: the same may be observed when they are preceded by any of the other consonants, except *s* and *t*, as *champion*, *scorpion*, &c. where the vowels are heard separately: but the terminations *tion* and *sion* are pronounced in one syllable, like the verb *shun*.

291. The only exception to this rule is, when the *t* is preceded by *i*: in this case the *t* goes into *ts*, and the *i* is in a small degree audible like short *e*. This may be heard in *question*, *mixture*, *digestion*, *combustion*, and what is an instance of the same kind in *Christian*, as if written, *quei-shun*, *mit-shun*, &c. *quest-yun*, *mat-yun*, &c. (464) (272).

IOU.

292. This triphthong, when preceded by a liquid, or any mute but a dental, is heard distinctly in two syllables, as in *bilious*, *various*, *glorious*, *abstemious*, *ingenious*, *copious*; but when preceded by the dentals *t*, *ts* and *s*, these vowels coalesce into one syllable, pronounced like *shus*: thus *precious*, *fastidious*, *noxious*, *anxious*, are sounded as if written *pres-shus*, *fas-shus*, *noek-shus*, *ang-shus* (459).

293. The same tendency of these vowels to coalesce after a dental, and draw it to aspiration, makes us hear *tedious*, *odious*, and *insidious*, pronounced as if written *te-je-us*, *o-je-us*, and *in-sid-je-us*; for as *d* is but flat *t*, it is no wonder it should be subject to the same aspiration, when the same vowels follow: nay, it may be affirmed, that so agreeable is this sound of the *d* to the analogy of English pronunciation, that, unless we are upon our guard, the organs naturally slide into it. It is not, however, pretended that this is the politest pronunciation; for the sake of analogy it were to be wished it were: but an ignorance of the real powers of the letters, joined with a laudable desire of keeping as near as possible to the orthography, is apt to prevent the *d* from going into *j*, and to make us hear *o-de-us*, *te-de-us*, &c. On the other hand, the vulgar, who in this case are right by instinct, not only indulge the aspiration of the *d*, which the language is so prone to, but are apt to unite the succeeding syllables too closely, and to say *o-je-us* and *te-je-us*, instead of *o-je-us* and *te-je-us*, or rather *de-je-us* and *te-de-je-us*.

294. If the *j* be distinctly pronounced, it sufficiently expresses the aspiration of the *d*, and it, in my opinion, the preferable mode of delineating the sound, as it keeps the two last syllables from uniting too closely. Where analogy, therefore, is so clear, and custom so dubious, we ought not to hesitate a moment at pronouncing *edious*, *tedious*, *perfidious*, *fastidious*, *insidious*, *invidious*, *compendious*, *meridious*, *commodious*, *preludious*, and *studious*, as if written, *o-je-ous*, *te-je-ous*, &c. or rather *de-je-us*, *te-de-je-us*, &c.; nor should we forget that *Indian* comes under the same analogy, and ought, though contrary to respectable usage, to be pronounced as if written *Indyan*, and nearly as *In-je-an* (376).

OA.

295. This diphthong is regularly pronounced as the long open sound of *o*, as in *bat*, *coat*, *sat*, *coat*, *loaf*, &c. The only exceptions are, *broad*, *abroad*, *groat*, which

which sound as if written *brawd*, *abrawd*, *grawd*. *Oatmeal* is sometimes pronounced *ot-meal*, but seems to be recovering the long sound of *o*, as in *oat*.

OE.

296. Whether it be proper to retain the *o* in this diphthong, or to banish it from our orthography, as Dr. Johnson advises, certain it is, that in words from the learned languages it is always pronounced like single *e*, and comes entirely under the same laws as that vowel : thus when it ends a syllable, with the accent upon it, it is long, as in *An-tor-ci*, *Pe-ri-oe-ci* ; when under the secondary accent, in *oe-cumenical*, *oe-onomica*, it is like *e* short : it is long *e* in *oe-tus*, and short *e* in *oe-tid* and *assafoet-ida* : in *doe*, *foe*, *floe*, *toe*, *throe*, *hoe* (to dig), and *bil-boes*, it is founded exactly like long open *o* : in *canoe* and *floe*, like *oo*, as if written *canoo* and *floo* ; and in the verb *does*, like short *u*, as if written *dax*.

OEI.

297. There is but one word where this triphthong occurs, and that is in Shakespeare's *King Lear*, in the word *esthade* (glances), and, in my opinion, it ought to be sounded as if written *e-il-yade*.

OEU.

298. This diphthong is from the French, in the word *manoeuvre* ; a word, within these few years, of very general use in our language. It is not in Johnson, and the *oeu* is generally pronounced by those who can pronounce French, in the French manner ; but this is such a sound of the *u* as does not exist in English, and therefore it cannot be described. The nearest sound is *oo* : with which, if this word is pronounced by an English-speaker, as if written *manoeuvre*, it may, except with very nice French ears, escape criticism.

OI.

299. The general, and almost universal sound of this diphthong, is that of *a* in *water*, and the first *e* in *me-tre*. This double sound is very distinguishable in *boil*, *toil*, *spoil*, *joint*, *point*, *amint*, &c. which sound ought to be carefully preserved, as there is a very prevalent practice among the vulgar of dropping the *o*, and pronouncing these words as if written *bile*, *tile*, *spile*, &c.

300. The only instance which admits of a doubt in the sound of this diphthong, when under the accent, is in the word *choir* ; but this word is now so much more frequently written *quire*, that uniformity strongly inclines us to pronounce the *oi* in *choir* like long *i*, and which, by the common orthography, seems fixed beyond recovery. But it may be observed, that either the spelling or the pronunciation of *Chorister*, commonly pronounced *Quirister*, ought to be altered. See the words.

301. When this diphthong is not under the accent, it is variously pronounced. Dr. Kenrick places the accent on the first syllable of *turcois*, and, for I know not what reason, pronounces it as if written *turkin* ; and *turbois* with the *oi* broad, as in *boys*. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the second syllable, and gives the diphthong the French sound as if the word was written *turkase*. In my opinion the best orthography is *turquoise*, and the best pronunciation with the accent on the last syllable, and the *oi* sounded like long *e*, as if written *tur-kees* ;

less; as we pronounce *torcise*, with the accent on the first syllable, and the *oi* like short *i*, as if written *torcia*.

302. In *avardupois*, the first diphthong is pronounced like short *e*, as if written *avardupoise*.

303. In *concoiffeur* the same sound of *e* is substituted, as if written *concoisseur*.

304. In *shamois*, or *chamois*, a species of leather, the *oi* is pronounced like long *e*, as if written *shammice*.

305. *Adroit* and *devoir*, two scarcely naturalized French words, have the *ai* regular, though the latter word, in polite pronunciation, retains its French sound, as if written *devevor*.

OO.

306. The sound of this diphthong is regular, except in a few words; it is pronounced long in *moon*, *foan*, *fool*, *rood*, *food*, *mood*, &c. This is its regular sound.

307. It has a shorter sound corresponding to the *u* in *bull*, in the words *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *heel*, *feet*, *flood*, *underflood*, *withflood*; and these are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound.

308. It has the sound of short *u* in the two words *blood* and *flood*, rhyming with *moor*.

309. *Soot* is vulgarly pronounced so as to rhyme with *but*, *but*, &c. but ought to have its long, regular, sound, rhyming with *boot*, as we always hear it in the compound *sooty*. See the word.

310. *Door* and *floor* are universally pronounced by the English, as if written *dore* and *fore*; but in Ireland they preserve the regular sound of *oo*.

311. *Moor*, a black man, is regular in polite pronunciation, and like *more* in vulgar. *Meer*, a marsh, is sometimes heard rhyming with *store*; but more correct speakers pronounce it regularly, rhyming with *poor*.

OU.

312. This is the most irregular assemblage of vowels in our language: its most common sound is that heard in *bound*, *found*, *ground*, &c. and this may be called its proper sound; but its deviations are so many and so various, that the best idea of it will be conveyed by giving the simples of all its different sounds.

313. The first or proper sound of this diphthong is composed of the *a* in *ball*, and the *oo* in *two*, or rather the *u* in *bull*, and is equivalent to the *ow* in *down*, *from*, &c. This sound is heard in *abound*, *about*, *account*, *acoustics*, *aground*, *aloud*, *arise*, *arouse*, *arouse*, *astound*, *avouch*, *bough*, *bounce*, *bound*, *bounty*, *bounteous*, *but*, *careless*, *chouse*, *cloud*, *clough*, *clout*, *clouterly*, *compound*, *couch*, *couchant*, *crouch*, *grace*, *despair*, *devour*, *devout* *doubt*, *doubtful*, *drought*, *doughty*, *douse*, *encounter*, *rapacious*, *esound*, *flout*, *foul*, *flounder*, *found*, *foundling*, *fountain*, *frousy*, *glout*, *gout* (a disease), *ground*, *groat*, *hound*, *hour*, *house*, *imfound*, *loud*, *lounge*, *louse*, *lout*, *moand*, *mountain*, *mountebank*, *mouse*, *mouth*, *noun*, *ounce*, *our*, *oust*, *out*, *outer*, *outermost*, *harumount*, *plough*, *pouch*, *pounce*, *pound*, *flout*, *profound*, *pronoun*, *pronounce*, *propound*, *rouse*, *rebound*, *recount*, *redoubt*, *redoubted*, *redound*, *recounter*, *round*, *roundelay*, *rouse*, *rout*, *avoundrel*, *acour*, *scout*, *shout*, *shroud*, *slouch*, *shouse*, *spout*, *stout*, *about*, *errround*, *scouth*, *thou*, *thousand*, *touse*, *trounce*, *trousers*, *trout*, *wound* (winding), *slough* (a miry place), *vouch*, *vouchsafe*, *without*, *scaramouch*.

314. The second sound is that of short *u* in *bud*, and is heard in the following

ing words and their compounds; *Adjourn, journey, journal, bourgeois, country, cousin, couple, accouple, double, trouble, courteous, courtesy, courage, encourage, joust, gourmet, housewife, flourish, mounch, nourish, enough, chough, rough, tough, slough* (a cast skin), *scourge, southerly, southern, southernwood, southward, touch, touchy, young, younker, and youngster*; but *southerly, southern, and southward* are sometimes pronounced regularly like *south*: this, however, is far from the prevailing pronunciation. This is the sound this diphthong always has when the accent is not on it, unless in very few instances, where the compound retains the sound of the simple, as in *pronous*; but in *sojourn* and *sojourner*, with the accent on the first syllable, and in every unaccented termination in *our* and *ous*, this diphthong has exactly the sound of short *u*: thus *favour, honour, odour, and, famous*, are pronounced as if written *favur, honur, odur, and famus*.

315. The third sound given to these vowels is that of *oo* in *coo* and *woo* (39), and is found in the following words: *Bouge, croug, groug, aggeroug, amour, namour, bouse, housay, boutefeu, capouch, cartouch, fourbe, goul* (taste), and *ragoul* (pronounced *goo* and *ragoo*), *rendezvous, rouge, soust, sous* (pronounced *soo*), *surout, through, throughly, tousee or tousel, you, your, youth, tour, contour, tournay, tournament, flour, and route* (a road), *accoutre, billet-doux, agouti, uncouth, wound* (a hurt), and *routine* (a beaten road). See *TOURNEY*.

316. The verb to *pour* is sometimes pronounced to *poze*, and sometimes to *poor*; in each case it interferes with a word of a different signification, and the best pronunciation, which is that similar to *power*, is as little liable to that exception as either of the others. See the word.

317. To *wound* is sometimes pronounced so as to rhyme with *found*; but this is directly contrary to the best usage: but *route* (a road, as to take a different route), is often pronounced so as to rhyme with *doubt*, by respectable speakers.

318. The fourth sound of this diphthong is that of long open *o*, and is heard in the following words: *Though, although, coulter, court, account, gourd, courtier, course, discourse, source, recourse, resource, bourn, dough, doughy, four, mould, mouldy, moult, mourn, shoulder, smoulder, soul, poultice, poult, poulticer, poultrey, trowl*, (to roll smoothly, marked by Mr. Sheridan as rhyming with *doll*, but more properly by Dr. Kenrick with *roll*), and *borough, thorough, furlough, fourteen, concourse, and intercourse*, preserve the diphthong in the sound of long *o*, though not under the accent.

319. The fifth sound of *ou* is like the noun *awe*, and is heard only in *ought, bought, brought, fought, besought, sought, nought, thought, methought, wrought*.

320. The sixth sound is that of short *oo*, or the *u* in *bull*, and is heard only in the auxiliary verbs *would, could, should*, rhyming with *good, hood, flood, &c.*

321. The seventh sound is that of short *o*, and heard only in *cough* and *trough*, rhyming with *off* and *scoff*: and in *lough*, and *strough*, pronounced *lock* and *beck*.

OW.

322. The elementary sound of this diphthong is the same as the first sound of *ou*, and is heard in *bow, now, &c.* but the sound of long *o* obtains in so many instances, that it will be necessary to give a catalogue of both.

323. The general sound, as the elementary sound may be called, is heard in *now, how, bow* (a mark of respect), *mow* (a heap of barley, &c.), *cow, brow, brown, browse, plow, sow, vow, avow, allow, disallow, endow, down, clown, frown, town, crown, drown, gown, renown, dowager, dowdy, dower, down, dowry, dowery, dowlas, drawse, drowsy, flower, bowet, lower* (to look gloomy), *power, powder,*

power, prowess, prow, prow, vowel, towel, bower, rowel, cow, scowl, crowd, fower, tower, low (a swine), *swins, scowl, thowl, low* (to bellow as a cow). This word is generally pronounced as *low*, not *high*; but if custom, in this case, has not absolutely decided, it ought, in my opinion, to have the first sound of this diphthong, rhyming with *low*, as much more expressive of the noise it signifies; which, where sounds are the ideas to be expressed, ought to have great weight in pronunciation (241) (251). See the word.

324. The second sound of this diphthong is heard in *blow, flow, grow, row, slow, glow, low* (to shoot with), *know, low* (not high), *mow* (to cut grass), *row, slaw, sow* (to scatter grain), *strow, slow, snow, throw, below, flow, bestow, owe, own, owner, flown, grown, growth, know, known, sown, lower* (to bring low), *throw, thrown*; in all these words the *ow* sounds like long *o* in *go, no, so, &c.*

325. The noun *prow*, signifying the forepart of a ship, rhymes with *go* in Mr. Sheridan, and with *now* in Dr. Kenrick. The latter is, in my opinion, the preferable sound: while the verb to *prowl* (to seek for prey) rhymes with *owl* according to Mr. Sheridan, and with *soul* according to Dr. Kenrick: the latter has the old spelling *prole* to plead, but the former has, in my opinion, both analogy and the best usage on its side. Both these writers unite in giving the first sound of this diphthong to *prowe*; which is unquestionably the true pronunciation. See to *PROWL*.

326. The proper names *How, Howel, Howard, and Powel*, generally are heard with the first sound of this diphthong, as in *bow, now, &c.* but *Howes* and *Stow* (the historian) commonly rhyme with *knows* and *know*. *Howard*, among people of rank, is generally pronounced with the second sound, rhyming with *froward*; and *Grosvenor*, as if written *Gravenor*. *Snowden* is frequently pronounced with the first sound of *ow*; but the second sound seems preferable; as it is not improbable that these mountains had their name, like the Alps, from the snow on their tops.

327. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented syllable, it has always the second sound, like long *o*, in *borrow, sorrow, fellow, willow, &c.* The vulgar shorten this sound, and pronounce the *o* obscurely, and sometimes as if followed by *r*, as *winder* and *feller*, for *window* and *fellow*; but this is almost too despicable for notice. Good speakers preserve the diphthong in this situation, and give it the full sound of open *o*, rhyming with *no, so, &c.*

328. This diphthong, in the word *knowledge*, has of late years undergone a considerable revolution. Some speakers, who had the regularity of their language at heart, were grieved to see the compound depart so far from the sound of the simple, and with heroic fortitude have opposed the multitude by pronouncing the first syllable of this word as it is heard in the verb to *know*. The Pulpit and the Bar have for some years given a sanction to this pronunciation; but the Senate and the Stage hold out inflexibly against it; and the Nation at large seem insensible of the improvement. They still continue to pronounce, as in the old ludicrous rhymes—

"Among the mighty men of knowledge

"That are professors at Gresham College."

But if ever this word should have the good fortune to be restored to its rights, it would be but charity to endeavour the restoration of a great number of words in a similar situation, such as *breakfast, vineyard, bewilder, meadow, bearken, pleasure, whistler, shepherd, windward*, and a long catalogue of fellow sufferers (513). But, before we endeavour this restoration, we should consider, that contriving the sound of the simple, when it acquires an additional syllable, is an idiom of pronunciation to which our language is extremely prone; nor is

it certain that crossing this tendency would produce any real advantage ; at least, not sufficient to counterbalance the diversity of pronunciation which must for a long time prevail, and which must necessarily call off our attention from things to words. See Enclitical Termination. (No. 514).

OY.

329. This diphthong is but another form for *oi*, and is pronounced exactly like it. When *alloy* is written with this diphthong, it ought never to be pronounced *allay*. Custom seems to have appropriated the former word to the noun, and the latter to the verb ; for the sake of consistency, it were to be wished it were always written *allay* : but it is not to be expected that poets will give up so good a rhyme to *joy*, *cloy*, and *destroy*.

330. The only word in which this diphthong is not under the accent, is the proper name *Savoy* ; for *savoy*, a plant, has the accent on the second syllable ; but the diphthong in both is pronounced in the same manner.

UA.

331. When the *a* in this diphthong is pronounced, the *u* has the power of *æ*, which unites both into one syllable : thus *antiquate*, *antiquary*, *assuage*, *persuade*, *equal*, *language*, &c. are pronounced *antikwate*, *antikwary*, *asswage*, &c.

332. The *u* in this diphthong is silent, in *guard*, *guardian*, *guarantee*, and *piquant* ; pronounced *gard*, *gardian*, *garantee*, and *pickont* (92).

333. In *Mantua*, the town of Italy, both vowels are heard distinctly. The same may be observed of the habit so called : but in *mantuamaker* vulgarity has sunk the *a*, and made it *mantumaker*. The same vulgarity at first, but now sanctioned by universal custom, has sunk both letters in *visuals*, and its compounds *visualling* and *visualler*, pronounced, *vittles*, *vittling*, and *vittler*. See MANTUA.

UE.

334. This diphthong, like *ua*, when it forms only one syllable, and both letters are pronounced, has the *u* sounded like *w* ; as *consuetude*, *desuetude*, and *mansuetude*, which are pronounced *consuwetude*, *desuwetude*, and *mansuwetude*. Thus *conquest* is pronounced according to the general rule, as if written *conkwess* ; but the verb to *conquer* has unaccountably deviated into *conker*, particularly upon the stage. This error, however, seems not to be so rooted in the general ear as to be above correction ; and analogy undoubtedly demands *conkwer*.

335. This diphthong, when in a final syllable, sinks the *e*, as *clue*, *cue*, *due*, *blue*, *glue*, *hue*, *flue*, *rué*, *sue*, *true*, *mue*, *accrue*, *ensue*, *endue*, *imbue*, *imbrue*, *pursue*, *subdue*, *perdue*, *argue*, *residue*, *avenue*, *revenue*, *continue*, *retinue*, *constitue*, *statue*, *issue*, *virtue*, *value*, *ague* ; in all these words, whether the accent be on the diphthong *ue* or not, it is pronounced like long open *u*, except in words where the *r* comes before *u* ; in this case it is sounded like *oo*. When the accent is not on this diphthong as in the latter portion of these words from *argue*, it is apt to be feebly and indistinctly pronounced, and therefore care ought to be taken to sound it as if these words were written *argew*, *residew*, &c. In *Tuesday*, *we*, the diphthong is pronounced in the same manner.

336. In some words the *u* is silent, and the *e* pronounced short, as in *guess*, *guess*, *guerdin*, *guerdon*, where the *u* acts as a servile to preserve the *g* hard. See APPENDIX.

337. In some words both the vowels are sunk, as in *antique*, *oblique*, *league*, *four*, *league*, *colleague*, *plague*, *unique*, *intrigue*, *fatigue*, *harangue*, *league*, *dissemologue*, *collogue*, *rogue*, *prorogue*, *brogue*, *fugue*; in all which the *ue* is silent, and the *g* pronounced hard. The *q* in *antique* and *oblique* is pronounced like *t*, as if the words were written *antek* and *oblike* (158).

338. The terminations in *ogue*, from the Greek, are pronounced in the same manner. Thus *pedagogue*, *demagogue*, *pythagogue*, *uenagogue*, *emmenagogue*, *synagogue*, *mythagogue*, *decatalogue*, *dialogue*, *trialogue*, *catalogue*, *theologue*, *eclogue*, *monologue*, *prologue* and *epilogue*, are all pronounced as if written *pedagog*, *demagog*, &c. with the *s* short.

339. This diphthong after *r* becomes *oo*: thus *true* is pronounced *troo* (176).

UI.

340. The *u* in this diphthong, as in *ua* and *ue*, when both vowels are pronounced without forming two syllables, is pronounced like *w*: thus *languid*, *anguish*, *languish*, *extinguish*, *distinguish*, *relinquish*, *vanquish*, *Linguist*, *penguin*, *pur-suant*, *guiana*, are pronounced as if written *languid*, *anguish*, &c. and *cuisse* and *cuisse*, as if written *kwiss* and *kwisser*, and *cuirass*, as if written *kwirass*.

341. The *u* is silent, and the *i* pronounced long, in *guide*, *disguise*, *guile* and *legale*; but the *u* is silent, and the *i* short, in *guild*, *build*, *guilt*, *guinea*, *guitar*. *Guild*, in *Guildhall*, is, by the lower people of London, pronounced so as to rhyme with *child*; but this is directly opposite to the best usage, and contrary to its etymology, as it is a compound of *guild* (a corporation, always pronounced like the word to *gild*), and *hall*. Dr. Jones, who wrote in Queen Anne's time, tells us it was then pronounced as if written *Gildhall*. In *circuit* and *bisuit* the *u* is merely servile; in both the *c* is hard, and the *i* short, as if written *serkit* and *biskit*. *Conduit* is pronounced *cundit*.

342. In *juice*, *saUCE*, *suit*, and *pursuit*, the *i* is silent, and the *u* has its diphthongal sound, as if preceded by *e*, and the words were written *sewice*, *sewice*, *sait*, *sewsuit*.

343. When this diphthong is preceded by *r*, it is pronounced like *oo*; thus *bruisE*, *croisE*, *fruit*, *bruit*, *recruit*, are pronounced as if written *brooise*, *crooise*, *broot*, *croot*. (339).

UO.

344. The *u* in this diphthong is pronounced like *w* in *quote*, *quota*, *quotation*, *quaint*, *quodians*, *quorum*, *quondam*, *sequeuse*, *quoth*, as if written *kwote*, *kwota*, *kwotians*, &c. *Cuif*, and *cuif*, commonly pronounced *kwuif* and *kwuit*, do not come under this class. See the words.

UY.

345. This diphthong, with the accent on it, sinks the *u*, and pronounces the *y* like long *i*: thus *buy*, the only word where *uy* has the accent, rhymes with *dry*, *fly*, &c. when the accent is not on this diphthong it is sounded like long *e*, as *playe*, *regay*, *gluy*, pronounced *pla-gee*, *ra-gee*, (with the *g* hard, as in *get*.) The same may be observed of *obloquy*, *ambiloquy*, *pauciloquy*, *soliloquy*, *veniloquy*, *alloguy*, *calloguy*, pronounced *oblo-quee*, *ambilo-quee*, &c.

UOT.

346. This diphthong is found only in the word *huoy*, pronounced as if written *bwoy*, but too often exactly like *boy*. But this ought to be avoided by correct speakers.

OF THE CONSONANTS.

B.

347. When *b* follows *m* in the same syllable it is generally silent, as in *lamb*, *kemb*, *limb*, *comb*, *dumb*, &c. except *accumb* and *succumb*: it is silent also before *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt*, *doubt*, *redoubt*, *redoubted*, and their compounds: it is silent before *t*, when not in the same syllable, in the word *subtle* (cunning), often inaccurately used for *subtile* (fine), where the *b* is always pronounced. In the mathematical term *rhomb* the *b* is always heard, and the word pronounced as if written *rhumb*. *Amb-ace* is pronounced *Aims-acc*. See *Appendix*.

C.

348. *C* is always heard like *k* before *a*, *o* and *u*; as *card*, *cord*, *curd*; and soft, like *s* before *e*, *i* and *y*; as *cement*, *city*, *cynic*.

349. When *c* ends a word, or syllable, it is always hard, as in *music*, *flaccid*, *ficcio*, pronounced *musik*, *flak-fid*, *fik-fity*. See *EXAGGERATE*.

350. In the word *sceptic*, where the first *c*, according to analogy, ought to be pronounced like *s*, Dr. Johnson has not only given his approbation to the sound of *k*, but has, contrary to general practice, spelt the word *skeptic*. It may be observed, perhaps, in this, as on other occasions, of that truly great man, that he is but seldom wrong; but when he is so, that he is generally wrong to absurdity. What a monster does this word *skeptic* appear to an eye the least classical or correct! And if this alteration be right, why should we hesitate to write and pronounce *scene*, *scepter*, and *Lacedæmon*, *scene*, *scepter*, and *Lakedæmon*. as there is the same reason for *k* in all? It is not, however, my intention to cross the general current of polite and classical pronunciation, which I know is that of founding the *c* like *k*; my objection is only to writing it with the *k*: and in this I think I am supported by the best authorities since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary.

351. *C* is mute in *Czar*, *Czarina*, *visuals*, *indist*, *arbutle*, *corpufcle*, and *muscle*; it sounds like *sch* in the Italian words *vermicelli* and *violincello*; and like *s* in *suffice*, *sacrifice*, *sice*, (the number six at dice,) and *disfern*.

352. This letter, when connected with *b*, has two sounds; the one like *sch* in *child*, *chair*, *rich*, *which*, &c. pronounced as if written *schild*, *schair*, *ritsch*, *whitsch*, &c.; the other like *sh*, after *l* or *n*, as in *belch*, *bench*, *fish*, &c. pronounced *belsh*, *bensh*, *fish*, &c. This latter sound is generally given to words from the French, as *chaise*, *chagrin*, *chamade*, *champagne*, *champignon*, *chandelier*, *chaperon*, *charlatan*, *chevalier*, *chevron*, *chicane*, *capuchin*, *cartouch*, *machine*, *machinist*, *chancre*, *marchioness*.

353. *Cb* in words from the learned languages, are generally pronounced like *k*, as *chalcography*, *chalybeate*, *chameleon*, *chamomile*, *chaos*, *character*, *chart*, *chaasm*, *chely*, *chemist*, (if derived from the Arabic, and *chymist* if from the Greek,) *chersonese*,

*chimeræ, chimera, chiromancy, chiromancy, chlorosis, choler, chorus, chord, choro-graphy, chyle and its compounds; anchor, anchoret, cathexy, catechism, catechise, rhetorical, catechumen, echo, echinus, epoch, epocha, ichor, machination, machinal, mechanic, mechanical, orchestra, orchestre, technical, anarch, anarchy, conch, coch-burg, distich, hendstich, monostich, eunuch, monarch, manarchial, hierarch, heredi-ary, peristich, stomach, stomachic, scheme, school, scholar, schena, mastich, arseni-cal, and in all words where it is followed by *r*, as *Christ, Christian, chronology, chronicle, &c.* To these may be added the Celtic word *loch* (a lake). The ex-ceptions are *charity, archer, and archery.**

354. When *arch*, signifying chief, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is always pronounced *ark*, as in *archangel, archipe-lago, archûr, archives, archetype, archaism, archiepiscopal, archidiaconal, arbitrate, archaology.* But when we prefix *arch* to a word of our own, and this word begins with a consonant, we pronounce it so as to rhyme with *march*, as *archduke, archducon, archbishop*; and sometimes, when the following word begins with a vowel, if it is a composition of our own, and the word does not come to us com-pounded from the Greek or Latin, as *arch-enemy.*

355. The word *ache*, (a pain,) pronounced *ake*, comes from the Greek, and was by Shakespeare extended to two syllables, *aches* with *ch*, as in *swates*; but this is obsolete. It is now almost universally written *ake* and *akes*, except where it is compounded with another word, as *head-ach, heart-ach, &c.* and by thus ab-surdly retaining the *ch* in the compound, we are puzzled how to form the plu-ral, without pronouncing *aches* in two syllables.

356. In *choir* and *chorister* the *ch* is almost universally pronounced like *qu* (300): in *ostrich*, like *dge*, as if spelled *ostridge*. It is silent in *schedule, schism*, and *yacht*; pronounced *sedule, firm*, and *yot*. It is sunk in *drachm*, but heard in *denarius*; pronounced *dram* and *drackma*.

357. When *c* comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is fol-lowed by *ea, ie, io, or eou*, it takes the sound of *sh*: thus *ocean, social, Pbo-ric, saponeous, fascination, negotiation*, are pronounced as if written *oshean, sofiial, Phosion, saponeshous, &c.* (196). *Financier* has the accent after the *c*, which on that account does not go into *sh*.

D.

358. In order to have a just idea of the alterations of sound this letter un-dergoes, it will be necessary to consider its near relation to *T* (41). These consonants, like *p*, and *b*, *f*, and *v*, *k*, and hard *g*, and *s*, and *z*, are letters of the same organ; they differ by the nicest shades of sound, and are easily convertible into each other; *t, p, f, k*, and *s*, may, for the sake of distinction, be called sharp, and *d, b, v, g*, and *z*, may be called flat. For this reason, when a singu-lar ends in a sharp consonant, the *s*, which forms the plural, preserves its sharp sound, as in *cuffs, packs, lips, hats, deaths*; and when the singular ends with a flat consonant, the plural *s*, has the sound of *z*, as *drabs, bags, beads, lives, &c.* pro-nounced *drabsz, bagz, &c.*

359. In the same manner, when a verb ends with a sharp consonant, the *d*, if the termination *-ed*, assumed by the preterit and participle, becomes sharp, and is sounded like *s*: thus *stuffed, tripped, cracked, passed, vouched, faced*, (where the *e* is suppressed, as it always ought to be, except when we are pronouncing the lan-guage of Scripture) (104) change the *d* into *s*, as if written *stuffs, trips, cracks, passs, vouchs, faces*. So when the verb ends in a flat consonant, the *d* preserves its true flat sound, as *drubbed, pegged, lived, buzzed*, where the *e* is suppressed, and the words pronounced in one syllable, as if written *drubb'd, pegg'd, liv'd, buzz'd*.

It may be observed too, that when the verb ends in a liquid, or a liquid and mute *e*, the participle *d* always preserves its pure sound; as *blamed*, *joined*, *filled*, *barred*, pronounced *blam'd*, *join'd*, *fill'd*, *barr'd*. This contraction of the participial *ed*, and the verbal *en* (103), is so fixed an idiom of our pronunciation, that to alter it, would be to alter the sound of the whole language. It must, however, be regretted, that it subjects our tongue to some of the most hissing, snapping, clashing, grinding, sounds that ever grated the ears of a Vandal; thus *rased*, *scratched*, *wrenched*, *bridled*, *sangled*, *birchen*, *hardened*, *strengthened*, *quickened*, &c. almost frighten us when written as they are actually pronounced, as *raspt*, *scratcht*, *wrencht*, *bridl'd*, *sangl'd*, *birch'n*, *strenght'n'd*, *quick'n'd*, &c. they become still more formidable when used contractedly in the solemn style, which never ought to be the case; for here, instead of *thou strenght'n'st*, or *strenght'n'd'st*, *thou quick'n'st* or *quick'n'd'st*, we ought to pronounce, *thou strenght'nest* or *strenght'nestst*, *thou quick'nest*, or *quick'nestst*, which are sufficiently harsh of all conscience. (See No. 405.) But to compensate for these Gothick sounds, which, however, are not without their use, our language is full of the smoothest and most sonorous terminations of the Greeks and Romans.

360. By the foregoing rule of contraction, arising from the very nature of the letters, we see the absurdity of substituting the *t* for *ed*, when the verb ends in a sharp consonant; for, when the pronunciation cannot be mistaken, it is folly to alter the orthography: thus the *Distress'd Mother*, the title of a tragedy, needs not to be written *Distress Mother*, as we generally find it, because, though we write it in the former manner, it must necessarily be pronounced in the latter.

361. By this rule, too, we may see the impropriety of writing *blest* for *bless'd*, when a participle.

"Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest."—*Pope*.

But when the word *blessed* is an adjective, it ought always to be pronounced, even in the most familiar conversation, in two syllables, as this is a *blessed* day, the *blessed* thistle, &c.

362. This word, with *learned*, *curfed*, and *winged*, are the only participial adjectives which are constantly pronounced in two syllables, where the participles are pronounced in one: thus a *learned* man, a *curfed* thing, a *winged* horse, preserve the *ed* in a distinct syllable; while the same words, when verbs, as *he learned to write*, *he curfed the day*, *they winged their flight*, are heard in one syllable, as if written *learn'd*, *curf'd*, and *wing'd*; the *d* in *curfed* changing to *t*, from its following the sharp consonant *s* (358).

363. Poetry, however, (which has been one great cause of improper orthography), assumes the privilege of using these words, when adjectives, either as monosyllables or dissyllables; but correct prose rigidly exacts the pronunciation of *ed* in these words, when adjectives, as a distinct syllable. The *ed* in *aged* and *wing'd*, always make a distinct syllable, as an *aged* man; the *wing-ed* courier: but when this word is compounded with another, the *ed* does not form a syllable, as a *full-ag'd* horse, a *sheath-wing'd* fowl.

364. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, that when adjectives are changed into adverbs by the addition of the termination *ly*, we often find the participial termination *ed* preserved long and distinct, even in those very words where it was contracted when used adjectively: thus though we always hear *confess'd*, *profess'd* *design'd*, &c. we as constantly hear *confess-ed-ly*, *pro-fess-ed-ly*, *design-ed-ly*, &c. The same may be observed of the following list of words, which,

which, by the assistance of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am enabled to give, as, perhaps, the only words in the language in which the *ed* is pronounced as a distinct syllable in the adverb, where it is contracted in the participial adjective: *Portedly, enforcedly, unveiledly, deformedly, feignedly, unfeignedly, dissonantly, resignedly, refinedly, restrainedly, concernedly, unconcernedly, discernedly, undeterminedly, prosperedly, assuredly, advisedly, dispersedly, diffusedly, confusedly, unperceivedly, resolvedly, deservedly, undeservedly, reservedly, unreservedly, awomanly, perplexedly, fixedly, amazedly.*

365. To this catalogue may be added several abstract substantives formed from participles in *ed*: which *ed* makes a distinct syllable in the former, though not in the latter: thus *numbedness, blearedness, preparedness, assuredness, dissonance, advisedness, resplendence, composedness, indisposedness, diffidence, confusion, distressiveness, resolvedness, reservedness, perplexedness, fixedness, amazement*, have *ed* pronounced distinctly.

366. The adjectives *naked, wicked, picked* (pointed), *hooked, crooked, forked, tined, tressed*, and *wrenched*, are not derived from verbs, and are therefore pronounced in two syllables. The same may be observed of *scabbled, crabbed, chabbed, stubbed, shagged, mugged, rugged, crabbed, scrubbed, dogged, rigged, scrogged, bawled, jagged*; to which we may add, the solemn pronunciation of *stiff-necked*; and these, when formed into nouns by the addition of *ness*, preserve the *d* in a distinct syllable, as *wickedness, scabbiness, ruggedness, &c.*

367. *Passed*, in the sense of beyond, becomes a preposition, and may allowably be written *past*, as *past twelve o'clock*; but when an adjective, though it is pronounced in one syllable, it ought to be written with two, as *puffed pleasures are present pain*: this I know is contrary to usage; but usage is, in this case, contrary to good sense, and the settled analogy of the language.

368. It needs scarcely be observed, that when the verbs ends in *t* or *d*, the *ed* in the past time and participle has the *d* pronounced with its own sound, and always forms an additional syllable, as *lauded, matted*, &c. otherwise the final *d* could not be pronounced at all.

369. And here, perhaps, it may not be useless to take notice of the very imperfect and confused idea that is given in our best grammar, of what are called contracted verbs, such as *snatcht, checkt, snapt, mixt, dwelt*, and *past*, for *snatched, checked, snapped, mixed, dwelled*, and *passed*. To these are added, those that end in *l, m, and n*, or *p*, after a diphthong; which either shorten the diphthong, or change it into a single vowel; and instead of *ed*, take *t* only for the preterit, as *dealt, dreamt, meant, felt, slept, crept*; and these are said to be considered not as irregular, but contracted only. Now nothing can be clearer than that verbs of a very different kind are here huddled together as of the same. *Snatched, checked, snapped, mixed*, and *passed*, are not irregular at all; if they are ever written *snatcht, checkt, snapt, mixt*, and *past*, it is from pure ignorance of analogy, and not considering that if they were written with *ed*, unless we were to pronounce it as a distinct syllable, contrary to the most settled usage of the language, the pronunciation, from the very nature of the letters, must be the same. It is very different with *dwelt*; here, as a liquid, and not a sharp mute, ends the verb, *d* might be pronounced without going into *t* just as well as in *sell d*, the participle *of to sell* (to cut down trees). Here then we find custom has determined an irregularity, which cannot be altered, without violence to the language; *dwell* may be truly called an irregular verb, and *dwell* the preterit and participle.

370. The same may be observed of *deal, dream, mean, feel, weep, sleep*, and *creep*. It is certain we can pronounce *d* after the four first of these words, as well as in *sealed*,

sealed, screamed, cleaned, and reeled; but custom has not only annexed *t* to the preterit of these verbs, but has changed the long diphthongal sound into a short one; they are therefore doubly irregular. *Weep, sleep, and creep*, would not have required *t* to form their preterits, any more than *peeped, and steeped*; but custom, which has shortened the diphthong in the former word, very naturally annexed *t* as the simplest method of conveying the sound.

371. The only two words which occasion some doubt about classing them are, to *learn* and to *spell*. The vulgar (who are no contemptible guides on this occasion) pronounce them in the preterit *learn't* and *spell't*; but as *n* and *l* will readily admit of *d* after them, it seems more correct to favour a tendency to regularity, both in writing and speaking, which the literary world has given into, by spelling them *learned* and *spelled*, and pronouncing them *learn'd* and *spell'd*: thus *earned*, the preterit of to *earn*, has been recovered from the vulgar *earn't*, and made a perfect rhyme to *discern'd*.

372. To these observations may be added, that, in such irregular verbs as have the present, the preterit and participle the same, as, *cast, cost, cut*, &c. the second person singular of the preterit of these verbs takes *ed* before the *est*, as *I cast, or did cast; Thou castedst, or didst cast*, &c. for if this were not the case, the second person of the preterit might be mistaken for the second person of the present tense.

373. I have been led insensibly to these observations by their connection with pronunciation; and if the reader should think them too remote from the subject, I must beg his pardon, and resume my remarks on the sound of the letter *d*.

374. The vulgar drop this letter in *ordinary*, and *extraordinary*, and make them *or'nary* and *extr'or'nary*; but this is a gross abbreviation; the best pronunciation is sufficiently short, which is *ord'nary* and *extrord'nary*: the first in three, and the last in four syllables: but solemn speaking preserves the *i*, and makes the latter word consist of five syllables, as if written *extr'ordinary*.

375. Our ancestors, feeling the necessity of showing the quantity of a vowel followed by *ge*, when it was to be short, inserted *d*, as *wedge, ridge, badge*, &c. The same reason induced them to write *colledge* and *alledge*, with the *d*; but modern reformers, to the great injury of the language, have expelled the *d*, and left the vowel to shift for itself; because there is no *d* in the Latin words from which these are derived.

376. *D* like *t*, to which it is so nearly related, when it comes after the accent, and is followed by the diphthong *ie, io, ia*, or *eu*, slides into *gab*, or the consonant *j*; thus *soldier* is universally and justly pronounced as if written *sol-jer*; *grandeur, gran'jeur*; and *verdure* (where it must be remembered that *u* is a diphthong), *ver-jure*; and, for the same reason, *education* is elegantly pronounced *ed-jucation*. But *duke* and *reduce*, pronounced *juke* and *re-juce*, where the accent is after the *d*, cannot be too much reprobated.

F.

377. *F* has its pure sound in *often, off*, &c. but, in the preposition *of*, slides into its near relation *v*, as if written *ov*. But when this preposition is in composition at the end of a word, the *f* becomes pure; thus, though we sound of singly *ov*, we pronounce it as if the *f* were double in *whereof*.

378. There is a strong tendency to change the *f* into *v* in some words, which confounds the plural number and the genitive case: thus we often hear of a *wive's jointure*, a *calve's head*, and *houze rent*, for *wife's jointure, a calf's head, and house rent*.

G.

379. G, like C, has two sounds, a hard and a soft one: it is hard before *a, e, i, l*, and *r*, as *game, gone, gell, glory, grandeur*. *Gael* is the only exception; now more commonly written *jail* (212).

380. G before *e* and *i* is sometimes hard and sometimes soft: it is generally soft before words of Greek, Latin, or French original, and hard before words from the Saxon. These latter, forming by far the smaller number, may be considered as exceptions.

381. G is hard before *e* in *gear, geek, geese, geld, gelt, gelding, get, grew-gaw,ugged, mugged, rugged, crugged, scugged, degged, rugged, dagger, swagger, magger, trigger, dogger, fetti-fogger, tiger, auger, eager, meager, anger, singer, lagger, conger, tanger, stronger, younger, longest, strongest, woungest*. The last six of these words are generally pronounced in Ireland, so as to let the *g* remain in its nasal sound, without articulating the succeeding vowel: thus *longer* (more long) is so pronounced as to sound exactly like the noun a *long-er* (one who longs or wishes for a thing); the same may be observed of the rest. That the pronunciation of Ireland is analogical, appears from the same pronunciation of *g* in *string-y, spring-y*, full of strings and springs; and *w-onger* and *overonged*, for more and most wrong. But though resting the *g* in the nasal sound, without articulating the succeeding vowel, is absolutely necessary in verbal nouns derived from verbs ending in *ing*, as *singer, bringer, slinger, &c.* pronounced *ring-er, bring-er, sling-er, &c.* and not *sing-ger, bring-ger, sling-ger, &c.* yet in *longer, stronger, and younger; longest, strongest, and youngest*, the *g* ought always to articulate the *e*: thus *younger* ought always to rhyme with the termination *monger*, which has always the *g* hard, and articulating the vowel; and this pronunciation is approved by Mr. Nares. *Forget, target, and together*, fall into this class. See No. 409.

382. G is hard before *i* in *gibbe, gibbet, gibber, gibberish, gibbous, giddy, gift, giggle, giglet*, (properly *gigglet*), *gild, gill* (of a fish), *gimlet, gimph, gird, girdle, girl, girch, gizzard, begin, give, forgive, biggin, figgin, noggin*: also derivatives from nouns or verbs ending in hard *g*, as *druggist, swaggish, riggish, boggish, doggish, flaggish, rigging, digging, &c.*

383. G before *y* is generally soft, as in *elegy, apology, &c.* and almost in all words from the learned languages; but hard in words from the Saxon which are formed from nouns or verbs ending in *g* hard, as *shaggy, jaggy, knaggy, muggy, craggy, scraggy, quaggy, scraggy, draggy, spriggy, twingy, boggy, foggy, cloggy, boggy, muggy*. *Gyre*, from its Celtic original, ought to have the *g* hard, but has decidedly adopted the soft *g*.

GN in the same Syllable at the Beginning of a Word.

384. The *g* in this situation is always silent, as *gnaw, gnash, gnat, gnarl, gnaw, gnash, gnarl, gnarl, nomon, nomonics*.

GN in the same Syllable at the End of a Word.

385. No combination of letters has more puzzled the critics than this. Two actresses of distinguished merit in *Portia* in the *Merchant of Venice*, pronounced the word *ignominy* differently, and each found her advocate in the newspapers. One critic affirmed, that Miss Young, by preserving the sound of *g*, pronounced the word properly; and the other contended, that Mrs. Yates was more judicious

cious in leaving it out. The former was charged with harshness ; the latter, with mutilating the word, and weakening its sound ; but if analogy may decide, it is clearly in favour of the latter ; for there is no axiom in our pronunciation more indisputable than that which makes *g* silent before *n* in the same syllable. This is constantly the case in *sign*, and all its compounds, as *resign*, *design*, *consign*, *assign* ; and in *indign*, *condign*, *malign*, *benign* ; all pronounced as if written *sine*, *rezine*, &c. In which words we find the vowel *i* long and open, to compensate, as it were, for the suppression of *g*, as every other word ending in *gn*, when the accent is on the syllable, has a diphthong pronounced like a long open vowel, as *arraign*, *campaign*, *seign*, *reign*, *deign* ; and consequently, unless the vowel *u* can produce some special privilege which the other vowels have not, we must, if we pronounce according to analogy, make the *u* in this situation long, and sound *impugn* as if written *impune*.

386. The same analogy will oblige us to pronounce *imprēgn*, *oppugn*, *expugn*, *propugn*, as if written *imprene*, *oppunc*, *expunc*, *propunc*, not only when these verbs are in the infinitive mood, but in the preterits, participles, and verbal nouns formed from them, as *impugned*, *impugning*, and *impugner*, must be pronounced *impuned*, *impuning*, and *impuner*. The same may be observed of the rest. Perhaps it will gratify a curious observer of pronunciation to see the diversity and uncertainty of our orthoëpists in their notation of the words before us.

<i>impūne</i> .	Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray. Barclay says the <i>g</i> in this word and its derivatives is mute, but takes no notice of the quantity of the <i>u</i> .
<i>impūn</i> .	Buchanan, Kenrick, Perry.
<i>impūng</i> .	W. Johnston.
<i>oppūne</i> .	Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray.
<i>oppūn</i> .	Kenrick, Perry, Barclay.
<i>oppūng</i> .	W. Johnston.
<i>propūne</i> .	Sheridan, Scott, Perry, Nares.
<i>propūng</i> .	Barclay.
<i>imprēne</i> .	Nares, Murray.
<i>imprēn</i> .	Sheridan, Kenrick, Perry. Barclay says the <i>g</i> is mute, but says nothing of the quantity of the <i>e</i> .
<i>expūne</i> .	Sheridan, Scott, Nares.
<i>expūn</i> .	Perry, Barclay.
<i>impūner</i> .	Sheridan.
<i>impūned</i> .	Murray.
<i>impūnner</i> .	Perry. Barclay.
<i>oppūgner</i> .	Sheridan.
<i>propūgner</i> .	Sheridan.
<i>propūner</i> .	Scott.
<i>propūnner</i> .	Perry.

Nothing is clearer than that all these words ought to follow the same fortune, and should be pronounced alike. How then shall be reconciled Mr. Sheridan's pronouncing *impugn*, *oppugn*, *expugn*, and *propugn*, with the *u* long, and *imprēgn* with the *e* short ! Kenrick, who has not the word *propugn*, is consistent in pronouncing the rest with the vowel short. The same may be observed of Scott, who adopts the long sound, but has not the word *imprēgn*. Mr. Perry gives the short sound to all but *propugn*, where he makes the *u* long, but absurdly makes the verbal noun *propunner* ; and W. Johnston, who has only *impugn* and *oppugn*, pronounces

pronounces the vowel short, and spells them *impung* and *oppung*. Barclay, under the word *impugn*, says the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute, without adding the quantity of the vowels, but spells *oppugn*, *oppun*; and of *impugn*, only says the *g* is mute; but writes *propugn*, *propung*, in the manner that W. Johnston does *impugn* and *oppugn*; but Mr. Nares observes, that analogy seems to require a similar pronunciation in all these words, and that the vowel should be long. The same inconsistency is observable in Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the verbal nouns; for he expunges the *g* in *impugner*, and writes it *impun*, but preserves it in *oppugner* and *propugner*. Mr. Scott has only the word *propugner*, which he very properly, as well as consistently, spells *propuner*. Mr. Perry has *propunner* and *impunner*, and Barclay *impunner* only.—The inconsistency here remarked arises from not attending to the analogy of pronunciation, which requires every verbal noun to be pronounced exactly like the verb, with the mere addition of the termination: thus *singer* is only adding *er* to the verb *sing*, without suffering the *g* to articulate the *e* as it does in *finger* and *linger*, &c. The same may be observed of a *signer*, one who *signs*; and as a corroboration of this doctrine, we may take notice that the additional *er* and *est*, in the comparatives and superlatives of adjectives, make no alteration in the sound of the radical word: this is obvious in the words *benigner*, *benignest*, &c. except *younger*, *longer*, and *stronger*. See No. 381.

387. But in every other compound where these letters occur, the *n* articulates the latter syllable, and *g* is heard distinctly in the former, as *signify*, *malignity*, *origin*, &c. Some affected speakers, either ignorant of the rules for pronouncing English, or over-complaisant to the French, pronounce *physiognomy*, *cognizance*, and *recognizance*, without the *g*; but this is a gross violation of the first principles of spelling. The only words to keep these speakers in countenance are *poignant* and *champignon*, not long ago imported from France, and pronounced *pointiant*, *champinion*. The first of these words will be probably hereafter written without the *g*; while the latter, confined to the kitchen, may be looked upon as technical, and allowed an exclusive privilege. See COGNIZANCE.

388. *Bagnio*, *seignior*, *scraglio*, *intaglio*, and *oglio*, pronounced *ban-yo*, *seen-yur*, *scral-yo*, *intal-yo*, and *ole-yo*, may be considered as foreign coxcombs, and treated with civility, by omitting the *g*, while they do not pervert the pronunciation of our native English words.

GM in the same Syllable.

389. What has been said of *gn* is applicable to *gm*. We have but one word in the language where these letters end a word with the accent on it, and that in *plegm*; in this the *g* is always mute, and the *e* according to analogy ought to be pronounced long, as if the word were written *flem*; but a short pronunciation of the *e* has generally obtained, and we commonly hear it *flem*: it is highly probable Pope pronounced it properly, where he says,

"Our critics take a contrary extreme;

"They judge with fury, but they write with *plegm*."

Essay on Criticism.

Perhaps it would not be difficult to reduce this word to analogy, as some speakers still pronounce the *e* long: but in the compounds of this word, as in those where *gn* occur, the vowel is shortened, and the *g* pronounced as in *phlegma*, *phlegmenous*, *phlegmatic*, and *phlegmogogues*; though Mr. Sheridan, for no reason

reason I can conceive, sinks the *g* in the last word. When these letters end a syllable not under the accent, the *g* is silent, but the preceding vowel is shortened: thus *paratigm*, *parapegm*, *diaphragm*, *apophthegm*, are pronounced *paradim*, *parapem*, *diap'ram*, *apothem*.

GH.

390. This combination, at the beginning of a word, drops the *b*, as in *ghost*, *ghastly*, *aghost*, *gherkin*, pronounced *gast*, rhyming with *most*; *gastly*, *agast*, *guerkin*: but when these letters come at the end of a word, they form some of the greatest anomalies in our language; *gh* at the end of words, is generally silent, and consequently the preceding vowel or diphthong is long as *high*, *nigh*, *tigh*, *neigh*, *weigh*, *inweigh*, *eugh* (the obsolete way of spelling *yeu*, a tree), *bough*, *dough*, *though*, *alibough*, *clough* (a cliff), *pough*, *furlough*, *slough* (a miry place), *througħ*, *througħst*, *thorougħ*, *borougħ*, *usquebaugh*, *pugh*!

391. *GH* is frequently pronounced like *f*, as *laugh*, *laughter*, *cough*, *though*, *clough* (an allowance in weight), *sough* (the cast skin of a snake or toad), *enough*, *rough*, *taugh*, *trough*.

392. *Gh* is sometimes changed into *ck*, as *bough*, *shough*, *lough*, pronounced *bock*, *shock*, *lock*; sometimes we hear only the *g* sounded, as in *burgh*, *burgher*, and *burghership*.

GHT.

393. *Gh* in this termination is always silent; as *fight*, *night*, *bought*, *sought*, &c. The only exception is *draught*; which, in poetry, is most frequently rhymed with *caught*, *taught*, &c but, in prose, is so universally pronounced as if written *draft*, that the poetical sound of it grows uncouth, and is becoming obsolete. *Draughts*, the game, is also pronounced *drafts*. *Drought*, (dryness) is vulgarly pronounced *drowth*: it is even written so by Milton; but in this he is not to be imitated, having mistaken the analogy of this word, as well as that of *bright*, which he spells *brightb*, and which is frequently so pronounced by the vulgar. See the words HEIGHT and DRAUGHT.

H.

394. This letter is no more than breathing forcibly before the succeeding vowel is pronounced. At the beginning of words, it is always sounded, except in *beir*, *heirefs*, *bonest*, *bonestly*, *honour*, *honourable*, *berb*, *herbage*, *hospital*, *hostler*, *hour*, *humble*, *humour*, *humorous*, *humorsome*. Ben Jonson leaves out the *b* in *best*, and classes it in this respect with *bonest*.

395. *H* is always silent after *r*, as *rhetoric*, *rhapsody*, *rhcum*, *rheumatism*, *rhinoceros*, *rhomb*, *rhubarb*, *myrrb*, *catarrb*, and their compounds.

396. *H* final, preceded by a vowel, is always silent, as *ah*! *hab*! *oh*! *foh*! *firrah*, *hallelujah*, *Messiah*.

397. This letter is often sunk after *w*, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between *while* and *wile*, *wbet* and *wet*, *where* and *wear*. Trifling as this difference may appear at first sight, it tends greatly to weaken and impoverish the pronunciation, as well as sometimes to confound words of a very different meaning. The Saxons, as Dr Lowth observes, placed the *b* before the *w*, as *bwat*; and this is certainly its true place; for, in the pronunciation of all words beginning with *wb*, we ought to breathe forcibly

ferably before we pronounce the *us*, as if the words were written *boo-us*, *boo-ile*, &c. and then we shall avoid that feeble, cockney pronunciation, which is so disagreeable to a correct ear.

J.

398. *J* is pronounced exactly like soft *g*, and is perfectly uniform in its sound, except in the word *hallelujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*.

K.

399. *K* has exactly the sound of hard *c*: it is always silent before *n* in the same syllable, as *knee*, *kneel*, *knack*, *knight*, *know*, *knuckle*, *knab*, *knag*, *knop*, *knave*, *knave*, *knit*, *knock*, *knut*, *knoll*.

400. It has been a custom within these twenty years to omit the *k* at the end of words when preceded by *c*. This has introduced a novelty into the language, which is that of ending a word with an unusual letter, and is not only a blemish in the face of it, but may possibly produce some irregularity in future formations: for *mimicking* must be written with the *k*, though to *mimic* is without it. If we use *cote* as a verb, which is not uncommon, we must write *coteking* and *coteked*; and though *physicking* and *physicked* are not the most elegant words, they are not quite out of the line of formation. This omission of *k* is, however, too general to be counteracted, even by the authority of Johnson; but it is to be hoped it will be confined to words from the learned languages: and indeed, as there is not the same vanity of appearing learned in the Saxon as in the Latin and Greek, there is no great fear that *thick* and *slick* will lose their *k*, though they never had it in the original.

L.

401. Ben Jonson says *L* melteth in the founding, and is therefore called a liquid. This, however, cannot be the reason that *r* is called a liquid: for no two letters can, in this respect, be more opposite. See No. 21.

L is mute in *almond*, *half*, *calve*, *halve*, *chaldron*, *falcon*, *folk*, *yolk* (better written *yolk* with the *l* founded), *fulfil*, *halfer*, *malmsley*, *salmon*, *salve*, *talbot* (a species of dog). See SALVE.

402. *L* is mute also between *a* and *k* in the same syllable, as *balk*, *chalk*, *talk*, *stalk*, *walk*.

403. *L* is silent likewise between *a* and *m* in the same syllable, as *aim*, *balm*, *calm*, *plum*, *psalm*, *qualm*, *shalm*; but when the *m* is detached from the *l* by connecting another syllable, the *l* becomes audible. Thus, though the *l* is mute in *psalm* it is always heard in *psal-mist*, *psal-mody*, and *pal-mistry*; but in *balmy* and *palmy*, where the *y* is an adjective termination of our own, no alteration is made in the sound of the substantive which sinks the *l* (386). *Calmer* and *calmest* ought to have the *l* mute, as they are only degrees of comparison; and *palmer* and *palmerworm* (except in the language of scripture, where the *l* in *palmerworm* ought to be heard) are only a sort of verbal nouns, which never alter the sound of the original word, and therefore ought to have the *l* mute. But though *l* is sometimes mute in the noun *salve*, and in the verb to *salve*, it is always heard in *silver* (a kind of plate.) See SALVE.

404. *L* ought always to be suppressed in the auxiliary verbs *would*, *could*, *should*; it is sometimes suppressed in *fault*; but this suppression is become vulgar (see the

the word). In *soldier*, likewise, the *l* is sometimes suppressed, and the word pronounced *so-jer*; but this is far from being the most correct pronunciation: *l* ought always to be heard in this word, and its compounds *soldierly*, *soldiership*, &c.

405. *L*. preceded by a mute, and followed by *e*, in a final syllable, has an imperfect sound, which does not do much honour to our language. The *l*, in this situation, is neither sounded like *el* nor *le*, but the *e* final is suppressed, and the preceding mute articulates the *l*, without either a preceding or a succeeding vowel; so that this sound may be called a monster in Grammar—a syllable without a vowel! This will easily be perceived in the words *able*, *table*, *circle*, &c. which are pronounced as if written *abl*, *tabl*, *circl*, &c. and in all those still more Gothick and uncouth abbreviated participial terminations, *peopled*, *bridled*, *saddled*, *trifled*, *gaffled*, &c. pronounced *pee-pl'd*, *bri-dl'd*, *sad-dl'd*, *tri-fl-z*, *gaf-fl-z*, &c. (359)(472).

406. This letter has not only, like *f* and *s*, the privilege of doubling itself at the end of a word, but it has an exclusive privilege of being double where they remain single; though by what right cannot well be conceived. Thus, according to the general rule, when a verb ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and the accent is on the last syllable, the consonant is doubled when a participial termination is added, as, *abet*, *abetting*, *beg*, *begging*, *begin*, *beginning*, &c. but when the accent is not on the last syllable of the verb, the consonant remains single, as *suffered*, *suffering*, *benefiting*, &c. but the *l* is doubled, whether the accent be on the last syllable or not, as *duelling*, *levelling*, *visualling*, *travelling*, *traveller*, &c. This gross irregularity, however, would not have been taken notice of in this place, if it had not suggested an absurdity in pronunciation, occasioned by the omission of *l*. Though the latter *l* is useless in *traveller*, *visualler*, &c. it is not so in *controller*: for as *ll* is a mark of the deep broad sound of *a* in *ball*, *tall*, *all*, &c. (84); so the same letters are the sign of the long open sound of *o* in *boll* (a round stalk of a plant), to *joll*, *noll* (the head), *knoll* (a little hill), *poll*, *clodpoll*, *roll*, *scroll*, *droll*, *troll*, *stroll*, *toll*: for which reason, leaving out one *l* in *bethral*, *catcal*, *miscal*, *oversal*, *forestal*, *reinthal*, *downsal*, *withal*, *control*, and *unrol*, as we find them in Johnson's Dictionary, is an omission of the utmost importance to the sound of the words; for as the pronunciation sometimes alters the spelling, so the spelling sometimes alters the pronunciation.* Accordingly we find some speakers, chiefly the natives of Ireland, inclined to give the *a* its middle sound, to words commencing with *al*, followed by another consonant, because they do not see the *ll* in the *all* with which these words are compounded: thus we sometimes hear *Almighty*, *albeit*, so pronounced as to make their first syllable rhyme with the first of *al-ley*, *val-ley*; and *extol* is pronounced by the Scotch so as to rhyme with *coal*; and with just as much reason as we pronounce *control* in the same manner. For though compounds may, in some cases, be allowed to drop such letters of their simples, as either are not necessary to the sound, as in *Christmas*; or might possibly lead to a wrong one, as in *Reconcilable* (which see); yet where, by omitting a letter, the sound may be altered, the omission is pernicious and absurd. (84.) The same observations might be extended to the numerous termination *full*, where, in compounds, one *l* is omitted, though nothing can be more certain, than that *ful*, with a single *l*, has not the same sound as when this letter is doubled; for who could suppose, without be-
ing

* This omission of the letter *L*, I see, has been rectified in the last quarto edition of Johnson's Dictionary; and it would have been well if the Editors had acknowledged their obligations and extended their emendations to the word *Coale*, and several others.

ing to the absurdity, that *fulfil* should stand for *fullfill*: but this abbreviation is so inveterate and extensive to afford any hope, that the great arbiters of orthography, the printers, will ever submit to the additional trouble of putting another *l*.

M.

407. *M* preserves its sound in every word, except *comptroller*: *compt* and *account* are now universally written as they are pronounced *count* and *account*; and though *m* and *p* are preserved to the eye in the officer called a *comptroller*, the word is pronounced exactly like the noun *controller*, one who controls.

N.

408. *N* has two sounds; the one simple and pure, as in *man*, *net*, &c.; the other compounded and mixed, as in *bang*, *thank*, &c. The latter sound is heard when it is followed by the sharp or flat guttural mutes *g* hard, or *k*; or its representatives *c* hard, *q* or *x*: but it may be observed, that so prone is our language to the flat mutes, that when *n* is followed by *k*, or its representatives, the flat mute *g* seems interpolated between them: thus *thank*, *banquet*, *anxious*, are pronounced as if written, not *than-k*, *ban-quet*, *an-xious*, but, *thankt*, *banquetst*, *anxiousst*. But this coalition of the sound of *n* and *g*, or hard *c*, is only when the accent is on them; for when the *g* or hard *c* articulates the accented syllable, the *n* becomes pure: thus, though *congress* and *congregate* are pronounced as if written *cong-gress* and *cong-gregate*, yet the first syllable of *congratulate*, and *congressive* ought to be pronounced without the ringing sound of *n*, and exactly like the same syllable in *contrary*. The same difference may be observed in the words *encourse* and *concur*; the first word, which has the accent on the first syllable, is pronounced as if written *cong-course*: and the last, which has the accent on the second syllable, with *n* pure. It must, however, be carefully observed, that the secondary accent has the same power of melting the *n* into the succeeding hard *g* or *c* as the primary (522); thus *congregation* and *consecration* have the first syllable pronounced as if written *cong*.

409. It may, perhaps, be worthy of notice, that when *n* is followed by *k*, the *k* has a finished or complete sound, as in *link*, *think*, &c.; but when *n* is followed by hard *g*, the *g* has an unfinished or imperfect sound, as in *bang*, *bang*, &c., where we may observe the tongue to rest upon the palate in the sound of *g*; but when this letter is carried off to articulate another syllable, its sound is completed, as in *anger* and *Bangor* (the name of a town), where the sound of *g* may be perceived to be very different from the noun *banger* (a sword), and *banger* (one who beats or bangs.) This perfect sound of *g* is heard in all simples, as *anger*, *angle*, *finger*, *linger*, *conger*, *anguish*, *languish*, *distinguish*, *extinguish*, *unguid*: but in words derived from verbs or adjectives, ending in *ng*, the *g* continues imperfect, as it was in the theme. Thus a *finger* (one who sings), does not finish the *g* like *finger*, but is merely *er* added to *sing*: the same may be observed of *singing*, *stringing*, and *hanging*. So adjectives formed by the addition of *er* have the imperfect sound of *g*, as in the original word: thus *springy*, *stringy*, *dingy*, and *wingy*, are only the sound of *e* added to *spring*, *string*, *ding*, and *wing*; but the comparative and superlative adjectives, *longer*, *stronger*, and *younger*; *longest*, *strongest*, and *youngest*; have the *g* hard and perfectly sounded, as if written *long-ger*, *strong-ger*, *young-ger*, &c. where the *g* is hard, as in *finger*, *linger*, &c. And it may be looked upon as a general rule, that nouns,

adjectives,

adjectives, or verbs, do not alter their original sound upon taking an additional syllable. In these three words, therefore, the Irish pronounce more agreeably to analogy than the English; for, if I mistake not, they do not articulate the *g* (381).

410. Hitherto we have considered these letters as they are heard under the accent; but when they are unaccented in the participial termination *ing*, they are frequently a cause of embarrassment to speakers who desire to pronounce correctly. We are told, even by teachers of English, that *ing*, in the word *singing*, *bringing*, and *swinging*, must be pronounced with the ringing sound, which is heard when the accent is on these letters, in *king*, *sing*, and *wing*, and not as if written without the *g* as *singin*, *bringin*, *swingin*. No one can be a greater advocate than I am for the strictest adherence to orthography, as long as the public pronunciation pays the least attention to it; but when I find letters given up by the Publick, with respect to sound, I then consider them as ciphers; and, if my observation does not greatly fail me, I can assert, that our best speakers do not invariably pronounce the participial *ing*, so as to rhyme with *sing*, *king*, and *ring*. Indeed, a very obvious exception seems to offer itself in those verbs that end in these letters, as a repetition of the ringing sound in successive syllables would produce a *Tautophony*, (see the word,) and have a very bad effect on the ear; and therefore, instead of *singing*, *bringing*, and *swinging*, our best speakers are heard to pronounce *sing-in*, *bring-in*, and *swing-in*; and for the very same reason that we exclude the ringing sound in these words, we ought to admit it when the verb ends with *in*; for if, instead of *singing*, *pinning*, and *beginning*, we should pronounce *sin-nin*, *pin-nin*, and *begin-nin*, we should fall into the same disgusting repetition as in the former case. The participial *ing*, therefore, ought always to have its ringing sound, except in those words formed from verbs in this termination; for *writing*, *reading*, and *speaking*, are certainly preferable to *writin*, *readin*, and *speakin*, wherever the pronunciation has the least degree of precision or solemnity.

411. *N* is mute when it ends a syllable, and is preceded by *l* or *m*, as *kiln*, *hymn*, *limn*, *solemn*, *column*, *autumn*, *condemn*, *contemn*. In *hym-ning*, and *lim-ning*, the *n* is generally pronounced, and sometimes, in very solemn speaking, in *condem-ning*, and *con-tem-ning*; but, in both cases, contrary to analogy, which forbids any sound in the participle that was not in the verb (381).

P.

412. This letter is mute before *f* and *t* at the beginning of words, *psalm*, *psalmist*, *psalmody*, *psalmography*, *psalter*, *psaltry*; the prefix *pseudo*, signifying false, as *pseudography*, *pseudology*, and the interjection *psheu*! To these we may add *psisan*, *ptyalism*, *tysmagogue*. It is mute in the middle of words between *m* and *t*, in *empty*, *sempstress*, *peremptory*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *redemption*, *exemption*, and *raspberry*. In *cupboard* it coalesces with and falls into its flat sound *b*, as if written *cubboard*. It is mute in a final syllable between the same letters, as *tempt*, *attempt*, *contempt*, *exempt*, *prompt*, *accompt*. In *receipt* it is mute between *i* and *t*, and in the military *corps* (a body of troops) both *p* and *f* are mute, as custom has acquiesced in the French pronunciation of most military terms.

PH.

413. *Pb* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *philosophy*, *phantom*, &c. In *nephew* and *Stephen* it has the sound of *v*. In *diphthong* and *triphthong* the sound

of *qu* is heard; and the *h* is mute likewise in *naphtha*, *ophthalmick*, &c. In *qu* both letters are dropped. The same may be observed of *phthisis*, *phthisic*, and *phthisical*. In *supp* the first *p* slides into *ph*, by an accentual coalition of similar letters, very agreeable to analogy. See EXAGGERATE.

Q

414. *Q* has always the sound of *k*: it is constantly followed by *u*, pronounced like *w*; and its general sound is heard in *quack*, *quill*, *queen*, &c. pronounced *kwaik*, *kwill*, *kween*, &c. That the *u* subjoined to this letter has really the power of *w*, may be observed in the generality of words where *a* succeeds: for we find the vowel go into the broad sound in *quart*, *quarrel*, *quantity*, &c. as much as in *war*, *warrant*, *want*, &c. (85.) But it must be carefully noted, that this broad sound is only heard under the accent; when the *a*, preceded by *qu*, is not accented, it has the sound of every other accented *a* in the language. (92). Thus the *a* in *quarter*, *quarrel*, *quadrant*, &c. because it has the accent, is broad: the same may be observed when the accent is secondary only (522) (527), as in *quadragesimal*, *quadrifid*, &c.; but when the accent is on the succeeding syllable, as in *quadrant*, *quadrangular*, &c. the *a* goes into the obscure sound approaching to the Italian *a* (92).

415. As a great number of words, derived from the French, have these letters in them according to our usual complaisance for that language, we adopt the French pronunciation: thus in *coquet*, *doquet*, *etiquette*, *masquerade*, *harlequin*, *oblique*, *antique*, *opaque*, *piquet*, *piquant*, *piquet*, *burlesque*, *grotesque*, *casque*, *mosque*, *quadrille*, *quater cousin*, the *qu* is pronounced like *k*. *Quoif* and *quoit* ought to be written and pronounced *coif*, *coit*. *Paquet*, *laquey*, *chequer*, and *risque*, have been very properly spelled by Johnson as they are pronounced *packet*, *lackey*, *chequer*, and *risk*. *Quoib* ought to be pronounced with the *u*, as if written *kewith*, and therefore is not irregular. *Liquor* and *harlequin* always lose the *u*; and *conquer*, *conquerable*, and *conqueror*, sometimes, particularly on the Stage. This deviation, however, seems not to have gone beyond recovery; and *conquest* is still regularly pronounced *conkwest*. *Quote* and *quotation* are perfectly regular, and ought never to be pronounced as some do, *cote* and *cotation*. *Cirque*, contracted from *circus*, and *cinque*, *cinque-foil*, *cinque-ports*, *cinque-spotted*, are pronounced *sirk* and *sink*; and *critique*, when we mean a criticism, to distinguish it from *critick*, is pronounced *critick*, rhyming with *speak*. See QUOTE and QUOTATION.

R

416. This letter is never silent, but its sound is sometimes transposed. In a final unaccented syllable, terminating with *re*, the *r* is pronounced after the *e*, as *acre*, *bare*, *fabre*, *fibre*, *oeuvre*, *cagre*, *maigre*, *sepulchre*, *theatre*, *speare*, *metre*, *greire*, *nitre*, *nitre*, *antre*, *lustre*, *accoutre*, *massacre*; to which we may add, *centre*, and *seque*; sometimes written *center* and *septer*; but, in my opinion, very improperly, as this peculiarity is fixed, and easily understood; while reducing *meagre* to *meager* disturbs the rule, and adds another anomaly to our pronunciation, by making the *g* hard before *e* (98).

417. The same transposition of *r* is always perceived in the pronunciation of *apron* and *iron*; and often in that of *citron* and *saffron*, as if written *apurn*, *irn*, *citrn*, *saffurn*: nor do I think the two first can be pronounced otherwise without disagreeable stiffness; but the two last may preserve the *r* before the vowel

with great propriety. *Children* and *hundred* have slid into this analogy, when used colloquially, but preserve the *r* before the *e* in solemn speaking.

418. As this letter is but a jar of the tongue, sometimes against the roof of the mouth, and sometimes at the orifice of the throat, it is the most imperfect of all the consonants; and, as its formation is so indefinite, no wonder, when it is not under the accent, that the vowels which precede it should be so indefinite in their sounds, as we may perceive in the words *friar*, *liar*, *elixir*, *nadir*, *mayor*, *martyr*, which, with respect to sound, might be written *friur*, *liur*, *elixur*, *madur*, *mayur*, *martur*. (98). These inaccuracies in pronunciation, says an ingenious writer, 'we seem to have derived from our Saxon ancestors. Dr. Hicks observes in the first chapter of his *Saxon Grammar*, that "Comparativa apud eos (Anglo-saxonas) indifferenter exeunt in *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *ur*, *yr*; et Suppletiva in *ast*, *est*, *ist*, *ost* *ust*, *yst*; participia presentis temporis in *and*, *end*, *ind*, *ond*, *und*, *ynd*; prateriti vero in *ad*, *ed*, *id*, *od*, *ud*, *yd*; pro vario scilicet vel ævi vel loci dialecto." 'Upon various other occasions also they used two or more vowels and diphthongs indifferently; and this not always from difference of age or place, because these variations are frequently found in the same page. This will account for the difference between the spelling and pronunciation of such anomalous words as *bury* and *bury*, now pronounced as if written *biry* and *bery*, (the *i* and *e* having their common short sound,) and formerly spelt indifferently with *e*, *u*, or *y*.' *Essay on the Harmony of Language*. Robson, 1774.

419. There is a distinction in the sound of this letter, scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is, the rough and smooth *r*. Ben Jonson, in his *Grammar*, says it is sounded firm in the beginning of words, and more liquid in the middle and ends, as in *rarer*, *riper*; and so in the Latin. The rough *r* is formed by jarring the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth near the fore teeth: the smooth *r* is a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root against the inward region of the palate, near the entrance of the throat. This latter *r* is that which marks the pronunciation of England, and the former that of Ireland. In England, and particularly in London, the *r* in *lard*, *bard*, *card*, *regard*, &c. is pronounced so much in the throat as to be little more than the middle or Italian *a*, lengthened into *laad*, *baad*, *caad*, *regaad*; while in Ireland the *r*, in these words, is pronounced with so strong a jar of the tongue against the fore-part of the palate, and accompanied with such an aspiration or strong breathing at the beginning of the letter, as to produce that harshness we call the Irish accent. But if this letter is too forcibly pronounced in Ireland, it is often too feebly sounded in England, and particularly in London, where it is sometimes entirely sunk; and it may perhaps, be worthy of observation, that, provided we avoid a too forcible pronunciation of the *r*, when it ends a word or is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, we may give as much force as we please to this letter at the beginning of a word, without producing any harshness to the ear: thus *Rome*, *river*, *rage*, may have the *r* as forcible as in Ireland; but *bar*, *bard*, *card*, *bard*, &c. must have it nearly as soft as in London.

S.

420. As the former letter was a jar, this is a hiss; but a hiss which forms a much more definite and complete consonant than the other. This consonant, like the other mutes, has a sharp and a flat sound; the sharp sound is heard in the name of the letter, and in the words, *same*, *sin*, *this*: the flat sound is that of

of *z*, heard in *is*, *bis*, *was* : and these two sounds, accompanied by the aspirate, *x* *b*, form all the varieties found under this letter (41).

421. *S* has always its sharp hissing sound at the beginning of words, as *soon*, *sin*, &c. and when it immediately follows any of the sharp mutes *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, as *scoss*, *blocks*, *bips*, *pits*, or when it is added to the mute *c* after any of these letters, as *strifes*, *flakes*, *pipes*, *mises*.

422. *S* is sharp and hissing at the end of the monosyllables *yes*, *this*, *us*, *thus*, *gas* ; and at the end of words of two or more syllables, if it be preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, and forms a distinct syllable : thus *es* in *pipes* and *mises* do not form a distinct syllable ; and as they are preceded by a sharp mute, the *s* is sharp likewise : but in *prices* these letters form a syllable, and the *s* is pronounced like *z*, according to the general rule.

423. The only exception to this rule is, the words *as*, *whereas*, *bas*, *bis*, *was* ; for *bias*, *dowlas*, *Atlas*, *metropolis*, *basis*, *chaos*, *tripos*, *pus*, *chorus*, *cyprus*, &c. have the final *s* pronounced sharp and hissing.

424. Agreeably to this rule, the numerous terminations in *ous*, as *pious*, *superfuous*, &c. have the *s* sharp, and are pronounced exactly like the pronoun *us* ; and every double *s* in the language is pronounced in the same manner, except in the words *dissolve*, *possess*, and their compounds ; *scissors*, *busy*, and *hussar*.

425. *S* in the inseparable preposition *dis*, when either the primary or secondary accent is on it (522), is always pronounced sharp and hissing : the word, *dismal*, which seems to be an exception, is not so in reality ; for, in this word, *dis* is not a preposition : thus *dissolute*, *dissonant*, &c. with the primary accent on *dis* ; and *disability*, *disagree*, &c. with the secondary accent on the same letters, have the *s* sharp and hissing ; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* is either sharp or flat, as it is followed either by a vowel, or a sharp or flat consonant : thus *disable*, *disaster*, *disease*, *disinterested*, *dishonest*, *disorder*, *disuse*, have all of them the *s* in *dis* flat like *z*, because the accent is not on it, and a vowel begins the next syllable ; but *discredit*, *disfavour*, *diskindness*, *dispense*, *distaste*, have the *s* sharp and hissing, because a sharp consonant begins the succeeding accented syllable ; and *disband*, *disdain*, *disgrace*, *disjoin*, *disvalue*, have the *s* flat like *z*, because they are succeeded by a flat consonant in the same situation (435).

426. *S* in the inseparable preposition *mis* is always sharp and hissing, whether the accent be on it or not ; or whether it be followed either by a vowel, or a sharp or flat consonant, as *miscreant*, *misaim*, *misapply*, *misorder*, *misuse*, *misbegot*, *misdeem*, *misgovern*, &c. See the prefix *Miss*.

427. *S* followed by *e* in the final syllable of adjectives, is always sharp and hissing, as *bare*, *obese*, *precise*, *concise*, *globose*, *verbose*, *morbose*, *pulcose*, *tenebriose*, *artificous*, *jocous*, *cleave*, *rugose*, *desidiouse*, *close*, *siliculous*, *calculus*, *tumulous*, *animous*, *venomous*, *arenous*, *siliginous*, *crinous*, *loose*, *operous*, *morous*, *edematous*, *comatous*, *acetous*, *aqueous*, *silicious*, *actuous*, *diffuse*, *profuse*, *occlude*, *recluse*, *abstruse*, *obtus*, except *wise* and *obeywise*, and the pronominal adjectives *these* and *those*.

428. *S*, in the adjective termination *sive*, is always sharp and hissing, as *suasive*, *persuasive*, *assuasive*, *dissuasive*, *adhesive*, *cohesive*, *decisive*, *precisive*, *incisive*, *derivative*, *cicatrivative*, *visive*, *plausive*, *abusive*, *diffusive*, *insusive*, *inclusive*, *conclusive*, *exclusive*, *elusive*, *delusive*, *prelusive*, *allusive*, *illusive*, *collusive*, *amusive*, *obtrusive*, &c.

429. *S*, in the adjectives ending in *ory*, is always sharp and hissing, as *suavory*, *persuavory*, *decisory*, *derisory*, *delusory*, &c.

430. The same may be observed of *s* in the adjectives ending in *sane*, as *trunkisane*, &c. and substantives in *osity*, *generosity*, &c.

431. *S*, preceded by the liquids *l*, *n*, or *r*, has the *s* sharp and hissing, as *pulse*, *appulse*, *dense*, *sense*, *intense*, *sense*, *verse*, *adverse*, &c. except *cleanse*.

S pronounced like *z*.

432. *S* has always its flat buzzing sound, as it may be called, when it immediately follows any of the flat mutes *b*, *d*, *g* hard, or *v*, as *ribs*, *beads*, *rag*, *fever* (24).

433. *S* is pronounced like *z*, when it forms an additional syllable with *e* before it, in the plurals of nouns, and the third person singular of verbs; even though the singulars and first persons end in sharp hissing sounds, as *affs*, *riches*, *cages*, *boxes*, &c.: thus *prices* and *prizes* have both the final *f* flat, though the preceding mute in the first word is sharp (422).

434. As *f* is hissing, when preceded by a liquid, and followed by *e* mute, as *transe*, *tense*, &c.; so when it follows any of the liquids without the *e*, it is pronounced like *z*, as *morals*, *means*, *ferms*, *bers*. In the same analogy, when *f* comes before any of the liquids, it has the sound of *z*, as *cosmetic*, *dismal*, *pismire*, *chasm*, *prism*, *theism*, *schism*, and all polysyllables ending in *asm*, *ism*, *ofsm*, or *yism*, as *enthusiasm*, *judaism*, *microcosm*, *paroxysm*, &c.

435. *S*, in the preposition *dis*, is either sharp or flat, as it is accented or unaccented, as explained above; but it ought always to be pronounced like *z*, when it is not under the accent, and is followed by a flat mute, a liquid, or a vowel, as *disable*, *disease*, *disorder*, *disuse*, *disband*, *disdain*, *disgrace*, *disvalue*, *disjoin*, *dislike*, *dislodge*, *dismay*, *dismember*, *dismount*, *dismiss*, *disnatured*, *disrank*, *disrelish*, *disrobe* (425). Mr. Sheridan, and those orthoëpists who have copied him, seems to have totally overlooked this tendency in the liquids to convert the *s* to *z* when this letter ends the first syllable without the accent, and the liquids begin the second syllable with it.

436. *S* is pronounced like *z*, in the monosyllables *as*, *is*, *his*, *was*, *these*, *those*, and in all plurals whose singulars end in a vowel, or a vowel followed by *e* mute, as *commas*, *operas*, *shoes*, *aloes*, *dues*, and consequently when it follows the *w* or *y*, in the plurals of nouns, or the third person singular of verbs, as *ways*, *betrays*, *news*, *vicious*, &c.

437. Some verbs ending in *se* have the *s* like *z*, to distinguish them from nouns or adjectives of the same form.

Nouns	Verbs	Nouns	Verbs
<i>grease</i>	to <i>grease</i>	<i>excuse</i>	to <i>excuse</i>
<i>close</i>	to <i>close</i>	<i>refuse</i>	to <i>refuse</i>
<i>house</i>	to <i>house</i>	<i>diffuse</i>	to <i>diffuse</i>
<i>mouse</i>	to <i>mouse</i>	<i>use</i>	to <i>use</i>
<i>louse</i>	to <i>louse</i>	<i>rise</i>	to <i>rise</i>
<i>abuse</i>	to <i>abuse</i>	<i>promise</i>	to <i>promise</i>

438. *Sy* and *sey*, at the end of words, have the *s* pronounced like *z*, if it has a vowel before it, with the accent on it, as *easy*, *greasy*, *quasy*, *cheesy*, *daisy*, *misy*, *sooty*, *causy*, *noisy*; but if the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, the *s* is sharp, as *heresy*, *poesy*, &c.; if a sharp mute precede, the *s* is sharp, as *trickey*, *tipsey*; if a liquid precede, and the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the *s* is flat as *palsy*, *simony*, *clumsy*, *pansey*, *lamey*, *phrensy*, *quinsy*, *tolsey*, *whimsy*, *malmsy*, *jersey*, *kersey*. *Pursey* has the *s* sharp and hissing from its relation to *purse*, and *ministry* and *controversy* have the antepenultimate and preantepenultimate

accent:

accent: thus we see why *busy*, *busy*, *lousy*, and *drowsy*, have the *s* like *z*, and *jealousy*, the sharp hissing *s*.

439. *S*, in the termination *sible*, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *z*, as *persuasive*, *visible*, *divisible*, *insusceptible*, *conclusible*; but if a liquid consonant precede the *s*, the *s* then becomes sharp and hissing, as *sensible*, *responsible*, *tenable*, *reversible*, &c.

440. *S*, in the terminations *sary* and *sory*, is sharp and hissing, as *dispensary*, *secretary*, *suasory*, *persuatory*, *decisory*, *incisary*, *derisory*, *depulsory*, *compulsory*, *incensory*, *compensary*, *suspensory*, *sensory*, *responsory*, *cursor*, *discursory*, *lutory*, *clutory*, *delutory*, *illusory*, *collutory*. *Rosary* and *miser*, which have the *s* like *z*, are the only exceptions.

441. *S*, in the termination *ise*, is pronounced like *z*, except in the adjectives before mentioned, and a few substantives, such as *paradise*, *anise*, *rise*, *grise*, *verdigrise*, *mortise*, *travise*.

442. *S* in the terminations *sal* and *sel*, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *z*, as *masal*, *ousel*, *housel*, *nousal*, *reptisal*, *proposal*, *refusal*, and sharp and hissing when preceded by a consonant, as *menial*, *universal*, &c.

443. *S*, in the termination *son*, *sen*, and *sin*, is pronounced like *z*, as *reason*, *season*, *treason*, *cargason*, *diapason*, *orison*, *beuison*, *venison*, *denison*, *joyson*, *poisson*, *prison*, *danson*, *crimson*, *choison*, *resin*, *rosin*, *raisin*, *cousin*. But the *s* in *maison*, *bison*, *garrison*, *caparison*, *comparison*, *parson*, and *person*, is sharp and hissing, (170).

444. *S*, after the inseparable prepositions *pre* and *pro*, is sharp, as in *presage*, *preside*, *prefidial*, *preference*, *presension*, *prosecute*, *prosecution*, *proscody*, *protopopeia*, but flat like *z* in *presence*, *president*, *presidency*, *presume*, *presumptive*, *presumption*; but where the *pre* is prefixed to a word which is significant when alone, the *s* is always sharp, as *pre suppose*, *pre surmise*, &c.

445. *S* after the inseparable preposition *re* is almost always pronounced like *z*, as *resemble*, *resent*, *resentment*, *reserve*, *reservation*, *reservoir*, *residue*, *resident*, *residential*, *reside*, *resign*, *resignation*, *resignation*, *resilience*, *resiliency*, *resilition*, *resin*, *resist*, *resistance*, *resolve*, *resolution*, *resolute*, *result*, *resume*, *resumption*, *resurrection*.

446. *S* is sharp after *re* in *resuscitation*, *resupination*, &c. and when the word added to it is significant by itself, as *research*, *reseize*, *reseat*, *resurvey*. Thus to *resign*, with the *s* like *z*, signifies to yield up; but to *re-sign*, to sign again, has the *s* sharp, as in *figure*: so to *resound*, to reverberate, has the *s* like *z*; but to *resound*, to sound again, has the *s* sharp and hissing.

447. Thus we see, after pursuing this letter through all its combinations, how difficult it often is to decide by analogy, when we are to pronounce it sharp and hissing, and when flat like *z*. In many cases it is of no great importance: in others it is the distinctive mark of a vulgar or a polite pronunciation. Thus *designe* is never heard with the *s* like *z* but among the lowest order of the people; and yet there is not the least reason from analogy why we should not pronounce it in this manner, as well as in *resign*: the same may be observed of *preside* and *desist*, which have the *s* sharp and hissing; and *reside* and *resist*, where the same letter is pronounced like *z*. It may, however, be remarked, that *re* has the *v* like *z* after it more regularly than any other of the prefixes.

448. It may, perhaps, be worthy of observation, that though *s* becomes sharp or flat, as it is followed by a sharp or flat consonant, or a liquid, as *symetric*, *disfmal*, *disband*, *disturb*, &c. yet if it follows a liquid or a flat consonant, except in the same syllable, it is generally sharp. Thus the *s* in *tube*, *jud*, &c. is like *z*; but in *subserve*, *subside*, *subst*, it is sharp and hissing; and though it is flat in *absolve*, it is sharp in *absolute* and *absolution*; but if a sharp consonant

consonant precede, the *s* is always sharp and hissing, as *tipsy*, *trickly* : thus in the pronunciation of the word *Glasgow*, as the *s* is always sharp and hissing, we find the *g* invariably slide into its sharp sound *k* ; and this word is always heard as if written *Glasfkow*. We see, therefore, that a preceding sharp consonant makes the succeeding *s* sharp, but not inversely.

449. *S* is always sharp and hissing when followed by *c*, except in the word *discern*.

S aspirated, or sounding like sh, or zh.

450. *S*, like its fellow dental *t*, becomes aspirated, and goes either into the sharp sound *sh*, or the flat sound *zh*, when the accent is on the preceding vowel, and it is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, as *nauseate*, or a diphthongal vowel, as *pleasure*, pronounced *naushate* and *plezhure* (195).

451. *S*, in the termination *sion*, preceded by a vowel, goes into the flat aspiration *zh*, as *evasion*, *cohesion*, *decision*, *confusion*, pronounced *evazhion*, &c. ; but when it is preceded by a liquid or another *s*, it has the sharp aspiration *sh*, as *expulsion*, *dimension*, *reversion*, pronounced *expulshion*, &c.

452. The same may be observed of *s* before *u* ; when a vowel precedes the *s*, with the accent on it, the *s* goes into the flat aspiration, as *pleasure*, *measure*, *treasure*, *rasure*, pronounced *plezhure*, &c. ; but when preceded by a liquid, or another *s*, it is sounded *sh*, as *sensual*, *censure*, *tonsure*, *pressure*, pronounced *senshual*, *conshure*, &c.

453. From the clearness of this analogy, we may perceive the impropriety of pronouncing *Asia* with the sharp aspiration, as if written *Asbia* ; when, by the foregoing rule, it ought undoubtedly to be pronounced *Azhia*, rhyming with *Arpasia*, *cutbanasia*, &c. with the flat aspiration of *z*. This is the Scotch pronunciation of this word, and unquestionably the true one : but if I mistake not, *Persia* is pronounced in Scotland with the same aspiration of *s*, and as if written *Perashia* ; which is as contrary to analogy as the other is agreeable to it.

454. The tendency of the *s* to aspiration before a diphthongal sound has produced several anomalies in the language, which can only be detected by recurring to first principles : for which purpose it may be necessary to observe, that the accent or stress naturally preserves the letters in their true sound ; and as feebleness naturally succeeds force, so the letters, immediately after the stress, have a tendency to slide into different sounds, which require less exertion of the organs. Hence the omission of one of the vowels in the pronunciation of the last syllable of *fountain*, *mountain*, *captain*, &c. (208) : hence the short sound of *i* in *respite*, *servile*, &c. ; hence the *s* pronounced like *z* in *disable*, where the accent is on the second syllable ; and like *s* sharp and hissing in *disability*, where there is a secondary stress on the first syllable ; and hence the difference between the *x* in *exercise*, and that in *exert* ; the former having the accent on it, being pronounced *eks*, as if the word were written *ekhercise* ; and the latter without the accent, pronounced *gz*, as if the word were written *egzert*. This analogy leads us immediately to discover the irregularity of *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds, which are pronounced *shure* and *shugar*, though the accent is on the first syllable, and ought to preserve the *s* without aspiration ; and a want of attending to this analogy has betrayed Mr. Sheridan into a series of mistakes in the sound of *s* in the words *suicide*, *presume*, *resume*, &c. as if written *shoicide*, *pre-shoom*, *re-shoom*, &c. ; but if this is the true pronunciation of these words, it may be asked, why is not *suit*, *suit-*
able,

able, *prune*, &c. to be pronounced *shoot*, *shoot-able*, *pur-shoo* ? &c. If it be answered, Custom ; I own this decides the question at once. Let us only be assured, that the best speakers pronounce *s* like *o*, and that is the true pronunciation : but those who see analogy so openly violated, ought to be assured of the certainty of the custom before they break through all the laws of language to conform to it (69) (71). See SUPERABLE.

455. We have seen, in a great variety of instances, the versatility of *s*, how frequently it slides into the sound of *z* : but my observation greatly fails me if it ever takes the aspiration, unless it immediately follows the accent, except in the words *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds : and these irregularities are sufficient, without adding to the numerous catalogue we have already seen under this letter.

456. The analogy we have just been observing directs us in the pronunciation of *usury*, *usurer*, and *usurious*. The two first have the accent on the first syllable, which permits the *s* to go into aspiration, as if the words were written *uszury* and *uszurer* : but the accent being on the second *u* in the last word, the *s* is prevented from going into aspiration, and is pronounced *uzurious* (479) (480).

457. Though the *ss* in *passion*, *mission*, &c. belong to separate syllables, as if spelt *pas-sion*, *mis-sion*, &c. yet the accent presses the first into the same aspiration as the last, and they are both pronounced with the sharp aspirated hiss, as if they were but one *s*. See EXAGGERATE.

458. *S* is silent in *isle*, *island*, *aisle*, *demesne*, *puisne*, *viscount*, and at the end of some words from the French, as *pas*, *sous*, *vis-à-vis* ; and in *corps* the two last letters are silent, and the word pronounced *core* (412).

T.

459. *T* is the sharp sound of *D* (41) ; but though the latter is often changed into the former, the former never goes into the latter. The sound to which this letter is extremely prone is that of *s*. This sound of the *t* has greatly multiplied the hissing in our own language, and has not a little promoted it in most modern tongues. That *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *k* and *g* hard, *s* and *z*, should slide into each other, is not surprising, as they are distinguished only by a nice shade of sound ; but that *t* should alter to *s* seems a most violent transition, till we consider the organic formation of these letters, and of those vowels which always occasion it. If we attend to the formation of *t* we shall find that it is a stoppage of the breath by the application of the upper part of the tongue near the end, to the correspondent part of the palate ; and that if we just detach the tongue from the palate, sufficiently to let the breath pass, a hiss is produced which forms the letter *s*. Now the vowel that occasions this transition of *t* to *s* is the squeezed sound of *e*, as heard in *y* consonant (8) : which squeezed sound is a species of hiss ; and this hiss, from the absence of accent, easily slides into the *s*, and *s* as easily into *sh* : thus mechanically is generated that hissing termination *tion*, which forms but one syllable, as if written *shun* (195).

460. But it must be carefully remarked, that this hissing sound, contracted by the *t* before certain diphthongs, is never heard but after the accent : when the accent falls on the vowel immediately after the *t*, this letter, like *s* or *c* in the same situation, preserves its simple sound : thus the *c* in *social* goes into *sh*, because the accent is on the preceding vowel ; but it preserves the simple sound of *c* in *society*, because the accent is the succeeding vowel. The same analogy is obvious

obvious in *satiate* and *satiety*; and is perfectly agreeable to that difference made by accent in the sound of other letters (71). See SATIETY.

461. As the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *iu*, when coming after the accent, have the power of drawing the *i* into *ib*, so the diphthongal vowel *u*, in the same situation, has a similar power. If we analyze the *u*, we shall find it commensurate with the squeezed sound of *e*, equivalent to the consonant *y* (39). This letter produces the small hiss before taken notice of (459), and which may be observed in the pronunciation of *nature* and borders so closely on *natsbur*, that it is no wonder Mr. Sheridan adopted this latter mode of spelling the word to express its sound. The only fault of Mr. Sheridan in depicting the sound of this word, seems to be that of making the *u* short, as in *bur*, *cur*, &c. as every correct ear must perceive an elegance in lengthening the sound of the *u*, and a vulgarity in shortening it. The true pronunciation seems to lie between both.

462. But Mr. Sheridan's greatest fault seems to lie in not attending to the nature and influence of the accent: and because *nature*, *creature*, *feature*, *fortune*, *misfortune*, &c. have the *t* pronounced like *cb*, or *tsh*, as if written *crea-shure*, *fea-tshure*, &c. he has extended this change of *t* into *tcb* or *tsh*, to the word *tune*, and its compounds, *tutor*, *tutorest*, *tutorage*, *tuteloge*, *tutelar*, *tutelary*, &c. *tumult*, *tumour*, &c. which he spells *tshoon*, *tshoon-eble*, &c. *tshoo-tur*, *tshoo-triss*, *tshoo-tur-idub*, *tshoo-tel-idub*, *tshoo-tel-er*, *tshoo-tel-er-y*, &c. *tshoo-mult*, *tshoo-mur*, &c. Though it is evident, from the foregoing observations, that as the *u* is under the accent, the preceding *t* is preserved pure, and that the words ought to be pronounced as if written *tewtor*, *tewmult*, *tewmour*, &c. and neither *tshootur*, *tshoomult*, *tshoomour*, as Mr. Sheridan writes them, nor *tootor*, *toomult*, *toomour*, as they are often pronounced by vulgar speakers. See SUPERABLE.

463. Here, then, the line is drawn by analogy. Whenever *t* comes before these vowels, and the accent immediately follows it, the *t* preserves its simple sound, as in *Miltiades*, *elephantiasis*, *satiety*, &c.; but when the accent precedes the *t*, it then goes into *sh*, *tcb*, or *tsh*, as *natsbure* or *natchure*, *na-shion*, *vir-tshue* or *virichue*, *patient*, &c. or *nashion*, *pasbent*, &c. (464). In similar circumstances, the same may be observed of *d*, as *arduous*, *bidous*, &c. (293) (294) (376). Nor is this tendency of *t* before long *u* found only when the accent immediately precedes; for we hear the same aspiration of this letter in *spiritual*, *spirituous*, *signature*, *ligature*, *forfeiture*, as if written *spiritsbual*, *spiritshuous*, *signatshure*, *ligatshure*, *forfeitsbure*, &c. where the accent is two syllables before these letters; and the only termination which seems to refuse this tendency of the *t* to aspiration is that in *tude*, as *latitude*, *longitude*, *multitude*, &c.

464. This pronunciation of *t* extends to every word where the diphthong or diphthongal sound commences with *i* or *e*, except in the terminations of verbs and adjectives, which preserve the simple in the augment, without suffering the *t* to go into the hissing sound, as *I pity*, *thou pitiest*, *he pities*, or *pitied*, *mightier*, *worthier*, *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, &c. This is agreeable to the general rule, which forbids the adjectives or verbal terminations to alter the sound of the primitive verb or noun. See No. 381. But in the words *bestial*, *celestial*, *frontier*, *admision*, &c. where the *i*, *e* or *n* precedes the *t*, this letter is pronounced like *tcb* or *tsh*, instead of *ib* (291), as *bes-tchial*, *celes-tchial*, *fron-tcheer*, *admix-tchion*, &c.; as also when the *t* is followed by *ou*, whatever letter precede, as *righteous*, *piteous*, *plenteous*, &c. pronounced *right-tcheous*, *pit-tcheous*, *plen-tcheous*, &c. The same may be observed of *t* when succeeded by *ou* as *un-tuous*, *presumptuous*, &c. pronounce *ung-tchuus*, *presump-tchuus*, &c. See the words.

TH.

465. This hisping sound, as it may be called, is almost peculiar to the English (41) (50) (469). The Greek θ was certainly not the sound we give it: like its principal letter, it has a sharp and a flat sound; but these are so little subject to rule, that a catalogue will, perhaps, be the best guide.

466. *Th*, at the beginning of words, is sharp, as in *thank, think, &c.* except in the following words: *This, that, than, the, thee, their, them, then, thence, there, there, they, thine, thither, thine, thou, though, thus, thy, and their compounds.*

467. *Th*, at the end of words, is sharp, as *death, breath, &c.* except in *henceath, hence, with*; and the verbs *to wreath, to loath, to unloath, to seeth, to smooth, to smoth, to mouth*: all which ought to be written with the *e* final; not only to distinguish some of them from the nouns, but to show that *th* is soft: for though *th*, when final, is sometimes pronounced soft, as in *to loath, to mouth, &c.* yet *the* at the end of words is never pronounced hard. There is as obvious an analogy for this sound of the *th* in these verbs, as for the *s* sound of *s* in verbs ending in *se* (437); and why we should write some verbs with *e*, and others without it, is inconceivable. The best way to show the absurdity of our orthography in this particular, will be to draw out the nouns and verbs as they stand in Johnson's Dictionary.

Adjectives and Nouns.

breath,
wreath,
loath,
cloth,
bathe,
smooth,
mouth,
sewath,
sheath,
sooth,

Verbs.

to breathe.
to wreath, to inwreath.
to loathe.
to cloathe, to uncloath.
to bathe.
to smooth.
to mouth.
to sewathe.
to sheath.
to sheathe.
to sooth.

Surely nothing can be more evident than the analogy of the language in this case. Is it not absurd to hesitate a moment at writing all the verbs with the *e* final? This is a departure from our great lexicographer, which he himself would approve, as nothing but inadvertency could have led him into this unmeaning irregularity — It may not be improper to observe here, that those substantives which in the singular end with *th* sharp adopt the *th* flat in the plural, as *path, paths*; *bathe, bathes*, &c. Such a propensity is there to slide into the flat sound of *s*, that we frequently hear this sound in the genitive case, as *My wife's portion*, for *my wife's portion*. In the same manner we hear of paying so much for *house-rent and taxes*, instead of *house-rent and taxes*; and shopkeepers tell us they have *goods of all prizes*, instead of *all prices*. Nay, some go so far as to pronounce the plural of *truth, truths*; but this must be carefully avoided.

468. *Th* is hard in the middle of words, either when it precedes or follows a consonant, as *pamther, nepenthe, orthodox, orthography, orthodoxy, thwart, athwart, alms, misanthrope, philanthropy, &c.* except *brethren, farther, northern, worthy, burthen, murder*, where the *th* is flat, but the two last words are better written *burden* and *murder*.

469. *Th* between two vowels is generally soft in words purely English, as *father*, *feather*, *beathen*, *hither*, *thither*, *whither*, *whether*, *either*, *neither*, *weather*, *whether*, *with*, *gather*, *together*, *poth*, *mother*.

470. *Th* between two vowels, in words from the learned languages, is generally hard, as *apathy*, *sympathy*, *antipathy*, *Athens*, *atheist*, *authentic*, *author*, *authority*, *athirst*, *cathartic*, *cathedral*, *catholic*, *catheter*, *ether*, *ethics*, *lethargy*, *Lethe*, *leviathan*, *litharge*, *lithotomy*, *matheis*, *mathematics*, *method*, *pathetic*, *plethora*, *polymathy*, *prothotary*, *anametha*, *amethyfl*, *theatre*, *amphitheatre*, *apothecary*, *apothecosis*.

471. *Th* is sometimes pronounced like simple *t*, as *Thomas*, *thyme*, *Thames*, *asthma*, *phthisis*, *phthisic*, *phthisical*, and is silent in *twelfth tide*, pronounced *twelf-tide*.

T silent.

472. *T* is silent when preceded by *s*, and followed by the abbreviated terminations *en* and *le*, as *hasten*, *chasten*, *fasten*, *listen*, *glisten*, *christen*, *moisten*, which are pronounced as if written *bacc'en*, *cbacc'en*, &c.; in *bursten* the *t* is heard: so *castle*, *nestle*, *trestle*, *wrestle*, *thistle*, *whistle*, *epistle*, *bristle*, *gristle*, *jostle*, *apostle*, *throstle*, *bustle*, *justle*, *rustle*, are pronounced as if written, *castle*, *neistle*, &c.; in *pestle* the *t* is pronounced; in *often*, *fasten*, and *soften*, the *t* is silent, and at the end of several words from the French, as *trait*, *gout*, (*tafte*), *ecolat*. In the first of these words the *t* begins to be pronounced; in the last, it has been sometimes heard; but in the second, never. *Toupet* is more frequently written *toupee*, and is therefore not irregular. In *billet-doux* the *t* is silent, as well as in *hautboy*. The same silence of *t* may be observed in the English words, *Christmas*, *chestnut*, *mortgage*, *ostler*, *bankruptcy*, and in the second syllable of *mistletoe*. In *currant* and *currants* the *t* is always mute. See No. 102, 103, 405.

V.

473. *V* is flat *f*, and bears the same relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and *z* to *s* (41). It is never irregular: and if ever silent, it is in the word *twelvemonth*, where both that letter and the *c*, are in colloquial pronunciation, generally dropped, as if written *twelf month*.

W initial.

474. That *w* at the beginning of a word is a consonant, has been proved already (9) (59). It is always silent before *r*, as in *wrack*, *wrangle*, *wrapt*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wreath*, *wreck*, *wren*, *wrench*, *wrest*, *wrestle*, *wretch*, *wriggle*, *wright*, *wring*, *wrinkle*, *wrist*, *write*, *writhe*, *wrong*, *wrought*, *wry*, *awry*, *beaway*; and before *b* and the vowel *o*, when long, as *whole*, *who*, &c. pronounced *hole*, *hoo*, &c.

475. *W* before *b* is pronounced as if it were after the *b*, as *boo-y*, *why*, *boo-en*, *when*, &c.; but in *whole*, *whoop*, &c. the single and double *o* coalescing with the same sound in *w*, this last letter is scarcely perceptible. In *swoon*, however, this letter is always heard; and pronouncing it *soon*, is vulgar. In *sword* and *answer* it is always silent. In *two* it mingles with its kindred sound, and the number *two* is pronounced like the adverb *too*. In the prepositions *toward* and *towards*, the *w* is dropped, as if written *toard* and *toards*, rhyming with *hoard* and *hoards*; but in the adjectives and adverbs *toward* and *towardsly*, *froward* and *frowardly*, the *w* is heard distinctly. It is sometimes dropped in the last syllable of *awkward*, as if written *awkard*; but this pronunciation is vulgar.

X.

476. X is a letter composed of those which have been already considered, and therefore will need but little discussion (48) (51). It is flat or sharp like its component letters, and is subject to the same laws.

477. X has a sharp sound like *ks*, when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as *exercise*, *excellence*, &c. or when the accent is on the next syllable, if it begin with a consonant, as *excuse*, *expense*, &c. (71).

478. X has its flat sound like *gz*, when the accent is not on it, and the following syllable having the accent begins with a vowel, as *exert*, *example*, *exist*, &c. pronounced *egzert*, *egzample*, *egzist*, &c. The same sound may be observed if *h* follow, as in *exhibit*, *exhale*, &c. pronounced *eghibit*, *egzhale*; but if the secondary accent be on the *x* in the polysyllable *exhibition*, *exhalation*, &c. this letter is then sharp, as in *exercise* (71); but in compound words where the primitive ends in *x*, this letter retains its primitive sound, as *fixation*, *taxation*, *vexation*, *vexations*, *relaxation*, &c.; to which we may add the simples in our language, *doxology* and *proximity*: so that this propensity of *x* to become *gz*, seems confined to the inseparable preposition.

479. X, like *s*, is aspirated, or takes the sound of *h* after it, only when the accent is before it: hence the difference between *luxury* and *luxurious*; *anxious* and *anxiety*: in the true pronunciation of which words, nothing will direct us but recurring to first principles. It was observed that *s* is never aspirated, or pronounced like *sh*, but when the accent is on the preceding syllable (450); and that when the accent is on the succeeding vowel, though the *s* frequently is pronounced like *z*, it is never sounded *zh*: from which premises we may conclude, that *luxury* and *luxurious*, ought to be pronounced *lucksbury* and *luzurious*, and not *lug-zho-ryus*, as Mr. Sheridan spells it. The same error runs through his pronunciation of all the compounds, *luxuriance*, *luxuriant*, *luxuriale*, &c. which unquestionably ought to be pronounced *lug-zu-ri-ance*, *lug-zu-ri-ant*, *lug-an-ri-ale*, &c. in four syllables, and not in three only, as they are divided in his Dictionary.

480. The same principles will lead us to decide in the word *anxious* and *anxiety*: as the accent is before the *x* in the first word, it is naturally divisible into *ank-ri-ous*, and as naturally pronounced *ank-ihus*; but as the accent is after the *s* in the second word, and the hissing sound cannot be aspirated (456), it must necessarily be pronounced *ang-ziety*. But Mr. Sheridan, without any regard to the component letters of these words, or the different position of the accent, has not only spelled them without aspiration, but without letting the *s* in the composition of the last word, go into *z*; for thus they stand in his Dictionary: *ank-ryus*, *ank-ri-ety*, (456).

481. The letter *x*, at the beginning of words, goes into *z*, as *Xerxes*, *Xenophon*, &c. pronounced *Zerksez*, *Zenophon*, &c.; it is silent at the end of the French *billet doux*, and pronounced like *s* in *beaux*; often and better written *beaus*.

Y initial.

482. Y, as a consonant, has always the same sound; and this has been sufficiently described in ascertaining its real character (40); when it is a vowel at the end of a word or syllable with the accent upon it, it is sounded exactly like the first sound of *i* as *cy-der*, *ty-rant*, *re-ply*, &c.; but at the end of a word or syllable, without the accent, it is pronounced like the first sound of *e*, *liberty*, *fury*, *tenderly*, &c.

Z.

483. Z is the flat *s*, and bears the same relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and *v* to *f*. Its common name is *izzard*, which Dr Johnson explains into *s* hard; if, however, this be the meaning, it is a gross misnomer: for the *z* is not the hard, but the soft *s*.* but as it has a less sharp, and therefore not so audible a sound, it is not impossible but it may mean *surd*. *Zed*, borrowed from the French, is the more fashionable name of this letter: but, in my opinion, not to be admitted, because the names of the letters ought to have no diversity.

484. Z, like *s*, goes into aspiration before a diphthong, or a diphthongal vowel after the accent, as is heard in *vizier*, *glazier*, *grazier*, &c pronounced *vimb-ier*, *glamb-ier*, *grazh-ier*, &c. The same may be observed of *azure*, *razure*, &c.

485. Z is silent in the French word *rendezvous*; and is pronounced in the Italian manner as if *t* were before it, in *mazzinto*, as if written *metgotinto*.

Thus have we endeavoured to exhibit a just idea of the principles of pronunciation, both with respect to single letters, and their various combinations into syllables and words. The attentive reader must have observed how much the sounds of the letters vary, as they are differently associated, and how much the pronunciation of these associations depends upon the position of the accent. This is a point of the utmost importance, and a want of attending to it has betrayed several ingenious men into the grossest absurdities. This will more fully appear in the observations on accent, which is the next point to be considered.

OF THE NATURE OF ACCENT.

486. The accent of the ancients is the opprobrium of modern criticism. Nothing can show more evidently the fallibility of the human faculties than the total ignorance we are in at present of the nature of the Latin and Greek accent.† This would be still more surprising if a phenomenon of a similar kind did not daily present itself to our view. The accent of the English language, which is constantly sounding in our ears, and every moment open to investigation, seems as much a mystery as that accent which is removed almost two thousand years from our view. Obscurity, perplexity, and confusion, run through every treatise on the subject, and nothing could be so hopeless as an attempt to explain it, did not a circumstance present itself, which at once accounts for the confusion, and affords a clew to lead us out of it.

487. Not one writer on accent has given us such a definition of the voice as acquaints us with its essential properties: they speak of high and low, loud and soft, quick and slow, but they never once mention that striking property which distinguishes

* Professor Ward, speaking of the reason for doubling the *s* at the end of words, says, "*s* doubled retains its proper force, which, when single at the end of words, is softened into *x*, as *his*, *hiss*." And Dr. Wallis tells us, that it is almost certain when a noun has *s* hard in the last syllable, and becomes a verb; that in the latter case the *s* becomes soft, as a *house* is pronounced with the hard *s*, and to *house* with the *s* soft.

† See Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, at the end of the Key to the Classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names.

distinguishes speaking from singing sounds, and which, from its sliding from high to low, and from low to high, may not improperly be called the inflection of the voice. No wonder, when writers left this out of the account, that they should blunder about the nature of accent: it was impossible they should do otherwise; so partial an idea of the speaking voice must necessarily lead them into error. But let us once divide the voice into its rising and falling inflections, the obscurity vanishes, and accent becomes as intelligible as any other part of language.

488. Keeping this distinction in view, let us compare the accented syllable with others, and we shall find this general conclusion may be drawn: "The accented syllable is always louder than the rest; but when it has the rising inflection, it is higher than the preceding, and lower than the succeeding syllable; and when it has the falling inflection, it is pronounced higher as well as louder than the other syllables, either preceding or succeeding." The only exception to this rule is, "when the accent is on the last syllable of a word which has no emphasis, and which is the concluding word of a discourse." Those who wish to see this clearly demonstrated, may consult *Elements of Elocution*, second edition, page 181. On the present occasion it will be sufficient to observe, that the stress we call accent is as well understood as is necessary for the pronunciation of single words, which is the object of this treatise; and therefore, considering accent merely as stress, we shall proceed to make some remarks on its proper position in a word, and endeavour to detect some errors in the use and application of it.

The different Positions of the English Accent.

489. Accent, in its very nature, implies a comparison with other syllables less forcible; hence we may conclude, that monosyllables, properly speaking, have no accent: when they are combined with other monosyllables and form a phrase, the stress which is laid upon one, in preference to others, is called emphasis. As emphasis evidently points out the most significant word in a sentence, so, where other reasons do not forbid, the accent always dwells with greatest force on that part of the word which, from its importance, the hearer has always the greatest occasion to observe; and this is necessarily the root, or body of the word. But as harmony of termination frequently attracts the accent from the root to the branches of words, so the first and most natural law of accentuation seems to operate less in fixing the stress than any of the other. Our own Saxon terminations, indeed, with perfect uniformity, leave the principal part of the word in quiet possession of what seems its lawful property (501); but Latin and Greek terminations, of which our language is full, assume a right of preserving their original accent, and subjecting many of the words they bestow upon us, to their own classical laws.

490. Accent, therefore, seems to be regulated, in a great measure, by etymology. In words from the Saxon, the accent is generally on the root; in words from the learned languages, it is generally on the termination; and if to these we add the different accent we lay on some words, to distinguish them from others, we seem to have the three great principles of accentuation; namely, the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive.

Accent on Dissyllables.

491. Every word of two syllables has necessarily one of them accented, and but one. It is true, for the sake of emphasis, we sometimes lay an equal stress upon

upon two successive syllables, as *dî-rect*, *some-times* ; but when these words are pronounced alone, they have never more than one accent. For want of attending to this distinction, some writers have roundly asserted, that many dissyllables have two accents, such as *convoy*, *concourse*, *discord*, *shipwreck* : in which, and similar instances, they confound the distinctness, with which the latter syllables are necessarily pronounced, with accentual force ; though nothing can be more different. Let us pronounce the last syllable of the noun *torment* as distinctly as we please, it will still be very different with respect to force, from the same syllable in the verb *to torment*, where the accent is on it ; and if we do but carefully watch our pronunciation, the same difference will appear in every word of two syllables, throughout the language. The word *Amen* is the only word which is pronounced with two consecutive accents when alone.

492. There is a peculiarity of accentuation in certain words of two syllables, which are both nouns and verbs, that is not unworthy of notice ; the nouns having the accent on the first syllable, and the verbs on the last. This seems an instinctive effort in the language (if the expression will be allowed me) to compensate in some measure for the want of different terminations for these different parts of speech.* The words which admit of this diversity of accent, are the following.

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
âbject	<i>to</i> âbject	déscant	<i>to</i> déscant
âbsent	<i>to</i> âbsent	digest	<i>to</i> digést
âbstract	<i>to</i> âbstract	éssay	<i>to</i> éssay
âccent	<i>to</i> âccent	éxport	<i>to</i> expórt
âffix	<i>to</i> affix	éxtract	<i>to</i> extract
âssign	<i>to</i> assign	éxile	<i>to</i> exile
âugment	<i>to</i> augment	férment	<i>to</i> ferment
bómbard	<i>to</i> bombard	fréquent	<i>to</i> frequent
cément	<i>to</i> cement	împort	<i>to</i> impórt
colléague	<i>to</i> collèague	încense	<i>to</i> incénse
colléct	<i>to</i> colléct	însult	<i>to</i> insùlt
cómpact	<i>to</i> compâct	ôbject	<i>to</i> objéct
cómpound	<i>to</i> compóund	pérfume	<i>to</i> perfúme
cómpres	<i>to</i> comprés	pérmit	<i>to</i> permit
cóncert	<i>to</i> concert	préfix	<i>to</i> prefix
cóncrète	<i>to</i> concrète	prémise	<i>to</i> premíse
cónduct	<i>to</i> conduct	présage	<i>to</i> preságe
cónsine	<i>to</i> confine	présent	<i>to</i> présent
cónsist	<i>to</i> consist	próduce	<i>to</i> producé
cónsêrve	<i>to</i> consêrve	próject	<i>to</i> projéct
cónsort	<i>to</i> consórt	prótest	<i>to</i> protést
cóntest	<i>to</i> contést	rébel	<i>to</i> rebel
cóntrect	<i>to</i> contráct	récord	<i>to</i> recórd
cóntraft	<i>to</i> contráft	réfuse	<i>to</i> refusé
cónvént	<i>to</i> convént	subjeçt	<i>to</i> subjéct

Nouns.

* It is not improbable that the verb, by receiving a participial termination, has inclined us to pronounce that part of speech with an accent nearer the end than we do the noun : for though we can without any difficulty pronounce the verb with the accent on the noun, we cannot so easily pronounce the participle and the adverb formed from it with that accent : thus we can pronounce *to transport* with the accent on the first syllable ; but not so easily *transporting* and *transportingly*. This is a solid reason for the distinction, and ought to induce us where we can to observe it. A *républicain* and *to républicain* seem to require it. See the word.

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
<i>converse</i>	<i>to converse</i>	<i>survey</i>	<i>to survey</i>
<i>convert</i>	<i>to convert</i>	<i>tórmént</i>	<i>to torment</i>
<i>convict</i>	<i>to convict</i>	<i>tráject</i>	<i>to traject</i>
<i>convoy</i>	<i>to convoy</i>	<i>tránser</i>	<i>to transfér</i>
<i>désert</i>	<i>to désert</i>	<i>tránsport</i>	<i>to transpórt</i>
<i>discóunt</i>	<i>to discóunt</i>	<i>átribute</i>	<i>to átribute</i>

493. To this analogy, some speakers are endeavouring to reduce the word *contrasts*; which, when it signifies the matter contained in a book, is often heard with the accent on the first syllable; but though this pronunciation serves to distinguish words which are different in signification, and to give, in some measure, a difference of form to the noun and verb, in which our tongue is remarkably deficient, still it is doubtful whether this distinction be of any real advantage to the language. See *BOWL*. This diversity of accentuation seems to have place in some compound verbs. See *COUNTERBALANCE* and the subsequent words.

494. Sometimes words have a different accent, as they are adjectives or substantives.

Substantives.	Adjectives.
<i>ángust</i> , the month	<i>augúst</i> , noble
<i>compáñ</i>	<i>compáñ</i>
<i>chám্পáign</i> , wine	<i>chám্পáign</i> , open
<i>éxile</i> , banishment	<i>exile</i> , small
<i>gállant</i> , a lover	<i>gállant</i> , bold
<i>ínstínct</i>	<i>ínstínct</i>
<i>ínváltid</i>	<i>ínváltid</i>
<i>Lévánt</i> , a place	<i>lévánt</i> , eastern
<i>minúte</i> of time	<i>minúte</i> , small
<i>supíne</i> , in grammar	<i>supíne</i> , indolent

495. Sometimes the same parts of speech have a different accent to mark a difference of signification.

<i>to cónjure</i> , to practise magic;	<i>to conjure</i> , to intreat.
<i>désert</i> , a wilderness	<i>desert</i> , merit
<i>búffet</i> , a blow	<i>buffet</i> , a cupboard
<i>siníster</i> , insidious	<i>siníster</i> , the left side

496. In this analogy some speakers pronounce the word *Concordance* with the accent on the first syllable, when it signifies a dictionary of the Bible; and with the accent on the second, when it signifies agreement: but besides that, there is not the same reason for distinguishing nouns from each other, as there is nouns from verbs; the accent on the first syllable of the word *Concordance* gives a harshness and poverty to its sound, which ought to be avoided.

497. But though the different accentuation of nouns and verbs of the same form does not extend so far as might be expected, it is certain, that in words of two syllables, where the noun and verb are of different forms, there is an evident tendency in the language to place the accent upon the first syllable of the noun, and on the last of the verb. Hence the nouns *outrage*, *upstart*, and *uproar*, have the accent on the first syllable; and the verbs *to uplift*, *to uphold*, and *to outstrip*, on the last.

498. This analogy will appear still more evident if we attend to the accent of those nouns and verbs which are compounded of two words. Every dissyllable compounded of words which, taken separately, have a meaning, may be deemed a qualified substantive; and that word which qualifies or describes the other, is that which most distinguishes it, and consequently is that which ought to have the accent: accordingly we find that *inkborn, outrage, chairman, freshhold, sand-box, book-case, pen-knife*, have the accent on the first syllable, which is the specifying part of the word; while *gainsay, foresee, overlook, undersell*, have the accent on the last syllable, which is the least distinguishing part of the word. This rule, however, is either by the caprice of custom, or the love of harmony, frequently violated, but is sufficiently extensive to mark the general tendency of the language. Akenfide brings the verb to *comment* under this analogy:

“ ————— The sober seal
 “ Of age, *commenting* on prodigious things.”
Pleasures of the Imagination.

And Milton in the same manner the verb to *commerce*:

“ And looks *commerce* with the skies,
 “ Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes.” — *Il Pensé-é.*

499. Something very analogous to this we find in the nouns we verbalize, by changing the *s* sharp of the noun into the *s* flat, or *z* of the verb (437), as a *use*, and to *use*: where we may remark, that when the word in both parts of speech is a monosyllable, and so not under the laws of accent, the verb, however, claims the privilege of lengthening the sound of the consonant, when it can, as well as when it cannot, prolong the accentuation: thus we not only find *grass* altered to *graze*, *bras* to *braze*, *glass* to *glaze*, *price* to *prize*, *breath* to *breathe*. &c. but the *c* or *s* sharp altered to the *s* flat in *advice* to *advise*, *excuse* to *excuse*, *device* to *devise*, &c. The noun adopting the sharp hissing sound, and the verb the soft buzzing one, without transferring the accent from one syllable to another. The vulgar extend this analogy to the noun *pradice* and the verb to *pradise*, pronouncing the first with the *i* short and the *c* like sharp *s*, as if written *pradiss*, and the last with the *i* long and the *s* like *z*, as if written *pradize*; but correct speakers pronounce the verb like the noun; that is, as if written *pradissi*. The noun *prophecy* and the verb to *prophecy* follow this analogy, only by writing the noun with the *c* and the verb with the *s*, and without any difference of sound, except pronouncing the *y* in the first like *e*, and in the last like *i* long; where we may still discover a trace of the tendency to the barytone pronunciation in the noun, and the oxytone in the verb (467). See APPENDIX.

500. This seems to be the favourite tendency of English verbs; and where we find it crossed, it is generally in those formed from nouns, rather than the contrary: agreeably to this, Dr. Johnson has observed, that though nouns have often the accent on the latter, yet verbs have it seldom on the former syllable; those nouns which, in the common order of language, must have preceded the verbs, often transmit this accent to the verbs they form, and inversely: thus the noun *water* must have preceded the verb to *water*, as the verb to *correspond* must have preceded the noun *correspondent*; and to *pursue* must claim priority to *pursuit*. So that we may conclude, whenever verbs deviate from this rule, it is seldom by chance, and generally in those words only where a superior law of accent takes place.

Accent on Trisyllables.

301. As words increase in syllables, the more easily is their accent known. Nouns sometimes acquire a syllable by becoming plural; adjectives increase a syllable by being compared; and verbs, by altering their tense, or becoming participles: adjectives become adverbs, by adding *ly* to them; and prepositions precede nouns or verbs without altering the accent of the word to which they are prefixed: so that when once the accent of dissyllables is known, those polysyllables, whose terminations are perfectly English, have likewise their accent invariably settled. Thus *lion* becomes *lioness*; *poet*, *poetess*; *polite* becomes *politer*, or *politely*, or even *politelier*; *mischievous*, *mischievousness*; *happy*, *happiness*; nay, *likeness* becomes *likenesses*; *mischievousness*; and *service*, *serviceable*, *serviceableness*, *serviceably*, and *unserviceably*, without disturbing the accent, either on account of the prepositive *un*, or the subjunctives *able*, *ably*, and *ableness*.

302. Hence we may perceive the glaring absurdity which prevails even in the first circles; that of pronouncing the plural of *princess*, and even the singular, with the accent on the second syllable, like *success* and *successes*; for we might just as well say, *dutchess* and *dutchesses*, as *princess* and *princesses*; nor would a correct ear be less hurt with the latter than with the former.

303. So few verbs of three syllables follow the analogy observable in those of two, that of protracting the accent to the last syllable, that this æconomy seems peculiar to dissyllables: many verbs, indeed, of three syllables are compounded of a preposition of two syllables: and then, according to the primary law of formation, and not the secondary of distinction, we may esteem them radical, and not distinctive: such are *contradict*, *intercede*, *supercede*, *contraband*, *circumscribe*, *superfcribe*, &c. while the generality of words ending in the verbal terminations *ise* and *ize*, retain the accent of the simple, as *criticise*, *tyrannise*, *modernise*, &c.: and the whole tribe of trisyllable verbs in *ate*, very few excepted, refuse the accent on the last syllable: but words of three syllables often take their accent from the learned languages from which they are derived; and this makes it necessary to inquire how far English accent is regulated by that of the Greek and Latin.

On the Influence of the Greek and Latin Accent, on the Accent of English Polysyllables.

(a) As our language borrows so largely from the learned languages, it is not wonderful that its pronunciation should be in some measure influenced by them. The rule for placing the Greek accent, was, indeed, essentially different from that of the Latin; but words from the Greek, coming to us through the Latin, are often so much latinized as to lose their original accent, and to fall into that of the Latin; and it is the Latin accent which we must chiefly regard, as that which influences our own.

(b) The first general rule that may be laid down is, that when words come to us whole from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original: thus *horizon*, *sonorous*, *decorum*, *didactor*, *gladiator*, *mediator*, *delator*, *spectator*, *adulator*, &c. preserve the penultimate accent of the original; and yet the antepenultimate tendency of our language has placed the accent on the first syllable of *orator*, *senator*, *auditor*, *cicatrix*, *plethora*, &c. in opposition to the Latin pronunciation of these words, and would have infallibly done the same by *abdomen*, *biumen*, and *acumen*, if the learned had not stepped in to rescue these classical words from the invasion of the Gothic accent, and

to preserve the stress inviolably on the second syllable : nor has even the interposition of two consonants been always able to keep the accent from mounting up to the antepenultimate syllable, as we may see in *minister*, *finisher*, *character*, &c. ; and this may be said to be the favourite accent of our language. See MISCELLANY.

(c) But notwithstanding this prevalence of the antepenultimate accent, the general rule still holds good ; and more particularly in words a little removed from common usage, such as terms in the arts and sciences : these are generally of Greek original ; but coming to us through the Latin, most commonly contract the Latin accent when adopted into our language. This will appear plainly by the following lists : and first, let us select some where the Greek and Latin accents coincide :

plethōra,	πλεθώρα,	antiphrāsis,	αντιφρασις,
metabāsis,	μεταβάσις,	protāsis,	πρότασις,
emphāsis,	ἐμφασις,	metathēsis,	μεταθέσις,
antisphāsis,	αντισφασις,	epenthēsis,	ἐπένθεσις,
antithēsis,	αντίθεσις,	aphaerēsis,	ἀφαίρεσις,

(d) Another list will show us where the accents of these languages differ :

antanaclāsis,	αντανάκλησις,	hydrophōbia,	ὕδροφοβία,
catachrēsis,	κατάχρησις,	cyclopædia,	κυκλοπαίδεια,
paracentēsis,	παράκεντησις,	aporia,	ἀπορία,
apophōsis,	ἀποφώσις,	prosopopœia,	προσωποποιία,
antiptōsis,	αντίπτωσις,	epiphonēma,	ἐπιφώνημα,
anadiplōsis,	ἀναδίπλωσις,	diaphorēsis,	διαφοράσις,
auxēsis,	αὐξήσις,	diplōma,	δίπλωμα,
mathēsis,	μάθησις,	parogōge,	παράγωγη,
exegēsis,	ἐξηγήσις,	apostrophē,	ἀποστροφή.

In this list we perceive the peculiar tendency of the Latin language to accent the long penultimate vowel, and that of the Greek, to pay no regard to it if the last vowel is short, but to place the accent on the antepenultimate. It will, however, be easily perceived, that in this case we follow the Latin analogy : this analogy will appear more evident by a list of words ending in *osis* ; where, though the *o* in the penultimate syllable is the omega, the Greek accent is on the antepenultimate :

ὑπεράρρωσις,	ἀκαμύρωσις,	ἀσπιδύρωσις,	ἀμαύρωσις,
ἀποθλάσις,	μεταμέρφωσις,	σινάθρωσις,	συνεικίζωσις,
ζόμφωσις,	παρὰφίμωσις,	διέρθρωσις,	ἀτονύρωσις.

This analogy has led us to accent certain words formed from the Greek where the omega was not in the penultimate of the original, in the same manner as those words where this long vowel was found : such as *Exostosis*, formed from *ὄσθον* and *ὅστις*, *Synneurosis* from *σύν* and *νέυρον*, &c. This tendency therefore has sufficiently formed an analogy ; and since rules, however absurdly formed at first, are better than no rules at all, it would, in my opinion, be advisable to consider every word of this form as subject to the penultimate accent, and to look upon *apothēsis* and *metamorphosis* as exceptions.

(e) The next rule we may venture to lay down as a pretty general one, is that if the words derived from the learned languages, though anglicised by altering the termination, contain the same number of syllables as in the original

gual languages, they are generally to be pronounced with the same accent : that is, with the same accent as the first person present of the indicative mood active voice, or as the present participle of the same verb. The reality of this rule will best appear by a selection of such classes of words as have an equal number of syllables in both languages.

(f) Words which have *a* in the penultimate syllable :

prévalent,	prævālēns,	infamous,	infāmis;
équivalent,	æquivalēns,	propagate,	propāgo,
adjacent,	adjācens,	indagate,	indāgo,
ligament,	ligāmen,	suffragan,	suffragāns.

In this small class of words we find all but the two first have a different accent in English from that of the Latin. The rule for placing the accent in that language being the simplest in the world : if the penultimate syllable is long, the accent is on it ; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate.

(g) Words which have *e* in the penultimate syllable :

pénétrate,	penētro,	exúberant,	exuberāns,
díscrepant,	discrēpans,	éminent,	emīnens,
précédent,	præcēdens,	éxcellent,	excellēns,
élégant,	elēgans,	álienatē,	alēno,
exupérant,	exupērāns,	délegate,	delēgo.

In this class we find the penultimate *e* accented in English as in Latin, except in the three last words. The word *alienate* departs from the Latin accentuation, by placing the stress on the first syllable, as if derived from the English noun, *alien*. The *e* in *penetro* is either long or short in Latin, and in this case we generally prefer the short sound to the long one.

(h) Words which have *i* in the penultimate syllable :

acclivous,	acclivus,	perspicience,	perspicīens,
declivous,	declivus,	conscience,	consciēns,
proclivous,	proclivus,	obédience,	obediēns,
litigant,	litigans,	pástille,	pestilēns,
mitigant,	mitigans,	súpplicate,	supplicāns,
sibilant,	sibilans,	éxplicate,	explicāns,
vigilant,	vigillans,	ábdicate,	abdicāns,
fulminant,	fulminans,	próvidence,	providēns,
discriminate,	discrimino,	féstinate,	festīno,
habitant,	habitans,	méndicant,	mendicāns,
beneficent,	beneficius,	résident,	residēns,
accident,	accidens,	díffidence,	diffidēns,
évident,	evidens,	conñdence,	confidēns,
indigent,	indigens,	invéstigate,	investigo,
diligant,	diligens,	castigate,	castigo,
négligent,	negligens,	étricate,	extrico,
exigence,	exigens,	irritate,	irrito,
intelligence,	intelligens,	prófligate,	profligo,
deficiency,	deficiens,	inífligate,	infligo.

In the foregoing list of words we find a very general coincidence of the English and Latin accent, except in the last eleven words, where we depart from the Latin accent on the penultimate, and place it on our own favourite syllable.

syllable the antepenultimate. These last words must therefore be ranked as exceptions.

(i) Words which have *o* in the penultimate syllable :

interrogate,	interrögo,	ömnipötent,	ömnipötens,
árrögant,	arrögans,	innöcent,	innöcens,
diffönant,	diffönans,	renövate,	renövö,
redölent,	redölens,	désölate,	desölo,
insölent,	insölens,	décörate,	decörö,
benévölent,	benévölus,	eláboräte,	elabörö,
condölence,	condölens,	láboräst,	labörans,
indölence,	indölens,	íghörant,	íghörans,
ármipötent,	ármipötens,	súfföcate,	súfföco.

In this list the difference of the English and Latin accent is considerable. The six last words desert the Latin penultimate for the English antepenultimate accent, and *condolence* falls into an accentuation diametrically opposite.

(k) Words which have *a* in the penultimate syllable :

fábulate,	fabül-r,	pópulate,	popülo,
máculate,	macülo,	súbjugate,	subjúgo,
ádjuvate,	adjüvo,	abdücent,	abdücens,
córrugate,	corrügo,	relúcent,	relúcens,
pétulant,	petülans,	imprúdeht,	imprüdens,
disputant,	dispütans,	ádjutant,	adjütans,
impudent,	impüdens,	péculate,	pecülor,
spéculate,	specülor,	índurate,	indüro,
púllulate,	pullülo,	óbdurate,	obdüro.

Here we find the general rule obtain, with, perhaps, fewer exceptions than in any other class. *Adjuvate*, *peculate*, and *indurate*, are the only absolute deviations ; for *obdurate* has the accent frequently on the second syllable. See the word.

(l) To these lists, perhaps, might be added the English words ending in *tion*, *sion*, and *ity* : for though *tion* and *sion* are really pronounced in one syllable, they are by almost all our orthoepists generally divided into two ; and consequently *nation*, *pronunciation*, *occasion*, *evasion*, &c. contain the same number of syllables as *natio*, *pronunciatio*, *occafio*, *evasio*, &c. and have the accent in both English and Latin, on the antepenultimate syllable. The same may be observed of words ending in *ity*, as *diversity*, *variety*, &c. from *diversitas*, *varietas*, &c.

(m) By this selection (which, though not an exact enumeration of every particular, is yet a sufficient specimen of the correspondence of Latin and English accent) we may perceive that there is a general rule running through both languages, respecting the accent of polysyllables, which is, that when a single vowel in the penultimate is followed by a single consonant, the accent is on the antepenultimate. This is so agreeable to English analogy, that in words derived from the Latin, where the penultimate vowel, followed by a single consonant, is long, and consequently has the accent, we almost always neglect this exception, as it may be called, in the Latin language, and fall into our own general rule of accenting the antepenultimate. Nor is it unworthy of being remarked, that when we neglect the accent of the original, it is almost always

always to place it at least a syllable higher: as *adjacent* and *confidence* are the only words in the whole selection, where the accent of the English word is placed lower than in the Latin.

(a.) There is, indeed, a remarkable coincidence of accent between Latin verbs of three syllables, commencing with a preposition, and the English words of two syllables, derived from them, by dropping a syllable,* as *excēllo, rēbēllo, īquāro, confūdo, confūto, consūmo, dēīro, explorō, procedō, proclamō*, have the accent in Latin on the second syllable; and the English verbs *excel, rebel, inquire, confuse, confuse, consume, desire, explore, proceed, proclaim*, have the accent on the same syllable. This propensity of following the Latin accent in these words, perhaps, in this, as well as in other cases, formed a general rule, which at last neglected the Latin accent, in words of this kind; as we find *prefer, confer, defer, desert, compare, comply, congeal, divide, dispute, prepare*, have the accent on the second syllable, though *profēro, dēfēro, confēto, dēīro, comparō, complēo, congēlo, dīvidō, dispūto, preparō*, have the accent on the first; and this propensity, perhaps, laid the foundation of that distinction of accent which is so remarkable between dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form (492).

(b.) But when English polysyllables are derived from the Latin by dropping a syllable scarcely any analogy is more apparent than the coincidence of the principal accent of the English word, and the secondary accent (522), we give to the Latin word, in the English pronunciation of it. Thus *parsimony, ceremony, matrimony, melancholy*, &c. have the accent on the first syllable, because, in pronouncing the Latin words *parsimonia, ceremonia, matrimonium, melancholia*, &c. we are permitted, and prone in our English pronunciation of these words, to place a secondary accent on that syllable. See ACADEMY, IRREPARABLE, &c.

(c.) With respect to the quantity of the antepenultimate syllable in polysyllables, it may be observed, that, regardless of the quantity of the original, we almost, without exception, follow the analogy of our own language. This analogy uniformly shortens the vowel, unless it be *u*, followed by a single consonant, or any other vowel followed by a single consonant, succeeded by a semi-consonant diphthong; thus the first *u* in *dubious* is pronounced long, though short in the Latin word *dubius*; the same may be observed of the *e* and *o* in *median* and *empirum*; and the first *i* in *delirium*, and the first *e* in *delicate*, are pronounced short in English according to our own analogy (507), though these letters are long in the Latin *delirium* and *delicatus*. For the quantity of English dissyllables derived from the Greek and Latin, see SYLLABICATION, No. 543, 544, &c.

Terminational Accent.

405. We have seen that the Saxon terminations, regardless of harmony, always have the accent where they found it, let the adventitious syllables be ever so numerous. The Saxons, attentive chiefly to sense, preserved the same simplicity in the accentuation, as in the composition of their words; and, if sense were the only object of language, it must be confessed, that our ancestors were, in this respect, superior to the Greeks and Romans. What method could so rigidly

* Ben Jonson seems to have had a faint idea of this coincidence, where he says, "all verbs coming from the Latin, either of the supine or otherwise, hold the accent as it is found in the Latin." *first person present* of these Latin verbs, as *animō, animāte, cēlbro, cēlbrate*; except words compounded of *facio*, as *liquifacio, liquify*; and of *statuo*, as *constituo, constitute*. English Grammar. Of the extent and justness of these observations, the critical reader will be the best judge.

rigidly preserve, and so strongly convey the sense of words, as that which always left the accent on the root, where the principal meaning of the word undoubtedly lies? But the necessities of human nature require that our thoughts should not only be conveyed with force, but with ease; to give language its due effect, it must be agreeable as well as forceful; and the ear must be addressed while we are informing the mind. Here, then, terminational accent, the music of language, interposes; corrects the discordant, and strengthens the feeble sounds; removes the difficulty of pronunciation which arises from placing the accent on initial syllables, and brings the force gently down to the latter part of the word, where a cadence is formed, on the principles of harmony and proportion.

505. To form an idea of the influence of termination upon accent, it will be sufficient to observe, that words which have *ei, ia, ie, io, eou*, in their termination, always have the accent on the preceding syllable: thus *atheist, alien, regalia, ambrosia*, &c. the numerous terminations in *ion, ian*, &c. as *gradation, promotion, confusion, logician, physician*, &c. those in *icus*, as *harmonious, abstemious*, &c. those in *eous*, as *outrageous, advantageous*, &c. These may not improperly be styled semi-consonant diphthongs (196).

506. The only exceptions to this rule are one word in *iac*, as *elegiac*, which has the accent on the *i*, and the following words in *iacal*, as *prosodiacal, cardiacal, heliacal, genebliacal, maniacal, demoniacal, ammoniacal, theriacal, paradisiacal, apbrodisiacal*, and *hypochondriacal*; all which have the accent on the antepenultimate *i*, and that long and open, as in *idle, title*, &c.

507. Nothing can be more uniform than the position of the accent in words of these terminations; and with very few exceptions; the quantity of the accented vowel is as regular as the accent; for when these terminations are preceded by a single consonant, every accented vowel is long, except *i*; which, in this situation, is as uniformly short: thus *occasion, adhesion, erosion*, and *confusion*, have the *a, e, o*, and *u*, long; while *vision* and *decision* have the *i* short. The same may be observed of *probation, concretion, devotion, ablution*, and *exhibition*. The exceptions are, *impetuous, especial, perpetual, discretion* and *battalion*, which last ought to be spelt with double *l*, as in the French, from which it is derived, and then it would follow the general rule. *National* and *rational*, form two more exceptions; and these are almost the only irregularities to which these numerous classes of words are subject.

508. Nearly the same uniformity, both of accent and quantity, we find in words ending in *ic*. The accent immediately precedes this termination, and every vowel under this accent but *u* is short; thus *Satanic, pathetic, elliptic, harmonic*, &c. have the accent on the penultimate, and the vowel short; while *tunic, runic*, and *cubic* have the accented vowel long.

509. The same may be observed of words ending in *ical*, as *fanatical, poetical, levitical, canonical*, &c. which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, and the vowels *e, i*, and *o*, short; but *cubical* and *musical*, with the accent on the same syllable, have the *u* long.

510. The only exceptions to this rule are *arsenic, choleric, ephemeric, turmeric, empiric, rhetoric, bishopric*, (better written *bishoprick*, see No. 400), *lunatic, arithmetic, splenic, beretic, pellic*, and, perhaps *phlegmatic*; which, though more frequently heard with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought, if possible, to be reduced to regularity. Words ending in *scence* have uniformly the accent on the penultimate syllable, as *quiescence, reminiscence*, &c.; *conspicence*, which has the accent on the antepenultimate, is the only exception.

511. In the same manner, if we take a view of the words ending in *ity*, we find

find the accent invariably placed on the preceding syllable, as in *diversity*, *congruity*, &c. On a closer inspection we find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable, when no consonant intervenes, pronounced long, as *deity*, *piety*, &c. A nearer inspection shows us, that, if a consonant precede this termination, the preceding accented vowel is short, except it be *u*, as *severity*, *curiosity*, *impunity*, &c. : we find too, that even *u* contracts itself before two consonants, as in *curiosity*, *taciturnity*, &c. and that *scarcity* and *rarity* (signifying uncommonness ; for *rarity*, thinness, has the *a* short) ; are the only exceptions to this rule throughout the language. The same observations are applicable to words ending in *isy*, as *justify*, *clarify*, &c. The only words where the antepenultimate accent in words of this termination does not shorten the vowel, are *glorify* and *notify*. The *y* in these words is always long, like the first sound of *i* ; and both accent and quantity are the same when these words take the additional syllable *able*, as *justifiable*, *rarefiable*, &c. (183).

512. To these may be added the numerous class of words ending in *arous*, *erous*, and *orons*, as *barbarous*, *vociferous*, and *humorous* : all which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, except *canorous* and *sonorous* ; which some unlucky scholar happening to pronounce with the accent on the penultimate syllable, in order to show their derivation from the Latin adjectives, *canorus* and *sonorus*, they stand like strangers amidst a crowd of similar words and are sure to betray a mere English scholar into a wrong pronunciation.

To polysyllables in these terminations might be added those in *ative*, *atory*, *itive*, &c. ; words ending in *ative* can never have the accent on the penultimate syllable, if there is a higher syllable to place it on, except in the word *creative* ; and when this is the case, as it is seldom otherwise, the accent seems to rest on the root of the word ; or on that syllable which has the accent on the noun, adjective or verb, with which the word in *ative* corresponds : thus *copulative*, *estimative*, *alterative*, &c. follow the verbs to *copulate*, to *estimate*, to *alter*, &c. When derivation does not operate to fix the accent, a double consonant will attract it to the antepenultimate syllable, as *appellative* ; and two consonants have sometimes this power, in opposition to derivation, as *adversative* and *argumentative*, from *adverse* and *argument*. *Indicative* and *interrogative* are likewise exceptions, as they do not follow the verbs to *indicate* and *interrogate* : but as they are grammatical terms, they seem to have taken their accent from the secondary accent, we sometimes give to the Latin words *indicativus* and *interrogativus* (see the word ACADEMY). Words ending in *ary*, *ery*, or *ory*, have generally the accent on the root of the word ; which, if it consists of three syllables, must necessarily be accented on the first, as *contrary*, *treachery*, *factory*, &c. ; if of four or five, the accent is generally on that syllable which has the accent in the related or kindred words : thus *expostulatory* has the accent on the same radical syllables as *expostulate* ; and *congratulatory*, as *congratulate* : *interrogatory* and *derogatory* are exceptions here, as in the termination *ative* ; and if *pacificatory*, *sacrificatory*,* *significatory*, *vesicatory*, &c. have not the accent on the first syllable, it seems to arise from the aversion we seem to have at placing even the secondary accent on the antepenultimate *a*, (which we should be very apt to do if the principal accent were on the first syllable,) and

* These words ought certainly to be accented alike ; and accordingly we find Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Smith, place the accent on the second syllable ; but though Fanning accents *significatory* in the same manner, he places the accent on the antepenultimate of *pacificatory* ; and Kenrick likewise accents the second syllable of *significatory*, but the first of *pacificatory* : the other orthoëpists who have not got these words have avoided these inconsistencies.

and the difficulty there would be in pronouncing such long words with so many unaccented syllables at the end, if we were to lay the accent on the first. Words ending in *ivus* have the accent regularly on the penultimate syllable, except *adjective*, which, like *indicative*, being a grammatical word, seems to have taken its accent from the secondary stress of the Latin *adjectivus* (see ACADEMY); and every word ending in *ive*, preceded by a consonant, has the accent on the penultimate syllable likewise, except *substantive*; and, perhaps, for the reason just given. After all, it must be owned, that words ending in *ative* and *atory* are the most irregular and desultory of any in the language; as they are generally accented very far from the end, they are the most difficult to pronounce; and therefore, whenever usage will permit, we should incline the stress as much as possible to the latter syllables: thus *refractory* ought never to have the accent on the first syllable; but *residory*, with the accent on the first, is a school term, and, like *substantive*, *adjective*, *indicative*, and *interrogative*, must be left in quiet possession of their Latin secondary accent.

Enclitical Accent.

513. I have ventured to give the name of *enclitical* to the accent of certain words, whose terminations are formed of such words as seem to lose their own accent, and throw it back on the last syllable of the word with which they coalesce, such as *theology*, *orthography*, &c. The readiness with which these words take the antepenultimate accent, the agreeable flow of sound to the ear, and the unity it preserves in the sense, are sufficient proofs of the propriety of placing the accent on this syllable, if custom were ambiguous. I do not remember to have heard the accent disputed in any word ending in *ology*: but *orthography* is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, like *orthodoxy*. The temptation we are under to discover our knowledge of the component parts of words, is very apt to draw us into this pronunciation; but as those words which are derived from the Greek, and are compounded of $\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha\kappa\iota$, have universally given into this enclitical accentuation, no good reason appears for preventing a similar pronunciation in those compounded of $\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\omega$, as by placing the accent on the antepenultimate syllable the word is much more fluent and agreeable to the ear. It is certain, however, that at first sight the most plausible reasoning in the world seems to lie against this accentuation. When we place the accent on the first syllable, say our opponents, we give a kind of subordinate stress to the third syllable *graph*: by which means the word is divided into its primitives $\alpha\gamma\theta\omega$, and $\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\omega$, and those distinct ideas it contains, are preserved, which must necessarily be confounded by the contrary mode; and that pronunciation of compounds, say they, must certainly be the best which best preserves the import of the simples.

514. Nothing can be more specious than this reasoning, till we look a little higher than language, and consider its object; we shall then discover, that in uniting two words under one accent, so as to form one compound term, we do but imitate the superior operations of the mind, which in order to collect and convey knowledge, unites several simple ideas into one complex one. "The end of language," says Mr. Locke, "is by short sounds to signify with ease and dispatch general conceptions, wherein not only abundance of particulars are contained, but also a great variety of independent ideas are collected into one complex one. and that which holds these different parts together in the unity of one complex idea, is the word we annex to it." For as Mr. Locke continues, "Men, in framing ideas, seek more the convenience

of language and quick despatch by short and comprehensive signs, than the true and precise nature of things; and therefore, he who has made a complex idea of a body with life, sense, and motion, with a faculty of reason joined to it, need but use the short monosyllable, *man*, to express all particulars that correspond to that complex idea." So it may be subjoined, that in framing words for the purpose of immediate communication, the end of this communication is best answered by such a pronunciation as unites simples into one compound, and at the same time renders the compound as much a simple as possible: but it is evident that this is done by no mode of accentuation, so well as that which places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of the words *theology*, *orthography*; and therefore that this accentuation, without insisting on its superior harmony, must best answer the great end of language (328).

515. This tendency in our language, to simplify compounds, is sufficiently evident in that numerous catalogue of words, where we find the long vowel of the simple changed into a short one in the compound, and by this means losing much of its original import to the ear: thus *breakfast*, *shepherd*, *vineyard*, *meadow*, *shallow*, *zealous*, *hearken*, *valley*, *cleane*, *cleanly* (neat), *forehead*, *wilderness*, *bewilder*, *kindred*, *hinder*, *knowledge*, *darling*, *fearful*, *pleasant*, *pleasure*, *whitster*, *whitcather*, *seamstress*, *stealth*, *wealth*, *health*, *wisdom*, *wizard*, *parrot*, *linage*, *children*, *party*, *gossip*, *collier*, *holiday*, *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, *windmill*, *cripple*, *hinder*, *stripling*, *starling*, *housewife*, *husband*, *primer*, *peasod*, *felsters*, *bird* from *bear*, *dearth* from *dear*, *weary* from *wear*, and many others, entirely lose the sound of the simple in their compound or derivative.

516. The long *i* in *white*, when a simple is almost universally changed into a short one in proper names, as *Whitchurch*, *Whitefield*, *Whitbread*, *Whitlock*, *Whitaker*, &c. for compendiousness and despatch being next in importance to perspicuity, when there is no danger of mistake, it is no wonder that the organs should fall into the shortest and easiest sounds.

517. It must, however, be observed, that this tendency to unite simples into a compound, by placing an accent exactly where the two words coalesce, is still subservient to the laws of harmony. The Greek word *doxio*, which signifies *to opine*, and from which the last syllables of *orthodoxy* are derived, was never a general subjunctive word like *λογος* and *γρηγορ*; and even if it had been so, the assemblage of consonants in the letter *x* would have prevented the ear from admitting an accent on the syllable immediately preceding, as the *x* would, by this means, become difficult to pronounce. Placing the accent, therefore, on the first syllable of *orthodoxy*, gives the organs an opportunity of laying a secondary stress upon the third, which enables them to pronounce the whole with distinctness and fluency: thus *Galaxy* and *Caebezy*, having the accent on the first syllable, are very difficult to pronounce; but this difficulty is removed by placing the accent a syllable higher in the words *epilepsy*, *ataraxy*, and *anorexy*.

518. But the numerous classes of words that so readily adopt this enclitical accent, sufficiently prove it to be agreeable to the genius of our pronunciation. This will more evidently appear by adducing examples. Words in the following terminations have always the accent on that syllable where the two parts unite, that is, on the antepenultimate syllable:

In *logy*, as *apology*, *ambilogy*, *genealogy*, &c.

In *graphy*, as *geography*, *orthography*, *historiography*, &c.

In *phagy*, as *sarcophagus*, *ichthyophagus*, *androphagus*, &c.

In *loquy*, as *obloquy*, *soliloquy*, *ventriloquy*, &c.
 In *strophe*, as *catastrophe*, *apostrophe*, *anastrophe*, &c.
 In *meter*, as *geometer*, *barometer*, *thermometer*, &c.
 In *gonal*, as *diagonal*, *obagonal*, *polygonal*, &c.
 In *vorous*, as *carnivorous*, *granivorous*, *piscivorous*, &c.
 In *ferous*, as *bacciferous*, *cocciferous*, *somniferous*, &c.
 In *fluus*, as *superfluus*, *mellifluus*, *felifluus*, &c.
 In *fluent*, as *mellifluent*, *circumfluent*, *interfluent*, &c.
 In *vomous*, as *ignivomous*, *flammivomous*, &c.
 In *parous*, as *viviparous*, *oviparous*, *deiparous*, &c.
 In *crazy*, as *theocracy*, *aristocracy*, *democracy*, &c.
 In *gonj*, as *theogony*, *cosmogony*, *hexagony*, &c.
 In *phony*, as *symphony*, *cacophony*, *colophony*, &c.
 In *machy*, as *theomachy*, *logomachy*, *sciomachy*, &c.
 In *nomy*, as *economy*, *astronomy*, *Deuteronomy*, &c.
 In *tomy*, as *anatomy*, *lithotomy*, *arteriotomy*, &c.
 In *scopy*, as *metoposcopy*, *deuteroscopy*, *aeroscopy*, &c.
 In *pathy*, as *apathy*, *antipathy*, *idiopathy*, &c.
 In *matby*, as *opsimatby*, *polymatby*, &c. &c. &c.

519. Some of these Greek compounds seem to refuse the antepenultimate accent, for the same reason as *oribodoxy*; such as *necromancy*, *chiromancy*, *hydromancy*; and those terminating in *archy*, as *bierarchy*, *oligarchy*, *patriarchy*; all of which have the accent on the first syllable, which gives the organs time to recover their force upon the third, and to pronounce the two consonants with much more ease than if the accent immediately preceded them; but *periphrasis* and *antiphrasis*, besides their claim to the accent of their originals, readily admit of the accent on the second syllable, because the consonants in the two last syllables do not come together, and are therefore easily pronounced after the accent. Words of more than two syllables ending in *ogue*, as *pedagogue*, *dialogue*, &c. have the accent on the antepenultimate. *Orithoepey* having no consonant in the antepenultimate syllable, naturally throws its accent on the first. See *MONOMACHY*.

520. By this view of the enclitical terminations we may easily perceive how readily our language falls into the antepenultimate accent in these compounded polysyllables; and that those terminations which seem to refuse this accent, do it rather from a regard to etymology than analogy: thus words ending in *asis*, as *periphrasis*, *apophasis*, *hypostasis*, *antiperistasis*, &c. have the antepenultimate accent of their originals. The same may be observed of those ending in *esis*, as *hypothesis*, *antithesis*, *parenthesis*, &c.; but *exegesis*, *mathesis*, *anæstis*, *catachresis*, *paracensis*, *aposiopesis*, have the accent on the penultimate syllable, because the vowel in this syllable is long in Greek and Latin. But all words ending in *osis* have the accent on the penultimate, except *metamorphosis* and *apothesis*, which desert the accent of their Latin originals, while those in *ysis* are accented regularly on the antepenultimate in Greek, Latin, and English, as *analysis*, *paralysis*, &c. We may note too, that every *i* in all these terminations is sharp and hissing. See the words *EXOSTOSIS* and *APOTHEOSIS*.

521. Words of three syllables ending in *ator* have the accent on the penultimate, as *spectator*, *collator*, *delator*, &c. except *orator*, *senator*, *legator*, and *urrator*. But words in this termination of more than three syllables, though they have generally the accent on the penultimate, are subject to a diversity not easily reduced to the rule: thus *navigator*, *propagator*, *dedicator*, &c. are sometimes

sometimes pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and sometimes on the third; but as these words may be pronounced with an accent on both these syllables, it is of less consequence on which syllable we place the accent, when we use only one (528). The general rule certainly inclines to the penultimate accent; but as all these words are verbal nouns, and, though generally derived from Latin words of the same terminations, have verbs corresponding to them in our own language, it is very natural to preserve the accent of the verb in these words, as it gives an emphasis to the most significant part of them: thus *equivocator*, *prevaricator*, *dedicator*, might be regularly formed from the verbs to *equivocate*, to *prevaricate*, and to *dedicate*; and, agreeably to analogy, would have been written *equivocater*, *prevaricater*, and *dedicater*; but an affectation of preferring every analogy to our own, has given these words a Latin termination, which answers no purpose, but to involve our language in absurdities; but the ear, in this case, is not quite so servile as the eye: and though we are obliged to write these words with *or*, and not *er*, we generally hear them pronounced as if they were formed from our own verbs, and not from Latin nouns in *ator*. But when the word has no verb in our own language to correspond to it, the accent is then placed with great propriety upon the *a*, as in Latin: thus *violator*, *instigator*, *navigator*, &c. ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and *emendator*, *gladiator*, *adulator*, &c. on the last but one.

SECONDARY ACCENT.

522. Hitherto we have considered that accent only, which necessarily distinguishes one syllable in a word from the rest; and which, with very little diversity, is adopted by all who speak the English language.

523. The secondary accent is that stress we may occasionally place upon another syllable, besides that which has the principal accent, in order to pronounce every part of the word more distinctly, forcibly, and harmoniously. Thus this accent may be placed on the first syllable of *conversation*, *commendation*, &c.

524. There are few authors who have not taken notice of two accents upon some of the longer polysyllables, but none have once hinted that one of these is not essential to the sound of the word: they seem to have supposed both accents equally necessary, and without any other difference than that one was pronounced more forcibly than the other. This mistake arose from a want of studying the speaking voice. A knowledge of this would have told them, that one accent only was essential to every word of more than one syllable, and that the secondary stress might, or might not, be adopted, as distinctness, force, or harmony should require: thus *complaisant*, *contraband*, *caravan*; and *scholar*, *partisan*, *artisan*, *courtesan*, *metaphysical*, have frequently an accent on the first, as well as on the third syllable, though a somewhat less forcible one. The same may be observed of *repatee*, *referee*, *privateer*, *domineer*, &c.; but it must still be observed, that though an accent be allowable on the first syllable of these words, it is by no means necessary; they may all be pronounced with one accent, and that on the last syllable, without the least deviation from propriety.

525. In order to give some idea of the nature of the secondary accent, let us suppose, that, in giving our opinion of an astronomical argument, we say,

"It is a direct demonstration of the Copernican system."

In this sentence, as an accent is necessarily upon the last syllable of *direct*, we seldom lay a stress on the first syllable of *demonstration*, unless we mean to be uncommonly emphatical; but in the following sentence,

"It is a démonstration of the Copernican system."

Here, as no accented word precedes *demonstration*, the voice finds a rest, and the ear a force, in placing an accent on the first, as well as on the third syllable.

526. But though we may, or may not, use the secondary accent at pleasure, it is by no means a matter of indifference on what syllable we place it: this is fixed with as much certainty as the place of the principal accent itself; and a wrong position of one, would as much derange the sound of the word, as a wrong position of the other: and it must be carefully noted, that though we lay no stress upon the syllable which may have the secondary accent, the consonants and vowel, have exactly the same sound as if the doubtful syllable (as it may be called) were accented. Thus, though I lay no stress upon the second syllable of *negotiation*, *pronunciation*, *ecclesiastic*, &c. the *c* and *s* go into the sound of *sh* and *zh*, as if the secondary accent were on the preceding syllable (357) (451) (459).

527. It may be observed, in the first place, that the secondary accent is always two syllables, at least, distant from the principal accent: thus in *demonstration*, *lamentation*, *provocation*, &c. the secondary accent is on the first syllable, and the principal on the third; and in *arteriotomy*, *meteorology*, and *hypochondriacal*, the secondary accent is on the first, and the principal on the fourth syllable; and in the word *indivisibility* we may place two secondary accents, one upon the first, and the other on the third.

528. In the next place it may be observed, that though the syllable on which the principal accent is placed, is fixed and certain, yet we may, and do frequently make the secondary principal, and the principal secondary: thus *caravan*, *complaisant*, *violin*, *repassee*, *referee*, *privateer*, *domineer*, *courtisan*, *artizan*, *charlatan*, may all have the greatest stress on the first, and the least on the last syllable, without any violent offence to the ear: nay, it may be asserted, that the principal accent on the first syllable of these words, and none at all on the last, though certainly improper, has nothing in it grating or discordant; but placing an accent on the second syllable of these words would entirely derange them, and produce an intolerable harshness and dissonance. The same observations may be applied to *demonstration*, *lamentation*, *provocation*, *navigator*, *propagator*, *alligator*, and every similar word in the language. But, as we have observed, No. 526, the consonants *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, after the secondary accent, are exactly under the same predicament as after the primary; that is, if they are followed by a diphthong or diphthongal vowel, these consonants are pronounced like *sh*, *ts*, *zh*, or *j*, as *sententious*, *partiality*, &c. (526).

QUANTITY.

529. In treating this part of pronunciation, it will not be necessary to enter into the nature of that quantity which constitutes poetry; the quantity here considered will be that which relates to words taken singly; and this is nothing more

more than the length or shortness of the vowels, either as they stand alone, or as they are differently combined with vowels or consonants. (63.)

§ 50. Quantity, in this point of view, has already been fully considered under every vowel and diphthong in the language. What remains to be said on this subject is, the quantity of vowels under the secondary accent. We have seen that vowels under the principal accent, before the diphthongs *ia, ie, ou, ion*, are all long except *i*. (507.) That all vowels are long before the terminations *ity* and *ry*, as *deity, piety*, &c. (511.) that if one or more consonants precede these terminations, every preceding accented vowel, except the *a* in *scarcity* and *rarity* signifying uncommonness, is short but *u*; and that the same analogy of quantity is found before the terminations *ie* and *ical*, and the numerous enclitical terminations we have just been pointing out. Here we find custom conformable to analogy; and that the rules for the accent and quantity of these words admit of scarcely any exceptions. In other parts of the language, where custom is more capricious, we can still discover general rules; and there are but very few words in which the quantity of the vowel under the principal accent is not ascertained. Those who have but a common share of education, and are conversant with the pronunciation of the capital, are seldom at a loss for the quantity of the vowel under that accent which may be called principal; but the secondary accent in the longer polysyllables does not seem to decide the quantity of the vowels so invariably. Mr. Sheridan divides the words *deglutition, depuration, degradation, dereliction, and democratical*, into *de-glu-ti-tion, de-pu-ra-tion, de-gra-da-tion, de-re-lic-tion, and de-mo-cra-ti-cal*; while Dr. Kenrick more accurately divides them into *de-glu-ti-tion, dep-ra-va-tion, de-gra-da-tion, and dem-o-cra-ti-cal*; but makes not any distinction between the first *o* in *profanation* and *profane, prodigality* and *prodigious, prorogation* and *prorogue*, though he distinguishes this letter in the first syllable of *progress* and that in *progression*; and though Mr. Sheridan divides *retrograde* into *ret-ro-grade*, he divides *retrogradation, retrogression, retrospect, retrospection, and retrospective*, into *re-tro-gra-da-tion, re-tro-gres-sion, re-tro-spec-t, re-spect-tion, and re-tro-spec-tive*. At the first sight of these words we are tempted to prefer the preposition in a distinct syllable, as supposing that mode of convey more distinctly each part of the word; but custom at large, the best interpreter of nature, soon lets us see that these prepositions, coalesce with the word they are prefixed to, for reasons greatly superior to those which present themselves at first. (514.) If we observe the tendency of pronunciation with respect to inseparable prepositions, we shall find, that those compound words which we adopt whole from other languages, we consider as simples, and pronounce them without any respect to their component parts; but those compounds which we form ourselves retain the traces of their formation, in the distinction which is observable between the prepositive and radical part to the word: thus *retrograde, retrogression, retrospect, and retrospective*, coming compounded to us from the Latin, ought, when the accent is on the preposition, to shorten the vowel, and unite it to the root, as in *ref-ur-rec-tion, rec-al-lec-tion, prop-o-si-tion*, &c.; while *re-commit, re-convey*, &c. being compounds of our own, must preserve it separate.

§ 51. From what has been observed, arises this general rule: where the compound retains the primary sense of the simples, and the parts of the word are the same in every respect; both in and out of composition, then the preposition is pronounced in a distinct syllable; but when the compound departs ever so little from the literal sense of the simples, the same departure is observable in the pronunciation; hence the different syllabication and pronunciation of *re-commence* and *re-com-mend*; the former signifies a repetition of a commencement, but

but the latter does not imply a repetition of a commendation : thus *re-petition* would signify to petition again ; while *rep-etition* signifies only an iteration of the same act, be it what it will. The same may be observed of the words *re-create* and *re-crete*, *re-formation* and *ref-ormation*.

532 That this is perfectly agreeable to the nature of the language, appears, from the short pronunciation of the vowel in the first syllable of *preface*, *prelate*, *prelude*, *prologue*, &c. as if divided into *pre-face*, *prel-ate*, *prel-ude*, *pro-logue*, &c. It is much to be regretted, however, that this short sound of the penultimate vowel has so much obtained in our language, which abounds too much in these sounds ; nor can etymology be always pleaded for this pronunciation ; for in the foregoing words, the first vowel is long in the Latin *præfatio*, *prælati*, *præludium*, though short in *prologus* : for though in words from the Greek the preposition *πρὸ* was short, in Latin it was generally long : and why we should shorten it in *progress*, *project*, &c. where it is long in Latin, can only be accounted for by the superficial application of a general rule, to the prejudice of the sound of our language. (543.)

533. It will be necessary, however, to observe, that in forming a judgement of the propriety of these observations, the nicest care must be taken not to confound those prepositions which are under the primary and secondary accent, with those which immediately precede the stress ; for *preclude*, *pretend*, &c. are under a very different predicament from *prologue*, *preposition*, &c. ; and the very same law that obliges us to pronounce the vowel short in the first syllable of *pro-vi-dence*, *pro-vi-s-ion*, and *pro-f-a-nation*, obliges us to pronounce the vowel open, and with some degree of length in *pro-vide*, *pro-voke*, and *pro-fane*. The same may be observed of the *e* in *re-pair* and *rep-a-ration*, *re-ly* and *rep-li-cation*, *re-past* and *rep-e-tition*, the accent making the whole difference between the quantity of the vowel in one word and the other.

534. The only exception to the shortening power of the secondary accent is the same as that which prevents the shortening power of the primary accent, (503,) namely, the vowel *u*, as in *lubrication*, or when any other of the vowels are succeeded by a semi-consonant diphthong, (196 :) thus *mediator* and *medietorial* have the *e* in the first syllable as long as in *mediate* ; *deviation* has the *e* in the first syllable as long as in *deviate*, notwithstanding the secondary accent is on it, and which would infallibly have shortened it, if it had not been for the succeeding diphthong *ia* ; and even this diphthong in *gladiator* has not the power of preserving the first syllable long, though Mr. Sheridan, by his marking it, has made it so.

535. From what has been seen of accent and quantity, it is easy to perceive how prone our language is to an antepenultimate accent, and how naturally this accent shortens the vowel it falls upon : nay, so great a propensity have vowels to shrink under this accent, that the diphthong itself, in some words, and analogy in others, are not sufficient to prevent it, as *valiant*, *retaliate*. Thus, by the subjoining only of *al* to *nation*, with the *a* long, it becomes *national*, with the *a* short, though contrary to its relation with *occasion* and *congregation*, which do not shorten the *a* upon being made *occasional* and *congregational* : in like manner the acquisition of the same termination to the word *nature*, makes it *nat-u-r-al* ; but this, it may be presumed, is derived from the Latin *naturalis*, and not from adding *al* to the English word, as in the foregoing instances ; and thus it comes under the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, notwithstanding the semi-consonant diphthong *u*.

536. The same shortening power in the antepenultimate accent may be observed in *rational* and *ratiocinate*, where the first *a* in the first word, and the *o* in the

the second, are short. The first *a* in the second word is short also by the power of the secondary accent; though Mr. Sheridan has, in my opinion, very erroneously divided *ratiocination* into *ra-sio-sy-na-shun*; that is, into a syllable less than it ought to have, with the *o* long instead of short.

537. The accent on the Latin antepenultimate seemed to have something of a similar tendency: for though the great difference in the nature of the Latin and English accent will allow us to argue from one to the other, but in very few circumstances (503), yet we may perceive in that accent, so different from ours in general, a great coincidence in this particular; namely, its tendency to shorten an antepenultimate syllable. Bishop Hare tells us, that "*Que accuntur in tertia ab extrema, interdum acuta corripunt, si positione sola longa sunt, ut optime, servitus, pervelim, Pamphilus, et pauca alia, quo Cretici mutantur, in Anapestos. Idem factum est in neutiquam, licet incipiat diphthongo.*" *De Metr. Comic.* pag. 62. Those words which have the acute accent on the antepenultimate syllable, have sometimes that syllable shortened, if it was only long by position, as *optime, servitus, pervelim, Pamphilus*, and a few others, which by this means are changed from Cretic to Anapestic feet; nay, *neutiquam* undergoes the same fate, though it begins with a diphthong.

SYLLABICATION.

538. Dividing words into syllables, is a very different operation, according to the different ends proposed by it. The object of syllabication may be, either to enable children to discover the sound of words they are unacquainted with, or to show the etymology of a word, or to exhibit the exact pronunciation of it.

539. When a child has made certain advances in reading, but is ignorant of the sound of many of the longer words, it may not be improper to lay down the common general rule to him, that a consonant between two vowels must go to the latter; and that two consonants coming together must be divided. Farther than this, it would be absurd to go with a child; for telling him that compounds must be divided into their simples, and that such consonants as may begin a word may begin a syllable, requires a previous knowledge of words, which children cannot be supposed to have; and which, if they have, makes the division of words into syllables unnecessary. Children, therefore, may be very usefully taught the general rule abovementioned, as, in many cases, it will lead them to the exact sound of the word, as in *pro-vi-ded*: and in others, it will enable them to give a good guess at it, as in *de-li-cate*; and this is all that can be expected: for when we are to form an unknown compound sound, out of several known simple sounds; (which is the case with children, when we wish them to find out the sound of a word by spelling it;) this, I say, is the only method that can be taken.

540. But an etymological division of words is a different operation: it is the division of a person acquainted with the whole word, and who wishes to convey by this division, a knowledge of its constituent parts, as *orthography, rheology, &c.*

541. In the same manner, a person, who is pre-acquainted with the whole compound sound of a word, and wants to convey the sound of each part to one unacquainted with it, must divide it into such partial sounds as, when put together again, will exactly form the whole as *or-thog-ra-phy, the-o-l-o-gy, &c.* This is the

the method adopted by those who would convey the whole sound, by giving distinctly every part ; and, when this is the object of syllabication, Dr. Lowth's rule is certainly to be followed. " The best and easiest rule," says the learned bishop, " for dividing the syllables in spelling, is, to divide them as they are naturally divided in a right pronunciation, without regard to the derivation of words, or the possible combination of consonants, at the beginning of a syllable." *Introduction to Eng. Gram.* pag. 7.

542. In this view of syllabication we consider it only as the picture of actual pronunciation ; but may we not consider it as directed likewise by some laws of its own ? Laws, which arise out of the very nature of enunciation, and the specific qualities of the letters ? These laws certainly direct us to separate double consonants, and such as are uncombinable from the incoalescence of their sounds : and if such a separation will not paint the true sound of the word, we may be certain that such sound is unnatural, and has arisen from caprice : thus the words *Chamber*, *Cambridge*, and *Cambrick*, must be divided at the letter *m*, and as this letter, by terminating the syllable according to the settled rules of pronunciation, shortens the vowel—the general pronunciation given to these words must be absurd, and contrary to the first principles of the language. *Angel*,* *ancient*, *danger*, *manger*, and *ranger*, are under the same predicament ; but the paucity of words of this kind, so far from weakening the general rule, strengthen it. See CHANGE.

543. By an induction which demonstrates the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, has been shown the propriety of uniting the consonant to the vowel in the first syllable of *demonstration*, *lamentation*, *propagation*, &c. we thus decide upon the quantity of these vowels, which are so uncertain in our best dictionaries ; and may we not hope by a similar induction, and with the first principles of language in view, to decide the true, genuine, and analogical sound of some words of another kind which waver between different pronunciations ? The antepenultimate accent has unquestionably a shortening power ; and I have not the smallest doubt that the penultimate accent has a lengthening power : that is, if our own words, and words borrowed from other languages of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, has been left to the general ear, the accent on the first syllable would have infallibly lengthened the first vowel. A strong presumption of this arises from our pronunciation of all Latin dissyllables in this manner, without any regard to the quantity of the original, (see DRAMA,) and the ancient practice of doubling the consonant when preceded by a single vowel in the participial terminations, as to *begin*, *beginning*, to *regret*, *regretted* : and I believe it may be confidently affirmed, that words of two syllables from the Latin, with but one consonant in the middle, would always have had the first vowel long, if a pedantic imitation of Latin quantity had not prevented it (see DRAMA). Let an Englishman, with only an English education, be put to pronounce *zephyr*, and he will, without hesitation, pronounce the *e* long, as in *zenith* ; if you tell him the *e* is pronounced short in the Latin *zephyrus*, which makes it short in English, and he should happen to ask you the Latin quantity of the first syllable of *comic*, *mimic*, *soluce*, &c. your answer would be a contradiction to your rule.—What irrefragably proves this to be the genuine analogy of English quantity, is the different quantity we give a Latin word of two syllables when in the nominative, and when in an oblique case : thus in the first syllable

* It is highly probable that, in Ben Jonson's time, the *a* in this word was pronounced in *an*, since he classes it to show the short sound of *a* with *art*, *ast*, and *apple*. Grammar.

syllable of *fidus* and *nomen*, which ought to be long; and of *miser* and *onus*, which ought to be short, we equally use the common long sound of the vowels: but in the oblique cases, *fidus*, *nominis*, *miseri*, *oneris*, &c. we use quite another sound, and that a short one: and this analogy runs through the whole English pronunciation of the learned languages (533) (535).

544. But the small dependence of the English quantity on that of the Latin will be best seen by a selection of words of two syllables, with the accent on the first, and but one consonant in the middle, and comparing them with the Latin words from which they are derived.

English dissyllables which have but one consonant, or a mute and liquid in the middle, and have the first syllable accented, contrasted with the Latin words from which they are derived, marked with their respective quantities.

Words in which the first vowel in both languages is long :

pica,	pica.	pēnal,	pœnālis.
drāma,	drāma.	final,	finālis.
lābra,	lābra, lābra.	spinal,	spīnālis.
hŷdra,	hŷdra.	trinal,	trīnus.
ēra,	zra,	hōral,	hōra.
strāta,	strāta.	thōral,	thōra.
icon,	icon.	flōral,	flōrālis.
stipend,	stipendium.	nāsal,	nāsūs.
notice,	notitia.	fātal,	fātālis.
frāgrance,	frāgo.	nātal,	nātālis.
licēse,	licentia.	vital,	vītālis.
crēdence,	crēdentia.	nāval,	nāvālis.
fēmale,	fœmina.	rival,	rivālis.
edile,	œdilis.	ōval,	ōvālis.
feline,	fēlinus.	idol,	idolum.
rāsūre,	rāsūra.	grēcism,	græcīsmus.
fibre,	fībra, fībra.	pāgan,	pāgānus.
mētre,	mētrum, mētrum.	ōmen,	ōmen.
nāture,	nātūra.	fīren,	fīrēn.
plācate,	plācātus.	sīphon,	σιφον, sīphon.
primāte,	primātus.	cōlon,	κολον, cōlon.
clīmate,	clīma.	dēmon,	dæmon.
lībrate,	lībrātus.	hālo,	hālo.
vibrate,	vībro, vībro.	fōlo,	fōlo.
prīvate,	prīvātus.	tŷro,	tīro.
cērate,	cērātus.	fōlar,	fōlāris.
frūte,	fīnitus.	lāzar,	lāzārus.
lēvite,	lēvita.	fōber,	fōbrīus.
nātive,	nātīvus.	tŷger,	tīgris, tīgris.
mōtive,	mōtīvus.	ēther,	æther.
vōtive,	vōtīvus.	ōker,	οχη.
vōcal,	vōcālis.	mīmer,	mīmus.
prēdal,	præda.	cāper,	cāppāres.
rēgal,	rēgālis.	vīper,	vīpera.
lēgal,	lēgālis.	prētor,	prætor.
flāvour,	flāvūs.	limous,	limōsus.
fēces,	fæces.	spīnous,	spīnōsus.
mānes,	mānēs.	vīnous,	vīnōsus.

iris,	iris.	crēbrous,	crēber.
crīsis,	crīsis, crisis.	fētus,	fœtus.
grātis,	grātis.	ēdict,	ēdictum
ēgreſs,	ēgreſſus.	fēcret,	fēcrētus.
rēgreſs,	{ rēgreſſus.	fibre,	fibra, fibra.
	{ rēgreſſus.	frāgrant,	frāgrans
tygreſs,	tigris, tigris.	cōgent,	cōgens.
rēbus,	rēbūs.	mōment,	mōmentum.
bōlus,	bōlus, bōlus.	pōnent,	pōnens.
prēcept,	præceptum.	digest, sub.	digestus.
plēnīst,	plēnus.		{ rēfluxus.
pāpīst,	pāpa.	rēflux,	{ rēfluxus.
clīmax,	clīmax.		{ trophæum.
	{ rēflexus.	trōphy,	{ trophæum.
rēflex,	{ rēflexus.	chēly,	chēle.
prēfix,	præfixum.	spīny,	spīna.
phēnix,	phœnix.	chāry,	cārus.
mātrix,	mātrix.	quēry,	quære.
vārix,	vārix.	glōry,	glōria.
fyrinx,	fyrinx, <i>supinē.</i>	stōry,	hīstōria.

Words in which the same vowel is short in both languages.

māgic,	māgicus.	sābine,	sābini.
trāgic,	trāgicus.	fāmine,	fāmes.
lōgic,	lōgica.	rāpine,	rāpīna.
cōlic,	cōlicus.	pātine,	pātīna.
chrōnic,	chrōnicus.	tribune,	tribūnus.
lyric,	lyricus.	stātūre,	stātūra.
rābid,	rābīdus.	rēfuse,	rēfūsus.
ācid,	ācidus.	pālate,	pālātum.
plācid,	plācīdus.	sēnate,	sēnātus.
rīgid,	rīgīdus.	agate,	āchātes.
cālid,	cālidus.	tribute,	tribūtio.
vālid,	vālidus.	minute,	minūtus.
gēlid,	gēlidus.	stātute,	stātūtus.
ōlid,	ōlidus.	vāluē,	vālor.
sōlid,	sōlidus.	stātue,	stātūa.
tīmīd,	tīmīdus.	mōnarch,	mōnarcha.
rāpid,	rāpīdus.	stōmach,	stōmachus.
sāpid,	sāpīdus.	epōch,	epōcha.
vāpid,	vāpīdus.	pōlish,	pōlitus.
tēpid,	tēpīdus.	fāmish,	fāmes.
nītīd,	nītīdus.	pērish,	pērīo.
sēcond,	sēcūndus.	pārish,	pārōchia.
dēcāde,	dēcās.	rāvish,	rāpio.
mēthod,	mēthōdus.	cōrinth,	cōrinthus.
pālāce,	pālātium.	ēpic,	ēpicūs.
āmīce,	āmīctus.	tōnic,	tōnicus.
chālīce,	cālix.	cōnic,	cōnicus.
mālīce,	mālītīa.	tōpic,	tōpicus.
ānīse,	ānīsum.	trōpic,	trōpicus.
īmāge,	īmāgo.	cynic,	cynicus.
rēfuge,	rēfūgium.	stātic,	stātīcus.

age,	adāgium.	critic,	criticus.
āloc,	ālōc.	métal,	metallum.
grācile,	grācilis.	rēbel,	rebellō.
dōcile,	dōcilis.	model,	modūlus.
āgile,	āgilis.	cūmel,	cūmelus.
frāgile,	frāgilis.	chāpel,	cāpella.
fēbrile,	fēbrilis, fēbrilis.	nōvel,	novellus.
glōbule,	glōbūlus.	sigil,	sigillum.
mācule,	mācūla.	vigil,	vigilia.
plātane,	plātānūs.	steril,	sterilis.
bāsil,	bāsilicum.	rīgour,	rīgōr.
cāvil,	cāvillor.	vālor,	vālor.
dēvil,	diābolus.	cōlour,	cōlor.
ātom,	ātōmus.	tēnor.	tēnor.
sōphism,	sōphisma.	dōlour,	dōlor.
mīnum,	mīnus.	hōnour,	hōnōr.
ālum,	ālūmen.	āloes,	ālōes.
ēbon,	ēbēnus.	rēlict,	rēlictus.
plātin,	plātīna.	prophet,	prōphēta.
rōbin,	rūbicula.	cōmet,	comēta.
cūmia,	cūminūm.	plānet,	plīnēta.
lātin,	lātīnus.	tēnet,	tēnēo.
cāvin,	cāvea.	tāpet,	tāpes.
sāvin,	sābīna.	hābit,	hābitus.
cōlumn,	cōlūmna.	plācit,	plīcītum.
drāgon,	drāco.	tācit,	tācītus.
cānon,	cānon.	ādīt,	ādītus.
cāvern,	cāverna.	vōmit,	vōmo.
tāvern,	tāberna.	mērit,	mēritum.
sāturn,	sāturnus.	tālent,	tālentum.
vīcar,	vīcārius.	pātent, sub.	pāteo.
schōlar,	schōlāris.	mōdest,	mōdestus.
ālīver,	sālīva.	fōrest,	fōrestum.
prōper,	prōprius.	nēphew,	nēpos.
zēphīr,	zēphyrūs.	sīnew,	sīnuo.
līquor,	līquor.	mōney,	mōneta.
vīgour,	vīgour.	stūdy,	stūdīum.

Words in which the same vowel is long in English, and short in Latin :

tūmid,	tūmidūs.	sātan,	sātan.
cōma,	cōma.	hymen,	hymen.
quōta,	quōta.	trident,	trident.
tripod,	trīpus.	trīgon,	trīgon.
sēquence,	sēquentia.	nēgro,	nīgēr.
cādence,	cādens.	hēro,	hēros.
silence,	silēntium.	pōlar,	pōlāris.
mōnade,	mōnas.	pāper,	pāpyrus.
trōchee,	trōchaeus.	vāpour,	vāpōr.
sāture,	sātūrā.	fēver,	fēbris, fēbris.
vīcate,	vāco.	frāgor,	frāgor.
civate,	cāvo.	rīgour,	rīgōr.
dātive,	dātīvus.	īchor,	īchor.
trīumph,	trīumphus.	āchor,	āchor.

focal,	fōcus.	sāpor,	sāpōr.
local,	lōcālis.	tēpor,	tēpōr.
grēgal,	grēgālis.	fāvour,	fāvor.
chōral,	chōrūs.	labour,	lābōr.
nīval,	nīvālis.	ōdour,	ōdōr.
lābel,	lābellum.	trēmour,	trēmōr.
libel,	lībēllus.	vāpour,	vāpor.
sērum,	sērum.	pēdal,	pēdālis.
fōrum,	fōrum.	pētal,	pētālum.
lāpis,	lāpis.	rēcent,	rēcens.
bāsis,	bāsis.	dēcent,	dēcens.
phāsis,	φάσις.	rēgent,	rēgens.
schēsis,	σχῆσις, schēsis.	clīent,	clīens.
thēsis,	θέσις, thēsis.	silent,	sīlentium.
trīpos,	trīpos.	pārent,	pārens.
fōcus,	fōcus.	pātent, adj.	pāteo.
crōcus,	crōcūs.	lātent,	lātens.
mōdus,	mōdūs.	pōtent,	pōtens.
gēnus,	gēnūs.	gērent,	gērens.
sinus,	sīnūs.	vīrent,	vīrens.
gārous,	gārūm.	frēquent,	frēquens.
scābreus,	scāber.	sēquent,	sēquens.
nōtus,	nōtūs.	sācrist,	sācer.
ēpact,	ἐπέπαι.	lōcust,	lōcūstā.
roset,	rōsa.	phālanx,	phālanx.
vacant,	vācans.	apex,	āpex.
sēcant,	sēcans.	cālix,	cālix.
vāgrant,	vāgus.	hēlix,	ἡλίξ.
tīrant,	tīrannus.	phārynx,	φάρυγξ.
blātant,	blāterans.	lārynx,	λαρυγξ.
nātant,	nātans.	ōnyx,	ōnyx.

Words in which the same vowel is short in English, and long in Latin :

cīvic,	cīvicus.	lēgate,	lēgātus.
mīmic,	mīmicus.	grānate,	grānātus.
ēthic,	ἠθικ.	grānite,	grānātus.
tābid,	tābidus.	spīnach,	spīnāchia.
frīgid,	frīgidus.	rādīsh,	rādix.
squālid,	squālidus.	plānīsh,	plānus.
ācrīd,	ācer.	vānīsh,	vānesco.
ārid,	āridus.	fīnīsh,	fīnio.
flōrid,	flōridus.	pūnīsh,	pūnio.
rōrid,	rōridus.	flōurīsh,	flōrio.
fētīd,	foetīdus.	nōurīsh,	nūtrio.
līvid,	līvidus.	cōmic,	cōmīcus.
vīvid,	vīvidus.	cōral,	cōrāllium.
fācund,	facundus.	mōral,	mōrālis.
fēcund,	foecundus.	trāmel,	trāma.
prēbend,	præbēnda.	cīvil,	cīvilis.

sōlace,	sōlātium.	līnen,	līnum.
prēface,	præfatio.	sēven,	sēptēm.
pūmice,	pūmex.	flōrin,	flōrentia.
pēnance,	pœna.	rēsın,	resina.
flōrence,	flōrentia.	rōsın,	resina.
prōvince,	prōvincia.	mātin,	mātūtīnus.
prōduce,	prōductio.	sōlemn,	sōlēmnis.
flābile,	flābilis.	fēlon,	felōnia.
dēbile,	dēbilis.	mēlon,	mēlo.
grānule,	grānūlum.	lēmōns,	limōnes.
prōmise,	prēmıto.	ēcho,	ēcho, <i>ἠχῶ</i> .
cēruse,	cērūssa.	bīshop,	episcopu.
lēper,	lēpra, lēpra.	prōfit,	prōficio.
prımer,	prımitıus.	līmıt,	līmıtatio.
prōffer,	prōfero.	spırıt,	spırıtus.
rıver,	rıvus.	vısıt,	vısıto.
sēver,	sēpāro.	pēdant,	pædāneus.
clāmour,	clāmōr.	clēmēt,	clēmēns.
ēthics,	<i>adıs.</i>	cēmēt,	cæmentum.
crāsıs,	crāsıs.	prēsēt,	præsēns.
prōcess,	prōcessus.	prōtest,	prōtestor.
spırıts,	spırıtus.	līly,	līlīum.
trāject,	trājectus.	fılly,	fıllıa.
prōject,	prōjectus.	vērıy,	vērō.
prōduct,	prōductus.	cıty,	cıvıtas.
crēdıt,	crēdıtus.	prıvy,	prıvus.

545. In this view of the Latin and English quantity, we see how uncertain it is to argue from the former to the latter; for though the Latin *accent* is frequently a rule for placing the English accent, as in words derived whole from that language, as *abdomen*, *acumen*, &c. (503), or preserving the same number of syllables, as in *impudent*, *elegant*, from *impudens*, *elegans*, &c. (503), yet the quantity of the Latin seems to have no influence on that of the English. In words of two syllables, where one consonant comes between two vowels, as *focus*, *basis*, *local*, &c. though the vowel in the first syllable is short, in Latin, it is long in English; and inversely, *florid*, *frigid*, *livid*, &c. have the vowels in the first syllable short, though these vowels are long in *floridus*, *frigidus*, *lividus*, &c.; so that if any thing like a rule can be formed, it is, that when a word of three syllables in Latin, with the two first short, is anglicised by dropping the last syllable; we shorten the first syllable of the English dissyllable, unless it ends with the vowel *u* (535). Thus we see the shortening power of our English antepenultimate accent, which shortens every antepenultimate vowel but *u* in our pronunciation of Latin words; as in *mimicus*, *ivividus*, &c. and continues its shortening power in the penultimate accent of these words when anglicised into *mimick* and *ivivid*; and hence it is that the short quantity of the first vowel in dissyllables is become so prevalent in our language, to the great detriment of its sound, and the disturbance of its simplicity.

It may be necessary, in the next place, to take a view of such words as are either of Saxon or French original, or not so immediately derived from the Latin, as to be influenced by its quantity.

Disyllables with but one consonant in the middle, having the first syllable pronounced long :

sōfa,	æra,	līlach,	sōphi,
āga,	bīfold,	trīglyph,	kāli,
ēpha,	dōtard,	gārīth,	rēbeck,
gāla,	dōtage,	zēnith,	cōpal,
chīna,	cōping,	cādi,	gābel,
navel,	ēgre,	bosom,	gravy,
hāzel,	cipher,	raven,	ivy,
focil,	father,	ēven,	hazy,
ēvil,	sāker,	zēchin,	nīzy,
ācorn,	ōker,	bāson,	clōver,
māson,	stōker,	cāpon,	sizer,
dādo,	taper,	āpron,	nādir,
sāgo,	toper,	iron,	tabour,
bravo,	water,	glēby,	wāges,
trōchar,	wāver,	hōly,	bōlis,
pōlar,	lēver,	zāny,	tōphet,
grōcer,	ōver,	tīny,	ēgret,
spīder,	rīgol,	pōny,	rolant,
cāder,	token,	crōny,	pilot,
wāfer,	mēgrim,	tōry,	bōrax,
wāger,	bēsom.	mī y,	bāby.

Disyllables with but one consonant in the middle, having the first syllable pronounced short :

bōrough,	drīvel,	flāgon,	gēnet,
sērāph,	swīvel,	wāgon,	clāret,
rēlīth,	hōvel,	tālon,	clōset,
blēmīsh,	grōvel,	tēnon,	cīvet,
bāmīsh,	shōvel,	hēron,	trīvet,
dāmāsk,	drāzel,	bāron,	rīvet,
frōlick,	mānāge,	sīrup,	cōvet,
mēdal,	bōrage,	lēcher,	fāgot,
shēkel,	vīsage,	wēther,	bīgot,
āmel,	rāvage,	gāther,	jīgot,
chīsel,	sāvage,	lāther,	spigot,
gāvel,	rīvage,	rāther,	pīvot,
ēphod,	trāvisc,	nēther,	dēsart,
hāzard,	trāverse,	hīther,	cōvert,
hāgard,	rēfuse,	wīther,	cōpist,
dīzard,	frīgate,	thīther,	prōvoft,
hīzard,	shēriff,	tīther,	gāmot,
vīzard,	trāvail,	ōther,	shāadow,
wīzard,	pēril,	mōther,	wīdow,
bōdice,	vēnom,	smōther,	hōney,
bālancc,	wōman,	pōther,	cōmely,
vālancc,	rīven,	sīker,	māny,
dāmāge,	slōven,	clēver,	cōny,
hōmāge,	ōven,	nēver,	būry,
grāvel,	sātin,	quīver,	būsy,

lêvel,	râvin,	höver,	lêvy,
rêvel,	spâvin,	mânor,	tivy,
mîvel,	plâvin,	cîraft,	privy,
rîvel,	côvin,	vâlet,	pîty.

From the perusal of this selection we see a great majority of words where the first vowel is sounded short, and therefore, to some inspectors it may seem improbable that the original tendency of our Saxon language was to the long quantity of the penultimate vowel. But as Mr. Nares very judiciously observes, "the rule is sufficiently general to be admitted, and is undoubtedly founded in the nature of our pronunciation:" for which he quotes Dr. Wallis, who says, "Hæc videtur genuina linguæ nostræ ratio antiqua." *Elements of Orisicpey*, pag. 225.

§46. Those who have made the progress of languages their study, will observe, it is presumed, that the broad sounds of vowels change to the slender,* the difficult consonants to the easier, and the long vowels to short ones. This it is imagined, will be found to be true in all languages, as well as our own; and such alteration seems founded in the nature of man and of society. The next object to understanding a language being despatch, it is no wonder that short sounds have been encroaching on us, and depriving us of the tune of our words for the sake of gaining time. This is apparent in the abbreviation of simples when compounded, as in *knowledge*, *shepherd*, &c. (518): but as it is the business of art to correct and regulate the eccentricities of nature and the excesses of custom, it should be the care of every philosophic grammarian to keep his eye upon the original genius and general scope of his language, and to suffer custom to depart as little from them as possible. But although no inconsistency or want of analogy can alter any pronunciation which is once acknowledged and settled, yet when a pronunciation is wavering, consistency, analogy, and general principles, ought to decide against a great majority of mere fashion and caprice.

Thus have I endeavoured to give a distinct view of the correspondence between the accent and quantity of the learned languages and our own; and to rescue a plain Englishman (who, as Ben Jonson says of Shakespeare, has little Latin and less Greek,) from the supercilious criticism of those Greeklings and Latinasters, who are often remarkably ignorant of their own language, and yet frequently decide upon its accent and quantity, because they have a smattering of Greek and Latin. If the question turns upon the accent of an English word, the Latin word it is derived from is immediately produced, and sentence passed without appeal; and yet if the Englishman were to ask the rule on which this decision is founded, the scholar would, in all probability, be at a loss to tell him. Has every English word, he might say, the same accent as the Latin word from which it is derived? This the scholar could not answer in the affirmative, as the least recollection would tell him that *parsimony*, *acrimony*, &c. cannot be accented after the Latin *parsimonia*, *acrimonia*, &c. as the Latin is never accented higher than the antepenultimate. But perhaps the English word is adopted whole from the Latin. Here is undoubtedly a fair pretence for pronouncing it with the Latin accent; and yet we see how many exceptions there

* Alioqui, pro usu, abusus & inveteratus error nobis obtruderetur. Olim enim pro mutatione sonorum mutabatur & literæ: & si quando consuetudo aliquid mutasset, scribendi quoque modis latini variabatur. Unde quum apud Ennium & Plautum *Sunt* & *Servus* diceretur & scriberetur, postea multis curum deliciis & vocali rejecta, quod vultus illius videretur sonus & litera substituta est, & sono expressa; ita ut eorum loco *Sunt* & *Servus* prolatum & scriptum sit. Adolphus Meckerchi Brugensis De Ver. et Rect. Pronun. Linguæ Græcæ Commentarius.

are to this rule (see No. 503, *b.*) Or, perhaps, the English word, though anglicised, retains the same number of syllables. This, indeed, may be said to be a *general* rule for preserving the Latin accent, but so general as to be neglected in a thousand instances (see No. 503, *f, g, b, i, k.*) But if the scholar, as is often the case, huddles quantity and accent together, and infers the English *quantity* from the Latin; the English scholar needs only to refer him to the selections here given, (No. 544) (545), to show the inanity of such a plea. Upon the whole, therefore, I flatter myself that men of learning will be gratified to see the subject in a clearer point of view than any in which it has ever been exhibited; and the plain English scholar will be indebted to me for giving him as clear and distinct an idea of the connection between the Greek and Latin accent and quantity, and the accent and quantity of his native tongue, as if he had Homer and Horace by heart; and for placing him out of the reach of those pert minor critics, who are constantly insulting him with their knowledge of the dead languages.

Of the Quantity of the Unaccented Vowels not in the same Syllable with Consonants:

547. Accented syllables, as we have before observed, (179,) are so strongly marked as to be easily comprehended when they are once settled by custom or analogy; but those immediately before or after the accent are in a state of uncertainty, which some of our best judges find themselves unable to remove. Some grammarians have called all the open vowels before or after the accent short, though the ear so evidently dictates the contrary in the *o* in *utility*, the *o* in *obedience*, &c. Some have saved themselves the trouble of farther search by comprehending these vowels under the epithet obscure; nay, so unfixed do the sounds of these vowels seem, that Dr. Kenrick, whose *Rhetorical Dictionary* shows he was possessed of very great philological abilities, seems as much at a loss about them as the meanest grammarian in the kingdom; for when he comes to mark the sound of the vowel *o* in the first syllable of a series of words with the accent on the second, he makes the *o* in *promulge*, *propel*, and *prolix*, long, as they ought to be; and the same letter in *proboscis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, short. *Dominion*, *domestic*, *donation*, and *domain* are marked as if pronounced *dom-in-ion*, *dom-es-tic*, *don-a-tion*, and *dom-ain*, with the *o* short; while the first of *docility*, *potential*, and *monotony*, have the *o* marked long, as in *donor*, *potent*, and *modest*; though it is certain to a demonstration, that the etymology, accent, and letters, being the same, the same sound must be produced, unless where custom has precisely marked a difference; and that the first syllables of *promulge*, *propel*, and *prolix*, and those of *proboscis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, have no such difference, seems too evident to need proof.*

548. I know it may be demanded with great plausibility, how do I know that there is not this very inconsistency in custom itself? What right have I to suppose that custom is not as vague and capricious in these syllables as in those under the accent? To which I answer: if custom has determined the sound of these vowels, the dispute is at an end. I implicitly acquiesce in the decision; but if professors of the art disagree in their opinions, it is a shrewd sign that custom is not altogether so clear in its sentence; and I must insist on recurring to principles till custom has unequivocally decided.

549. Every vowel that is neither shortened by the accent, nor succeeded by a double consonant, naturally terminates a syllable; and this terminating vowel, though not so properly long as if the accent were on it, would be very improperly termed short, if by short, as is often the case, be meant shut (65). According to this idea of syllabication, it is presumed that the word *opinion* would fall into three distinct parts, and every part be terminated by a consonant but the first, thus *o-pin-ion*.

* I am aware that this ingenious writer seems to avoid this inconsistency, by premising, in his *Rhetorical Grammar*, page 43, that he has sometimes marked the *o* in words beginning with a preposition with the oratorical, and sometimes with the colloquial pronunciation: thus, in *commune*, *communicate*, &c. the oratorical sound is given as in the first syllable of *common*, while the colloquial sound changes the *o* into *u*, as if the words were written *cum-mune*, *cum-municate*, &c.: but the distinction in these examples does not touch the point: here there is a change only of one short sound for another, and not any promiscuous use of a long and short, or open and shut sound of the same letter. Dr. Kenrick himself, when he marks the *o* in *proboscis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, does not adopt the short *u*, as he does in *commune*, *communicate*, &c.; nor is he aware of the essential difference with respect to the quantity of the vowel, in the double consonant in one set of words, and the single one in the other.

350. But it may be demanded, what reason is there in the nature of the thing for dividing the *e* and in this manner, rather than into *o-pi-n-ion*, where a consonant ends every syllable? In this, as in many other cases of delicacy, we may be allowed to prove what is right, by first proving what is wrong. Every ear would be hurt, if the first syllable of *opinion* and *opulence* were pronounced exactly alike, *o-pi-n-ion* would be as different from *o-pi-n-ion* as *o-pu-lence* from *o-pu-lence*, and consequently a different syllabication ought to be adopted; but as *opulence* is rightly divided into *o-pu-lence*, *opinion* must be divided into *o-pi-n-ion*; that is, the *o* must be necessarily separated from the *p*, as in *o-pu-lence*; for, as was before observed, every vowel pronounced alone has its open sound, as nothing but its junction with a consonant can shut it, and consequently unaccented vowels not necessarily joined to a consonant are always open; therefore, without violating the fundamental laws of pronunciation, *opinion* must necessarily be divided into *o-pi-n-ion* and not *o-pi-n-ion*, and the *a* pronounced as in the word *open* and not as in *opulence*; which was the thing to be proved.

351. If these reasons are valid with respect to the vowel in question, they have the same force with respect to every other vowel not shut by a consonant throughout the language. That the vowels in this situation are actually open, we may easily perceive by observing that vowel, which, from its diphthongal and semi-consonant sound, is less liable to suffer by obscure pronunciation than any other. The letter *u*, in this situation, always preserves itself full and open, as we may observe in *utility*, *lubrication*, &c. The *o*, the most open of all the simple vowels, has the same tendency in *obedience*, *opake*, *position*, &c. the *e* in the first syllable of *event*, in the second of *delegate*, the first and third of *evangelist*, in the second of *gayety*, *wisely*, &c. the *a* in the first of *what*, and the second of *probable*, &c. and the *i* in *nullity*. This unaccented letter being in more than *e*, and this sound, when long, corresponding exactly with its short sound, (which is not the case with any of the other vowels 65 66), the difference between the long and short, or open and shut sound of this letter, is less perceptible than in any other: yet we may easily perceive that a delicate pronunciation evidently leaves it open when unaccented in *indismissibility*, as this word would not be justly pronounced if the *i* in every syllable were closed by a consonant, as if divided into *in-di-mis-si-bi-li-ty*; the first, third, and fifth syllables, would, indeed, be justly pronounced according to this division, as these have all accentual force, which shuts this vowel, and joins it to the succeeding consonant; but in the second, fourth, and sixth syllables, there is no such force, and consequently it must remain open and unconnected with the consonant; though, as was before observed, the long and short sound of this vowel are so near each other, that the difference is less perceived than in the rest. Every ear would be displeased at such a pronunciation as is indicated by *in-di-mis-si-bi-li-ty*, *in-lu-bri-ca-tion*, *o-pi-n-ion*, *po-si-tion*, *ev-en-t*, *ev-an-gel-ist*, *ab-bate*, *prob-able*, &c.; but for exactly the same reasons that the vowels out of the stress ought to be kept open in these words, the slender *i* must be kept open in the same situation in the word *in-di-mis-si-bi-li-ty*, and every similar word in the language.*

352. From all this it will necessarily follow, that the custom adopted by the ancients and moderns of joining the single consonant to the latter vowel in syllabication, when investigating the unknown sound of a word, has its foundation in reason and good sense: that the only reason why vowels are short and shut, is their junction with a consonant; so those that are not joined to consonants, when we are not speaking metrically, cannot be said to be either short or shut; and that as all accented vowels, when final or pronounced alone, have their open sound, so those vowels that are alone or final in a syllable must necessarily retain their open sound likewise, as nothing but uniting instantaneously with the succeeding consonant can shut them: and though nothing but a delicate ear will direct us to the degree of openness with which we must pronounce the first unaccented *i* in *utility*, *domestic*, *potential*, *promote*, *monitory*, &c. we may be assured that it is exactly under the same predicament, with respect to sound, in all these words: and as they can never be pronounced short and shut, as is written *disutility*, *domestic*, &c. without hurting the dullest ear; so the *e* in *event*, *evangelist*, &c. and the *i* in the third syllable of *utility*, and in the second, fourth, and fifth of *indismissibility*, can never be sounded as if joined to the consonant without offending every delicate ear, and overturning the first principles of pronunciation.

* It is plain that Mr. Sheridan considered the unaccented vowel *i*, whether ending a syllable, or joined to the succeeding consonant, as standing for the same sound; for we see him sometimes making use of one division, and sometimes of another: thus he divides the word *utility*, with the *i* terminating the penultimate syllable, and *u-ty-lit-y* with the same *i* united to the consonant. The same variety takes place in the words *in-di-mis-si-bi-li-ty* and *in-di-mis-si-bi-li-ty*, while Dr. Kenrick divides all words of this termination regularly in the former manner.

553. The only considerable exception to this general rule of syllabication which determines the sound of the unaccented vowels, is when *e* succeeds the accent, and is followed by *r*, as in *literal*, *general*, *miser*y, &c. which can never be pronounced *lit-er-al*, *gen-er-al*, *mis-er-y*, &c. without the appearance of affectation. In this situation we find the *r* corrupts the sound of the *e*, as it does that of every other vowel when in a final unaccented syllable. For this consonant being nothing more than a jar, it unavoidably mixes with the *e* in this situation, and reduces it to the obscure sound of short *u*, (418,) a sound to which the other unaccented vowels before *r* have sometimes so evident a tendency.

554. An obscure idea of the principles of syllabication just laid down, and the contradiction to them perceived in this exception, has made most of our orthoëpists extremely wavering and uncertain in their division of words into syllables, when the unaccented *e* has preceded *r*, where we not only find them differing from each other, but sometimes even from themselves :

Sheridan.	Kenrick.	Scott.	Perry.
<i>mis-ur-ubl</i> ,	_____	<i>mis-er-a-bl</i> ,	<i>mis-er-a-ble</i> ,
<i>mix-ur-y</i> ,	<i>mis-er-y</i> ,	<i>mis-er-y</i> ,	<i>mis-er-y</i> ,
<i>sur-dubur-y</i> ,	<i>sur-ge-ry</i> ,	<i>sur-ge-ry</i> ,	<i>sur-ge-ry</i> ,
<i>sor-der-y</i> ,	<i>sor-der-y</i> ,	<i>sor-der-y</i> ,	<i>sor-der-y</i> ,
<i>rob-bur-y</i> ,	_____	<i>rob-ber-y</i> ,	<i>rob-ber-y</i> ,
<i>fore-ger-y</i> ,	<i>for-ge-ry</i> ,	<i>for-ge-ry</i> ,	<i>for-ge-ry</i> ,
<i>slave-er-y</i> ,	<i>sla-ve-ry</i> ,	<i>sla-ve-ry</i> ,	<i>sla-ve-ry</i> ,
<i>na-vur-y</i> ,	<i>kna-ve-ry</i> ,	<i>kna-ve-ry</i> ,	<i>kna-ve-ry</i> ,
<i>bra-ur-y</i> ,	_____	<i>bra-ve-ry</i> ,	<i>brav-er-y</i> ,
<i>cook-er-y</i> ,	_____	<i>cook-er-y</i> ,	<i>cook-er-y</i> ,
<i>rook-ur-y</i> ,	<i>rook-er-y</i> ,	<i>rook-er-y</i> ,	<i>rook-er-y</i> ,
<i>im-midz-b-ry</i> ,	<i>im-a-ger-y</i> ,	<i>im-a-ger-y</i> ,	<i>im-a-ger-y</i> ,
<i>flum-mur-y</i> ,	<i>flum-mer-y</i> ,	<i>flum-ma-ry</i> ,	<i>flum-mer-y</i> ,
<i>mun-mur-y</i> ,	<i>mun-mer-y</i> ,	<i>mun-ma-ry</i> ,	<i>mun-mer-y</i> ,
<i>mur-der-ur</i> ,	_____	<i>mur-der-er</i> ,	<i>mur-der-er</i> ,
<i>mur-dur-us</i> ,	_____	<i>mur-der-ous</i> ,	<i>murder-ous</i> ,
<i>fine-ur-y</i> ,	_____	<i>fine-ry</i> ,	<i>fine-ry</i> ,
<i>gun-nur-y</i> ,	<i>gun-ner-y</i> ,	<i>gun-ner-y</i> ,	<i>gun-ner-y</i> ,
<i>dan-je-rus</i> ,	<i>dan-ger-ous</i> ,	<i>dan-ger-ous</i> ,	<i>dan-ger-ous</i> ,
<i>vo-sif-er-us</i> ,	<i>vo-cif-e-rous</i> ,	<i>vo-cif-er-ous</i> ,	<i>vo-cif-e-rous</i> ,
<i>som-nif-er-us</i> ,	<i>som-nif-e-rous</i> ,	<i>som-nif-er-ous</i> ,	<i>som-nif-e-rous</i> ,
<i>nu-mer-rus</i> ,	<i>nu-me-rous</i> ,	<i>nu-me-rous</i> ,	<i>nu-me-rous</i> ,
<i>in-nu-mur-us</i> ,	_____	<i>in-nu-me-rous</i> ,	<i>in-nu-me-rous</i> ,
<i>pros-per-us</i> ,	_____	<i>pros-per-ous</i> ,	<i>pros-per-ous</i> ,
<i>im-pros-pur-us</i> ,	_____	<i>un-pros-per-ous</i> ,	<i>un-pros-per-ous</i> ,
<i>ut-ter-ubl</i> ,	_____	<i>ut-ter-a-ble</i> ,	<i>ut-ter-a-ble</i> ,
<i>un-ut-ter-ubl</i> ,	_____	<i>un-ut-ter-a-ble</i> ,	<i>un-ut-ter-a-ble</i> .

555. I have been the more copious in my collection of these varieties, that I might not appear to have taken the advantage of any oversight or mistake of the press : nor is it any wonder when the principles of syllabication so strongly incline us to leave the vowel *e*, like the other vowels, open before a single consonant ; and the ear so decidedly tells us, that this letter is not always open when preceded by the accent, and followed by *r*, it is no wonder, I say, that a writer should be perplexed, and that he should sometimes incline to one side, and sometimes to the other. I am conscious I have not always been free from this inconsistency myself. The examples therefore which I have selected, will, I hope, fully justify me in the syllabication I have adopted ; which is, that of sometimes separating the *e* from the *r* in this situation, and sometimes not. When solemn and deliberate speaking has seemed to admit of lengthening the *e*, I have sometimes made it end the syllable ; when this was not the case, I have sometimes joined it to the *r* : thus, as *e* in the penultimate syllable of *incarcerate*, *recoberate*, &c. seems, in solemn speaking, to admit of a small degree of length and distinctness, it ends a syllable ; but as no solemnity of pronunciation seems to admit of the same length and openness of the *e* in *tolerate*, *deliberate*, &c. it is united with *r*, and sounded in the notation by short *u*. It ought, however, to be carefully observed, that though the *e* in this situation is sometimes separated from the *r*, there is no speaking, however deliberate and solemn, that will not admit of uniting it to *r*, and pronouncing it like short *u*, without offending the nicest and most critical ear.

556. It must also be noted, that this alteration of the sound of *e* before *r* is only when it follows the accent, either primary or secondary, (522) (530 :) for when it is in the first syll-

Medi word, though unaccented, it keeps its true sound: thus, though the *e* is pronounced like *u*, alteration, &c. yet in *perfection*, *terrible*, &c. this letter is as pure *e* when the *u* is on it in *perfect*, *terrible*, &c.

317. Something like the corruption of the sound of unaccented *e* before *r* we may perceive in the colloquial pronunciation of the vowel *e* in the same situation; and accordingly we find orthoepists differ in their notation of this letter: thus *memory*, *memorable*, *immense*, *immensity*, *memoria*, have the *e* pronounced like short *u* by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott; and *memorandum*, with the *e*, as in *open*; while Dr. Kenrick gives the *e* in all these words the sound *e* has in the conjunction *er*. Mr. Sheridan marks the unaccented *e* in *corporal*, *corporate*, and *corporation*, like the *e* in *open*; but Mr. Scott pronounces this *e* in *corporal*, *corporate*, and *corporation*, like short *u*, and the same letter in *incorporate*, and *incorporation* like Mr. Sheridan; and Dr. Kenrick, like the *e* in the former instances. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are uniform in their pronunciation of the same vowel like short *u* in *armour*, *armistice*, *armory*, *pillory*, *safer*, *perfumery*, *allegory*, *conspicuous*, *surfer*, and *predatory*; while Dr. Kenrick pronounces the *e* in *armour*, and *armory* like the *e* in *open*, and the same letter in *pillory*, *allegory*, and *surfer*, like the *e* in *er*, *ur*, &c. This diversity, among good judges, can arise from nothing but the same uncertainty of the sound of this letter that we have just observed of the *e*; but if we narrowly watch our pronunciation, we shall find that the unaccented *e* may be opened and lengthened, in deliberate speaking, without hurting the ear, which is not always the case with *e*; and this has induced me generally to separate the *e* from the succeeding *r* when immediately following the accent, though I am sensible that the rapidity of colloquial speaking often reduces it to short *u* without offending the ear; but when the *e* is removed more than one syllable from the accent, the most deliberate speaking generally lets it slide into the other vowel: for which reason I have commonly marked it in this manner. See COMMAND.

318. It may, perhaps, appear to some of my readers, that too much time has been spent upon these nice distinctions of sound, in which judges themselves are found to disagree; but when we consider how many syllables in the language are unaccented, and that these syllables are those in which the peculiar delicacy of the pronunciation of natives consists: when we reflect on the necessity of having as distinct and permanent sounds as possible, to which we may refer those fleeting and evanescent ones, we shall not look upon an attempt to arrest and investigate them as a useless part of philology.

559. *A TABLE of the SIMPLE and DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS referred to by the Figures over the Letters in this Dictionary.*

ENGLISH SOUNDS.	FRENCH SOUNDS.
1. \hat{a} . The long slender English <i>a</i> , as in <i>fâte</i> , <i>pâ-per</i> , &c. (73)	\acute{e} in <i>fée</i> , <i>épée</i> .
2. \hat{a} . The long Italian <i>a</i> , as in <i>fâr</i> , <i>fâ-ther</i> , <i>pa-pâ</i> , <i>mam-mâ</i> , (77)	<i>a</i> in <i>fable</i> , <i>rable</i> .
3. \hat{a} . The broad German <i>a</i> , as in <i>fâll</i> , <i>wâll</i> , <i>wâ-ter</i> , (83)	\hat{a} in <i>âge</i> , <i>Châlons</i> .
4. \hat{a} . The short sound of the Italian <i>a</i> , as in <i>fât</i> , <i>mât</i> , <i>mâr-ry</i> , (81)	<i>a</i> in <i>fat</i> , <i>matin</i> .
1. \acute{e} . The long <i>e</i> , as in <i>mê</i> , <i>hêre</i> , <i>mê-tre</i> , <i>mê-dium</i> , (93)	<i>i</i> in <i>mitre</i> , <i>épître</i> .
2. \acute{e} . The short <i>e</i> , as in <i>mêt</i> , <i>lêt</i> , <i>gêt</i> , (95)	<i>e</i> in <i>mette</i> , <i>nette</i> .
1. \hat{i} . The long diphthongal <i>i</i> , as in <i>pine</i> , <i>tl-tle</i> , (105)	$\hat{a}i$ in <i>laïque</i> , <i>naïf</i> .
2. \hat{i} . The short simple <i>i</i> , as in <i>pin</i> , <i>tl-tle</i> , (107)	\hat{i} in <i>inné</i> , <i>titré</i> .
1. \hat{o} . The long open <i>o</i> , as in <i>nô</i> , <i>nôte</i> , <i>nô-tice</i> , (162)	<i>o</i> in <i>globe</i> , <i>lobe</i> .
2. \hat{o} . The long close <i>o</i> , as in <i>môve</i> , <i>prôve</i> , (164)	<i>ou</i> in <i>mouvoir</i> , <i>pouvoir</i> .
3. \hat{o} . The long broad <i>o</i> , as in <i>nôr</i> , <i>fôr</i> , <i>ôr</i> ; like the broad \hat{a} , (167)	<i>o</i> in <i>or</i> , <i>for</i> , <i>encor</i> .
4. \hat{o} . The short broad <i>o</i> , as in <i>nôt</i> , <i>hôt</i> , <i>gôt</i> , (163)	<i>o</i> in <i>botte</i> , <i>cotte</i> .
1. \hat{u} . The long diphthongal <i>u</i> , as in <i>tûbe</i> , <i>cû-pid</i> , (171)	$\hat{i}ou$ in <i>Cioutat</i> , <i>chiourme</i> .
2. \hat{u} . The short simple <i>u</i> , as in <i>tûb</i> , <i>cûp</i> , <i>sûp</i> , (172)	<i>eu</i> in <i>neuf</i> , <i>veuf</i> .
3. \hat{u} . The middle or obtuse <i>u</i> , as in <i>bûll</i> , <i>fûll</i> , <i>pûll</i> , (173)	<i>ou</i> in <i>boule</i> , <i>faule</i> , <i>poule</i> .
$\hat{o}i$. The long broad \hat{o} , and the short \hat{i} , as in $\hat{o}il$, (299)	$\hat{o}i$ in <i>cycloïde</i> , <i>héroïque</i> .
$\hat{o}û$. The long broad \hat{o} , and the middle obtuse \hat{u} , as in <i>thôil</i> , <i>pôund</i> , (313)	$\hat{a}ou$ in <i>Aohie</i> .
<i>th</i> . The acute or sharp <i>th</i> , as in <i>think</i> , <i>thin</i> (466).	
<i>th</i> . The grave or flat <i>th</i> , as in <i>this</i> , <i>that</i> (41) (50) (469).	

560. When *G* is printed in the Roman character, it has its hard sound in *get*, *gone*, &c. as *go*, *give*, *geese*, &c.; when it has its soft sound, it is spelled in the notation by the consonant *g*, as *giant*, *ginger*, *ji-ant*, *jin-ger*. The same may be observed of *S*: the Roman character denotes its hard sound in *sin*, *sun*, &c. as *so*, *fit*, *sense*, &c.; its soft sound is spelled by *z*, as *rose*, *raise*, &c. *roze*, *raze*, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the course of a critical investigation of the powers of the letters in the foregoing Principles, there is scarcely a word of any difficulty or diversity of sound which has not been noticed, and the true pronunciation, with the reasons and authorities for it, pointed out; so that the inspector should not meet with sufficient information in the Dictionary under the word. let him consult the Principles under the *vowel*, *diphthong*, or *consonant*, he wishes to be explained. and it is highly probable he will meet with the satisfaction he requires. Thus to know something more concerning the *g* in the word *impugn*, which some speakers pronounce and others suppress, let him look into the Principles under the letter *G*, No. 386, and he will find additional observations to those in the Dictionary under the word. It is true that most of these doubtful, as well as other words, are referred to the Principles; but if this reference should by chance be omitted, it is hoped that this Advertisement will supply the deficiency.

N. B. A word not found in the Dictionary, may possibly be met with in the Appendix.

DICTIONARY

AND EXPOSITOR OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The figures between the parentheses refer to the numbers in the Principles of Pronunciation prefixed to this Dictionary, where the different sounds of the letters are explained at large. Thus (73) refers to the first sound of the letter A; (93) to the first sound of the letter E; and so of the rest.

The figures over the letters refer to the vowels in the words at the top of the page; and the index before these words, refers to the table of simple and diphthongic sounds, where the different sounds of the vowels are exhibited at one view. Thus (559) refers to the table in the opposite page.

A

Æ (559). Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; mê, mêt; pine, pîn; nô, môve, nôr, nôt; rôbe, rôb, rôll; ôil; pôund; thin, this.

A, The first letter of the alphabet (73). A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written as, as an ox; A is sometimes a noun, as great A; A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; gone a hunting, gone a begging; A has a signification denoting proportion; the landlord hath a hundred a year.

The change of the letter *a* into *as* before a vowel or mute *b* for the sake of sound, seems to deserve more attention than has generally been given to it by any of our grammarians, and will therefore be considered under the article *As*; which see.

Of the Alphabetical Pronunciation of the Letter A.

So many profound and ingenious observations have been made upon this first step to literature, that volumes might be filled with the erudition that has been lavished on this letter alone. The priority of place it claims in all alphabets, has made it so much the object of attention, that philologists suppose the foundation of learning but weakly laid till the natural and civil history of the first letter be fully settled.

But, however deep have been their researches into the origin of this letter, we find no author in our language has hitherto attempted to settle the disputes that have arisen be-

tween the natives of England, Ireland, and Scotland, about the true sound of it, when called by its name. Instead, therefore, of tracing this character through the circles of Gomer, the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, the mysterious Abraxas, or the Irish Ogum, I shall endeavour to obviate a difficulty that frequently arises when it is pronounced in the Hornbook: or, in other words, to inquire what is the true name of the first letter of the English alphabet—whether we are to say *Aye, B, C; Ah, B, C; or Aw, B, C.* And first, it will be necessary to consider the nature of a vowel; which grammarians are generally agreed in defining to be “a simple articulate sound, formed by the impulse of the voice by the opening only of the mouth in a particular manner.” Now, as every vowel by itself is sounded long, as nothing but its junction with a consonant can make it otherwise, it is natural, when pronouncing this vowel alone, to give it the long open sound; but as this long open sound is threefold, as heard in *face, father, and water*, a question arises, which of these long sounds shall we adopt as a common name to the whole species of this letter? The English make choice of the *a* in *face*, the Irish of that in *father*, and the Scotch of that in *water*. Each party produces words where the letter *a* is sounded in the manner they contend for; but when we demand why one should have the preference, the controversy is commonly at an end; any further reasons are either too

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pin;—

remote or too insignificant to be produced: and indeed, if a diversity of names to vowels did not confound us in our spelling, or declaring to each other the component letters of a word, it would be entirely needless to enter into so trifling a question as the mere name of a letter; but when we find ourselves unable to convey signs to each other on account of this diversity of names, and that words themselves are endangered by an improper utterance of their component parts, it seems highly incumbent on us to attempt a uniformity in this point, which, insignificant as it may seem, is undoubtedly the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

The first rule for naming a letter, when pronounced alone, seems to be this: Whatever sound we give to a letter when terminating a syllable, the same sound ought to be given to it when pronounced alone; because, in both cases, they have their primary, simple sound, uninfluenced by a succeeding vowel or consonant; and therefore, when we pronounce a letter alone, it ought to have such a sound as does not suppose the existence of any other letter. But wherever a terminates a syllable with the accent upon it, (the only state in which it can be said to be pure,) it has always the English sound of that letter. The only exceptions to this rule are, the words *father*, *master*, and *water*; and that these are merely exceptions, appears from the uniformity with which the *a* is pronounced otherwise in *parent*, *papal*, *taper*, *fatal*, &c. The other vowels have their names exactly similar to the sound they have in a similar situation, as the *e* like that in *me-grim*, the *i* like the *i* in *ti-tle*; the *o* as the *o* in *no-ble*, and the *u* like the *u* in *tu-ter*. Thus, as it appears from the general analogy of pronunciation, that the sound of the *a*, which the English adopt, is the only one that does not necessarily suppose the existence of any other sound, it inevitably follows that theirs only is the proper appellation of that letter.

But there is another analogy by which we may determine the true sound of the vowels when pronounced singly; and that is, the sound they have when preserved long and open by the final *e*. Thus we call the letter *e* by the sound it has in *theme*, the letter *i* as it sounds in *time*, the letter *o* as heard in *tone*, and the *u* as in *tune*; and why the letter *a* should not be pronounced as heard in *face*, cannot be conceived, as each of the other vowels has, like *a*, a variety of other sounds, as they are united with letters which, in some measure, alter their quality.

In consequence of entertaining a different idea

of the *a*, when pronounced in the alphabet, we see the natives of Ireland very prone to a different pronunciation of the word where this letter occurs; and, indeed, it is quite consistent with their doctrine of the sound of *a*, that the words *parent*, *papal*, *taper*, and *fatal*, should be pronounced *pub-rent*, *pub-pal*, *tab-per*, and *sub-tal*. We find the Scotch likewise inclinable to the same pronunciation of *a*, when in words, as when alone. Thus we hear *Sarutan* for *Satan*, *saured* for *sacred*, and *law-ity* for *laity*; and this is perfectly consistent with the manner in which they pronounce the letter *a*, when alone: there is no medium. If this be not the true pronunciation of these words, the *a* is certainly to be sounded as the English do: for, whenever the English give the Italian sound, as it may be called, to the *a*, except in the words *father* and *master*, it is always in consequence of its junction with some consonant, which determines it to that sound; as in monosyllables terminating in *r*, as *bar*, *car*, *far*: but where it is not affected by a succeeding consonant, as in the words *parent*, *papal*, *natah*, *fatal*, we then hear it pronounced as the slender English *a*, both in and out of composition.

It will, perhaps, be objected, that the most frequent short sound of *a*, as heard in *cat*, *rat*, *mat*, *carry*, *marry*, *parry*, is the short sound of the Italian *a* in *father*, *car*, *mar*, *par*, and not the short sound of the *a* in *care*, *mare*, and *pare*; but it may be answered, that this want of correspondence between the name of the letter, and the most frequent short sound, is common to the rest of the vowels: for the *o*, as heard in *cot*, *not*, *rot*, is not the short sound of the *o* in *coat*, *note*, *wrote*, but of the *a* in *water*, or of the diphthongs in *caught*, *naught*, and *wrought*; and if we ought to call the *a*, *ab*, because its short sound corresponds to *ab*, for the very same reason we ought to call the *o*, *ou*; and a similar alteration must take place with the rest of the vowels. As therefore, from the variety of sounds the vowels have, it is impossible to avoid the inconvenience of sometimes sounding the letter one way in a syllable, and another way in a word, we must either adopt the simple long sound when we would pronounce the letter alone, or invent new names for every different sound in a different word, in order to obviate the difficulty.

It must not be dissembled, however, that the sound of *a*, when terminating a syllable not under the accent, seems more inclined to the Irish than the English *a*, and that the ear is less disgusted with the sound of *Ab-mer-i-cab* than of *A-mer-i-cay*: but to this it may be answered, that letters not under the accent

—no, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt* ; —*tûbe*, *tûb*, *bôll* ; —*ôll* ; —*pôund* ; —*thîn*, *tûis*.

In a thousand instances, deviate from their true sound; that the vowel *a*, like several other vowels in a final syllable not accented, has an obscure sound, bordering on *e*; but if the *a* in this situation, were pronounced ever so distinctly, and that this pronunciation were clearly the *win father*, it would be nothing to the purpose: when the *a* is pronounced alone, it may be said not only to be a letter, but a distinct character, and a cogn substantive; and, as such, has the same force as the letters in an accented syllable. The letter *a*, therefore, as the first character in the alphabet, may always be said to have the accent, and ought to have the same long, open sound, as is given to that letter when accented in a syllable, and not influenced in its sound by any preceding or succeeding consonant.

We may therefore conclude, that if all vowels, when pronounced alone, are accented and long, if spelling be the pronunciation of letters alone, (as it would be absurd to suppose ourselves acquainted with the different consonants that determine the sound of the vowels before they are pronounced, it follows, that in spelling, or repeating the component parts of a word, we ought to give those parts their simple and uncombined sound: but there is no uncombined sound of the vowel *a*, except the slender sound contended for, unless in the words *father* and *major*; and therefore, when we repeat letters singly, in order to declare the sound of a word, we must undoubtedly give the first letter of the alphabet the sound we ever give it in the first syllable of the numerous class *lady*, *major*, *major*, *major*, &c.

Thus, after placing every objection in its strongest light, and deducing our arguments from the simplest and clearest principles, this important question seems at last decided in favour of the English; who, independent of the arguments in their favour, may be presumed to have a natural right to determine the name of the letter in question, though it has been so often litigated by their formidable and learned, though junior relations. For though, in some cases, the natives of Ireland and Scotland adhere rather more closely to analogy than the English themselves, yet in this we find the English pronounce perfectly agreeable to rule; and that the slender pronunciation of the letter *a*, as they pronounce it in the alphabet, is no more than giving it that simple sound, it ever has, when associated with vowels or consonants that alter its power.

ARACUS, *âb'â-kôis*. s. [Latin]. A column; the uppermost member of a column.

ABAST, *â-bâst'*. ad. (545). From the fore part of the ship, towards the stern.

TO ABANDON, *â-bân'dôn*. v. a. To give up, resign, or quit; to desert; to forsake. (166).

ABANDONED, *â-bân'dôn*. par. (362). Given up; forsaken; corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONMENT, *â-bân'dôn-mént*. s. The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, *âb-âr-tik-û-lâ'shôn*. s. (290). That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

TO ABASH, *â-bâsh'*. v. a. To cast down, to depress, to bring low.

ABASEMENT, *â-bâsh'mént*. s. The state of being brought low; depression.

TO ABASH, *â-bâsh'*. v. a. To make ashamed.

TO ABATE, *â-bâte'*. v. a. (545.) To lessen, to diminish.

TO ABATE, *â-bâte'*. v. n. To grow less.

ABATEMENT, *â-bâte'mént*. s. The act of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

ABATER, *â-bâ'tûr*. s. (98). The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

ABB, *âb*. s. The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ABBACY, *âb'bâ-fé*. s. (452). The rights, possessions, or privileges of an abbot.

ABBESS, *âb'béss*. s. The superior of a nunnery.

ABBEY, OR **ABBY**, *âb'bé*. s. (270). A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women.

ABBOT, *âb'bût*. s. (166). The chief of a convent of men.

TO ABBREVIATE, *âb-bré've-âte*. v. a. To shorten, to cut short. (505).

ABBREVIATION, *âb-bré've-â'shôn*. s. The act of shortening.

ABBREVIATOR, *âb-bré've-â'tûr*. s. One who abridges. (521).

ABBREVIATURE, *âb-bré've-â-tchûre*. s. (461). A mark used for shortening.

TO ABDICATE, *âb-dé-kâte*. v. a. To give up right, to resign. (503).

ABDICATION, *âb-dé-kâ'shôn*. s. The act of abdicating, resignation.

ABDICATIVE, *âb-dé-câ-tive*. a. (512). That which causes or implies an abdication.

Dr. Johnson places the accent on the first syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry on the second. The former is, in my opinion, the most correct.

⚭ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

ABDOMEN, âb-dô'mên. s. (503). A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly. (521).

ABDOMINAL, âb-dôm'mê-nâl. }

ABDOMINOUS, âb-dôm'mê-nûs. } a. Relating to the abdomen.

TO ABDUCE, âb-dûc'. v. a. To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.

ABDUCEMENT, âb-dû'sênt. a. Muscles abducent, serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDUCTOR, âb-dûk'tôr. s. (166). The Muscles, which draw back the several members.

ABED, â-bêd'. ad. In bed.

ABERRANCE, âb-êr'rânse. s. A deviation from the right way, an error.

ABERRANCY, âb-êrrân-sê. s. The same with Aberrance.

ABERRANT, âb-êr'rânt. a. Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION, âb-êr-râ'shûn. s. The act of deviating from the common track.

ABERRING, âb-êr'ring. part. (410). Going astray.

TO ABERUNCATE, âb-ê-rûn'kâte. v. a. To pull up by the roots. (91).

TO ABET, â bêt'. v. a. To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

ABETMENT, â-bêt'mênt. s. The act of abetting.

ABETTER, OF ABETTOR, â-bêt'tûr. s. He that abets ; the supporter or encourager of another. (166). (418).

ABEYANCE, â-bâ'ânse. s. The right of fee simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law.

TO ABHOR, âb-hôr'. v. a. (168). To hate with acrimony ; to loathe.

ABHORRENCE, âb-hôr'rênsê. }

ABHORRENCY, âb-hôr'rên-sê. } s.

The act of abhorring, detestation.

ABHORRENT, âb-hôr'rênt. a. (168). Struck with abhorrence ; contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with.

ABHORRER, âb-hôr'rûr. s. (28). A hater, detester.

TO ABIDE, â-bide'. v. n. To dwell in a place, not to remove ; to bear or support the consequences of a thing ; it is used with the particle *with*, before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

ABIDER, â-bi'dûr. s. (98). The person that abides or dwells in a place.

ABIDING, â-bi'ding. s. (410). Continuance.

ABJECT, âb'jekt. a. (492). Mean or worthless ; contemptible, or of no value.

ABJECT, âb-jekt'. s. A man without hope.

TO ABJECT, âb-jekt'. v. a. (492). To throw away.

ABJECTEDNESS, âb-jekt'êd-nêfs. s. The state of an abject.

ABJECTION, âb-jekt'shûn. s. Meanness of mind ; servility ; baseness.

ABJECTLY, âb'jekt-lê. ad. (452). In an abject manner, meanly.

ABJECTNESS, âb'jekt-nêfs. s. Servility, meanness.

ABILITY, â-bil'ê-tê. s. (482.) The power to do any thing ; capacity, qualification ; when it has the plural number, abilities, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind.

TO ABJURE, âb-jûrê'. v. a. To swear not to do something ; to retract, or recant a position upon oath.

ABJURATION, âb-jû-râ'shûn. s. The act of abjuring ; the oath taken for that end.

TO ABSTRACT, âb-lâk'tâte. v. a. To wean from the breast. (91).

ABSTACTATION, âb-lâk-tâ'shûn. s. One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEATION, âb-lâ-kwê-â'shûn. s. The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. (534).

ABLATION, âb-lâ'shûn. s. The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, âb'lâ-tiv. a. (158). That which takes away ; the sixth case of the Latin nouns.

ABLE, â'bl. a. (405). Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches or any other power of mind, body, or fortune ; having power sufficient.

ABLE-BODIED, â-bl-bôd'id. a. Strong of body. (99).

TO ABLEGATE, âb'lê-gâte. v. a. To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGATION, âb-lê-gâ'shûn. s. A sending abroad.

ABLNESS, â'bl-nêfs. s. Ability of body, vigour, force.

ABLESSY, âb'lêp-sê. s. (482). Want of fight.

ABLUENT, âb'lû-ênt. a. That which has the power of cleaning.

ABLUTION, âb-lû'shûn. s. The act of cleaning.

TO ABNEGATE, âb'nê-gâte. v. a. To deny. (91).

—nò, mỗve, nòr, nôt; —tùbe, tậ, bắi; —ắi; —pỏuđ —ắi, tắi.

ABNEGATION, ắb-nẻ-gắ/ắhủn. s. De-nal, renunciation.

ABOARD, ắ-bỏđ'. ad. (295). In a ship.

ABODE, ắ-bỏđ'. s. Habitation, dwelling, place of residence; stay, continuation in a place.

ABODIMENT, ắ-bỏđ'-mẻnt. s. A secret anticipation of something future.

TO ABOLISH, ắ-bắi/ắi. v. a. To annul; to put an end to; to destroy.

ABOLISHABLE, ắ-bắi/ắi-ắ-bắi. a. That which may be abolished.

ABOLISHER, ắ-bắi/ắi-ắ. s. (91). He that abolishes.

ABOLISHMENT, ắ-bắi/ắi-mẻnt. s. The act of abolishing.

ABOLITION, ắb-ắi/ắi. s. (544). The act of abolishing.

ABOMINABLE, ắ-bỏm'ẻ-ắ-bắi. a. Hateful, detestable.

ABOMINABLENESS, ắ-bỏm'ẻ-ắ-bắi-nẻfs. s. (501). The quality of being abominable; hatefulness, odiousness.

ABOMINABLY, ắ-bỏm'ẻ-ắ-bắi. ad. Most hatefully, odiously.

TO ABOMINATE, ắ-bỏm'ẻ-nẻtẻ. v. a. To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

ABOMINATION, ắ-bỏm'ẻ-nẻ/ắhủn. s. Hatred, detestation.

ABORIGINES, ắb-ỏ-rẻđẻ-ẻ-nẻfs. s. The earliest inhabitants of a country.

ABORTION, ắ-bỏr'ắhủn. s. The act of bringing forth untimely; the produce of an untimely birth.

ABORTIVE, ắ-bỏr'ắiv. s. (157). That which is born before the due time.

ABORTIVE, ắ-bỏr'ắiv. a. Brought forth before the due time of birth; that which brings forth nothing.

ABORTIVELY, ắ-bỏr'ắiv-lẻ. ad. Born without the due time; immaturally, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS, ắ-bỏr'ắiv-nẻfs. s. The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT, ắ-bỏr'ắmẻnt. s. The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

ABOVE, ắ-bỏv'. prep. (165). Higher in place; higher in rank, power, or excellence; beyond, more than; too proud for, too high for.

ABOVE, ắ-bỏv'. ad. Over-head; in the regions of heaven.

ABOVE ALL, ắ-bỏv'-ắi. In the first place; chiefly.

ABOVE-BOARD, ắ-bỏv'ỏbỏđ. In open sight; without artifice or trick.

ABOVE-CITED, ắ-bỏv'ắi'ẻđ. Cited before.

ABOVE-GROUND, ắ-bỏv'grỏuđ. An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, ắ-bỏv'mẻn'ắhủn. See ABOVE-CITED.

TO ABOUND, ắ-bỏủn'. v. n. (545). To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.

ABOUT, ắ-bỏủt'. prep. (545). Round, surrounding, encircling; near to; concerning, with regard to; relating to; engaged in, employed upon; appendant to the person, as clothes, &c.; relating to the person, as a servant.

ABOUT, ắ-bỏủt'. ad. Circularly; in circuit; nearly; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way; to bring about, to bring to the point or state desired, as, he has brought about his purposes; to come about, to come to some certain state or point; to go about a thing, to prepare to do it.

ABRACADABRA, ắb-rỏ-kỏ-dỏb'ỏb. A superstitious charm against agues.

TO ABRABE, ắ-brỏđẻ'. v. a. To rub off, to wear away from the other parts.

ABRASSION, ắ-brỏ'ắhủn. s. The act of rubbing, a rubbing off.

ABREAST, ắ-brẻủt'. ad. (545). Side by side.

TO ABRIDGE, ắ-brỏđẻ'. v. a. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance; to contract, to diminish, to cut short; to deprive of.

ABRIDGED-OF, ắ-brỏđẻ'ỏv. Deprived of, debarrd from. (359).

AN ABRIDGER, ắ-brỏđẻ'jủr. s. He that abridges, a shortener; a writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT, ắ-brỏđẻ'mẻnt. s. The contraction of a larger work into a small compass; a diminution in general.

ABROACH, ắ-brỏủh'. ad. (295). In a posture to run out; in a state of being diffused or propagated.

ABROAD, ắ-brỏủđ'. ad. (295). Out of the house; in another country; without, not within.

TO ABROGATE, ắb-rỏ-gỏtẻ. v. a. To take away from a law in force, to repeal, to annul. (91).

ABROGATION, ắb-rỏ-gỏ'ắhủn. s. The act of abrogating, the repeal of a law.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

ABRUPT, âb-rûpt'. a. Broken, craggy ; sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

ABRUPTION, âb-rûp'shûn. s. Violent and sudden separation.

ABRUPTLY, âb-rûpt'lé. ad. Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

ABRUPTNESS, âb-rûpt'néts. s. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness.

ABSCISS, âb'séts. s. A morbid cavity in the body.

TO ABSCOND, âb-sind'. v. a. To cut off.

ABSCISSION, âb-sizh'ûn. s. The act of cutting off : the state of being cut off.

♣ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in marking the *ss* in this word ; and, I think, with the best usage on my side. Though double *s* is almost always pronounced sharp and hissing, yet when a sharp *s* precedes, it seems more agreeable to the ear to pronounce the succeeding *s* flat. Thus, though the termination *ition* is always sharp, yet because the *s* in *transfession* is necessarily sharp, the *s* goes into the flat sound, as if written *transfession*, which see.

TO ABSCOND, âb-skônd'. v. a. To hide one's self.

ABSCONDER, âb-skôn'dûr. s. The person that absconds.

ABSENCE, âb'sênsê. s. The state of being absent, opposed to presence ; inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

ABSENT, âb'sênt. a. (492). Not present ; absent in mind, inattentive.

TO ABSENT, âb-sênt'. v. a. To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

ABSENTEE, âb-sên-té'. s. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

ABSMINTHIATED, âb-sln'thé-â-téd. p. Impregnated with wormwood.

TO ABSTIST, âb-sist'. v. n. To stand off, to leave off.

TO ABSOLVE, âb-zôlv'. v. a. (448). To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense ; to set free from an engagement or promise ; to pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

ABSOLUTE, âb-sò-lûte. a. (448). Complete, applied as well to persons as things ; unconditional, as an absolute promise ; not relative, as absolute space ; not limited, as absolute power.—See DOMESTIC.

ABSOLUTELY, âb-sò-lûte-lé. ad. Completely, without restriction ; without condition ; peremptorily, positively.

ABSOLUTENESS, âb-sò-lûte-néts. s. Completeness ; freedom from dependence, or limits ; despotism.

ABSOLUTION, âb-sò-lû'shûn. s. Acquittal ; the remission of sins, or of penance.

ABSOLUTORY, âb-sòl'û-tûr-ré. a. That which absolves.

♣ In the first edition of this Dictionary I followed the accentuation of Johnson and Ash in this word, and placed the stress upon the first syllable, contrary to what I had done some years before in the Rhyming Dictionary, where I had placed the accent on the second, and which was the accentuation adopted by Mr. Sheridan. Upon a nearer inspection of the analogies of the language, I find this the preferable mode of marking it, as words in this termination, though very irregular, generally follow the stress of the corresponding noun or verb ; and consequently this word ought to have the same accent as *absolute*, which is the more immediate relation of the word in question, and not the accent of *absolute*, which is the most distant. (512). Kenrick, W. Johnson, Entick, and Nares, have not inserted this word ; and Mr. Perry very improperly accents it upon the third syllable.

ABSONANT, âb-sò-nánt. a. (544). Contrary to reason.

ABSONOUS, âb-sò-nûs. a. Absurd, contrary to reason.

TO ABSORB, âb-sôrb'. v. a. To swallow up ; to suck up.

ABSORBENT, âb-sôrb'bênt. s. A medicine that sucks up humours.

ABSORPT, âb-sôrpt'. p. Swallowed up.

ABSORPTION, âb-sôrpt'shûn. s. The act of swallowing up.

TO ABSTAIN, âb-stâne'. v. n. To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.

ABSTEMIOUS, âb-sté'mé-ûs. a. Temperate, sober, abstinent.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, âb-sté'mé-ûs-lé. ad. Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, âb-sté'mé-ûs-néts. s. (534). The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION, âb-stên'shûn. s. The act of holding off.

TO ABSTERGE, âb-stérje'. v. a. To cleanse by wiping.

ABSTERGENT, âb-stér'jênt. a. Cleansing ; having a cleansing quality.

TO ABTERSE, âb-stérse'. v. a. To cleanse, to purify.

ABTERSION, âb-stér'shûn. s. The act of cleansing.

nò, mòve, nòr, nòt ;—tùbe, tùb, bùll ;—òil ;—pòund ;—tùin, τnis.

ABTERGENT, Ab-ter'siv. a. (428).
That has the quality of absterging or cleans-
ing.

ABSTINENCE, *ab'stè-nénse*, *s.* Forbearance of any thing; fasting, or forbearance of necessary food.

ASTINENT, *ab'stē-nént*. *a.* That uses abstinence.

TO ABSTRACT, *ab-strákto*, v. a. To take one thing from another; to separate ideas; to reduce to an epitome.

ABSTRACT, āb-sū-ŕākt', a. Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions.

Abstract, Abstrakt. s. (492). A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

ABSTRACTED, *ab-strák-téd*, p. a. Separated; refined, abstract; absent of mind.

ABSTRACTEDLY, *ab-strák'téd-lé*, ad.
With abstraction, simply, separate from
all contingent circumstances.

ABSTRACTION, ab-strak'shuhn. s. The act of abstracting; the state of being abstracted.

ATTRACTIVE, *ab-strák'tiv*, a. Hav-
ing the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY, *áb-stráktlě*. ad. In an abstract manner.

Αστρούα, ἄβ-στράδ'· α. (427). Hid-
den; difficult, remote from conception or
apprehension.

ASTROUSLY, ūb-strōse'le, ad. Ob-
scurely, not plainly, or obviously.

АСТРУСЕНЕЦЪ, а́с-трусѣ'нѣс. s. Dif-
фаль, обманчивъ.

ABSTRACT, *ab-strák-té*. s. (511).
Abstruse; that which is abstruse.

To ASSUME, áb-súme'. v. a. To bring
to an end by gradual waste.

Amuan, áb-sórd', a. Inconsistent;
contrary to reason.

ABURDITY, *ab-sûr'dé-té*. s. (511).
The quality of being absurd; that which
is absurd.

Assuredly, āb-sārd/lē. ad. Improperly, unreasonably.

ABSURDNESS, ab-sûrd'ness, *s.* The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; impropriety.

Abundance, 5-bôn'dânse, s. Plenty;
great numbers; a great quantity; exuber-
ance, more than enough.

ABUNDANT, Ā-bôn'cânt. a. Plentiful
 cumbern; fully stored.

ABUNDANTLY, ă-bũn'dânt-lé, ad. In plenty, amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.

To **ABUSE**, á-bûze'. v. a. (437). To make an ill use of; to deceive, to impose upon; to treat with rudeness.

ABUSE, ā-bûſz'. s. (437) The ill use of any thing; a corrupt practice, bad custom; seducement; unjust censure, rude reproach.

ABUSER, á-bù'zûr, s. He that makes an ill use; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeness.

ABUSIVE, á-bù'siv, a. (428). Practising abuse; containing abuse; deceitful.

ABUSIVELY, â-bû'siv-lè. ad. Improperly, by a wrong use; reproachfully.

To **Asur**, á-bûr'. v. n. Obsolete. To
end at, to border upon; to meet, or ap-
proach to.

ABUTMENT, á-bút'mént. s. That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSS, á-blís'. s. A depth without bottom; a great depth, a gulph.

ACACIA, â-kâ'shê-â. s. (505). A
drug brought from Egypt.

ACADEMICAL, âk-â-dé'mé-â-l. a. Relating to an academy.

ACADEMIAS, ak-â-démé-ân. *n.* A scholar of an academy or university.

ACADEMICAL, ák-á-dém'mé-kál. 2.
Belonging to an university.

ACADEMICK, Ak-a-dém'ik. s. (508).
A student of an university.

ACADEMICK, âk-kâ-dém'ik. a. Relating to an university.

ACADEMICIAN, ák-ká-dè-mísh'án. s.
The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST, { á-cád'dé-míst, } S.
 { or
 { ák'á-dém-íst. }

The member of an academy.

ACADEMY, { a-kâd'dè-mé,
or
âk'â-dêm'é. } s.

An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art; the place where sciences are taught; a place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools.

Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word was anciently and properly accented on the first syllable, though now frequently on the second. That it was accented on the first syllable till within these few years, is pretty generally remembered; and if Shakspeare did not, by poetical license, violate the accentuation of his time, it was cer-

♫ (546) —Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

tainly pronounced so two centuries ago, as appears by Dr. Johnson's quotation of him ;

" Our court shall be a little *academy*,
" Still and contemplative in living arts."
Love's Labour's Lost.

And in Ben Jonson's *New Inn* we find the same accentuation :

—————" Every house became
" An *academy* of honour, and those parts
" We se departed."

But the accentuation of this word formerly, on the first syllable, is so generally acknowledged, as not to stand in need of poetic authority. The question is, whether this accentuation, or that which places the stress on the second syllable, is the most proper ? To wave, therefore, the authority of custom, which precludes all reasoning on language, and reduces the dispute to a mere matter of fact, it may be presumed that whatever is agreeable to the most general usage of the language in similar words, is the most proper in this; and if it appears that general usage, in similar words, is in favour of the old pronunciation, it must certainly, for that reason, be allowed to be the best. And first it may be observed, that as our language is almost as averse to the accent on the last syllable, as the Latin, it is a general custom with us, when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of one or two of its syllables, to remove the accent at least a syllable higher than it was in the original language, that the accent, when the word is naturalized, may not rest on the last. Thus of *Hómérus* we make *Hómer*; of *Virgílius*, *Virgil*; and of *Horátius*, *Hórace*; *Hyaćínthus*, altered to *Hy'acintb*, removes the accent two syllables higher; and *ceremónia*, become *céremony*, does the same; and no law, that I know of, forbids us to accent *academia*; or if you will *Acadēmia* when turned into *academy*, on the first syllable, as it was constantly accented by our ancestors, who, receiving Greek through the medium of Latin, generally pronounced Greek words according to the Latin analogy, and therefore necessarily placed the accent of *academia* on the third syllable, which, when reduced to *academy* required the accent to be removed higher.

But how, it will be said, does this account for placing the accent on the first syllable of the English word *academy*, rather than the second? To this it may be answered, that the numberless instances of preference given by the accent to the first syllable in similar words, such as *melancholy*, *parfimony*,

dilatory, &c. might be a sufficient authority without any other reason. But, perhaps, it will be pardoned me if I go further, and hazard a supposition that seems to account for the very common practice of placing the accent of so many of the longer polysyllables from the Latin on the first or second syllable. Though in the Latin there never was more than one accent upon a word, yet in our pronunciation of Latin, we commonly place an accent on alternate syllables, as in our own words; and when the Latin word, by being anglicised, becomes shorter, the alternate accent becomes the principal. Thus in pronouncing the Latin word, *academia*, the English naturally place an accent on the first and third syllable, as if divided into *á-ca-dē-mi-a*; so that when the word becomes anglicised into *á-ca-de-my*, the first syllable retains the accent it had when the word was Latin. On the other hand, it may be conjectured with some probability, that a fondness for pronouncing like the French has been the occasion of the alteration. As the English ever suppose the French place the accent on the last syllable, in endeavouring to pronounce this word after their manner, the stress must naturally fall on the second and last syllables, as if divided into *a-cá-d-a-mi-a*; and from an imitation of this, it is probable, the present pronunciation of the word was produced. Thus we have a very probable reason why so many of our longer words from the Latin are accented so near the beginning; as, in this mode of pronouncing them, they seem to retain one of the accents of the original. Hence the long train of words, *voluntary*, *comparable*, *disputable*, *admirable*, &c. have the accent on the first syllable, because in pronouncing the words *voluntarius*, *comparabilis*, *disputabilis*, *admirabilis*, &c. we commonly lay a stress upon the first, as well as the third syllable. As to the analogy, as Mr. Sheridan pretends, of pronouncing this word with the accent on the second syllable, because words ending in *my* have the accent on the antepenultimate, nothing can be more ill founded. True it is, that words of this termination never have the accent on the penultimate; but that, for this reason, they must necessarily have the accent on the antepenultimate, I cannot well comprehend. If *pol'samy*, *economy*, *astronomy*, &c. (513) have their accent on the antepenultimate, it arises from the nature of the terminations; which being, as it were, a species, and applicable to a thousand other words, have, like *logy* and *graphy*, the accent always on the preceding syllable; which

nò, mòve, nòr, nòt ; —tùbe, túb, búll ; —óil ; —póund :—thin, this.

seems best to unite the compound into one word: but *academy* being a simple, is subject to no such rule, and seems naturally to incline to a different analogy of pronunciation. Thus Dr. Johnson seems to have decided justly in saying the word *academy* ought to have the accent on the first syllable; though present usage, it must be confessed, seems to lead to the contrary pronunciation.

ACANTHUS, á-kán'thús. s. (470).

The herb bears-foot.

ACAULECTIC, á-kát-á-lék'tík. s. A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

TO ACCED, ák'sède'. v. n. To be added to, to come to.

TO ACCELERATE, ák-sél-lúr-áte. v. a. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion.

ACCELERATION, ák-sél-lúr-á'thún. s. The act of quickening motion; the state of the body accelerated. (555).

TO ACCEND, ák-sénd'. v. a. To kindle, to set on fire.

ACCENSION, ák-sén'shún. s. The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

ACCENT, ák'sént. s. (486). The manner of speaking or pronouncing; the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

TO ACCENT, ák-sént'. v. a. (492).

To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the accents.

ACCENTUAL, ák-sén'thú-ál. a. Relating to accents. (463).

✧ This word is in no English Dictionary I have met with; but, conceiving its formation to be perfectly agreeable to the analogy of English adjectives, and finding it used by several very respectable authors, I have ventured to insert it. Mr. Foster, in his Essay on Accent and Quantity, says, "When a high note succeeds a low one, or rises above the grave tone of voice, the perception of it is sudden and instantaneous, before the continuance of the note is determined one way or the other for long or short. This I more clearly conceive, than I can express. I can however engage to make it perceptible to a common English ear in any Greek word, according to its present accentual mark." And Dr. Galley, in his Dissertation against Greek Accents, makes use of the same word, where he says, "For if *noxi* means, according to Mr. Foster, that oratorical or common discourse differs from music only in the number of sounds, i. e. that the former has only four

"or five notes, but that the latter has many more, then the *accentual* pronunciation of a Greek sentence will not differ from the singing of the same sentence, when set to four or five corresponding notes in music, i. e. it will in both cases be a song."

TO ACCENTUATE, ák-sén'thú-áte. v. a. (461). To place the accent properly.

ACCENTUATION, ák-sén'thú-á'thún. s. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation, or writing.

TO ACCEPT, ák-sépt'. v. a. To take with pleasure, to receive kindly.

ACCEPTABILITY, ák-sép-tá-bl'l'è-tè. s. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLE, ák'sép-tá-bl. a. Grateful; pleasing.

✧ Within these twenty years this word has shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. There are now few polite speakers who do not pronounce it *acceptable*; and it is much to be regretted that this pronunciation is become so general; for where consonants of so different an organ as *p* and *t* are near the end of a word, the word is pronounced with much more difficulty when the accent is removed higher than when it is arrested by these letters; for, in this case, the force which accompanies the accent facilitates the organs in their transition from the formation of the one letter to the other. As nature, therefore directs us to place the accent upon these consonants in all words ending in *active*, *relative*, *passive*, *active*, and *active*; *admissible*, *admissible*, *admissible*, and *admissible*; so we ought to listen to the same voice in pronouncing *acceptable*, *susceptible*, *corruptible*, with the accent on the second syllable.—See *Commendable*.

ACCEPTABLENESS, ák'sép-tá-bl-néfs. s. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY, ák'sép-tá-blé. ad. In an acceptable manner.

ACCEPTANCE, ák-sép'tánsé. s. Reception with approbation.

ACCEPTATION, ák-sép-tá'shún. s. Reception, whether good or bad; the meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, ák-sép'túr. s. (98). The person that accepts.

ACCESSION, ák-sép'shún. s. The received sense of a word; the meaning.

ACCESS, ák'séfs'. s. The way by which any thing may be approached; the means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men; increase, enlargement, addition; the returns or fits of a distemper.

✧ This word is sometimes heard with the accent on the first syllable.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

"Hail, water-gruel, healing power,

"Of easy access to the poor!"

But this pronunciation ought to be avoided as contrary to analogy, and the general usage of the language, as may be seen in Johnson under the word.

ACCESSARINESS, âk'sès-sà'rè-nés. s.

The state of being accessary.

ACCESSARY, âk'sès-fà-rè. s. He that, not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it.

ACCESSARY, âk'sès-fà-rè. a. Joined to, additional, helping forward.

ACCESSIBLE, âk'sès'è-bl. a. That which may be approached.

ACCESSION, âk'sèh'ùn. s. Increase by something added; the act of coming to, or joining one's self to, as, accession to a confederacy; the act of arriving at, as, the king's accession to the throne.

ACCESSORILY, âk'sès-sò-rè-lè. ad. In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY, âk'sès-sò-rè. a. (557). Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

ACCIDENCE, âk'sè-dénse. s. The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

ACCIDENT, âk'sè-dènt. s. The property or quality of any being which may be separated from it, at least in thought; in grammar, the property of a word; that which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.

ACCIDENTAL, âk'sè-dèn'tâl. s. A property non essential.

ACCIDENTAL, âk'sè-dèn'tâl. a. Having the quality of an accident, non-essential; casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTALLY, âk-sè-dèn'tâl-lè. ad. Casually, fortuitously.

ACCIDENTALNESS, âk'sè-dèn'tâl-nés. s.

The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT, âk-síp'pè-ènt. s. A receiver.

TO ACCITE, âk-síte'. v. a. To call; to summon.

ACCLAIM, âk-klâme'. s. A shout of praise; acclamation.

ACCLAMATION, âk-klâ-mà'hùn. s. Shouts of applause.

ACCLIVITY, âk-kliv'vè-tè. a. (511).

The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as the ascent of an hill is the acclivity, the descent is the declivity.

ACCLIVOUS, âk-kliv'vùs. a. (503, b.)

Rising with a slope.

TO ACCLOY, âk-klòé'. v. a. (329).

To fill up, in an ill sense; to fill to satiety.

TO ACCOIL, âk-kòil'. v. n. (229). To

croud, to keep a coil about, to bustle, to be in a hurry.

ACCOLLENT, âk-kò-lènt. s. (544). A borderer.

ACCOMMODABLE, âk-kòm'mò-dà-bl. a.

That which may be fitted.

TO ACCOMMODATE, âk-kòm'mò-dàte.

v. a. (91). To supply with conveniences of any kind.

ACCOMMODATE, âk-kòm'mò-dàte. a.

Suitable, fit. (91).

ACCOMMODATELY, âk-kòm'mò-dàte-

lè. ad. (91). Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODATION, âk-kòm-mò-dà'-

shùn. s. Provision of conveniences; in the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment; composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

ACCOMPANABLE, âk-kùm'pá-nà-bl. a.

Sociable.

ACCOMPANIER, âk-kùm'pá-nè-ùr. s.

The person that makes part of the company; companion.

TO ACCOMPANY, âk-kùm'pá-nè. v. a.

To be with another as a companion; to join with. (165).

ACCOMPLICE, âk-kòm'plis. s. (142).

An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense; a partner, or co-operator.

TO ACCOMPLISH, âk-kòm'plish. v. a.

To complete, to execute fully, as, to accomplish a design; to fulfil, as a prophecy; to adorn, or furnish either mind or body.

ACCOMPLISHED, âk-kòm'plish-éd. p. a.

Complete in some qualification; elegant, finished in respect of embellishments.

ACCOMPLISHER, âk-kòm'plish-ùr. s.

The person that accomplishes.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, âk-kòm'plish-mènt.

s. Completion, full performance, perfection; completion, as of a prophecy; embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

ACCOMPT, âk-kòunt'. s. (407). An

account, a reckoning.

ACCOMPTANT, âk-kòunt'tánt. s. A

reckoner, computer, (412).

TO ACCORD, âk-kòrd'. v. a. To make

agree, to adjust one thing to another.

TO ACCORD, âk-kòrd'. v. n. To agree,

to suit one with another.

ACCORD, âk-kòrd'. s. A compact, an

agreement; concurrence, union of mind; harmony, symmetry.

no, move, nor, not;—tùbe, túb, bôll;—ôil;—pôund;—zên, this.

ACCORDANCE, âk-kôr'dânse. s. Agreement with a person; conformity to something.

ACCORDANT, âk-kôr'dânt. a. Willing, in good humour.

ACCORDING, âk-kôr'ding. p. In a manner suitable to, agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to.

ACCORDINGLY, âk-kôr'ding-lê. ad. Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

TO ACCOST, âk-kôst'. v. a. To speak to first, to address, to salute.

ACCOMSTABLE, âk-kôs'tâ-bl. a. (405). Easy of access, familiar.

ACCOUNT, âk-kôunt'. s. (407). A computation of debts or expenses; the state or result of a computation; value or estimation; a narrative, relation; the relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority; explanation, assignment of causes.

TO ACCOUNT, âk-kôunt'. v. a. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion; to reckon, to compute; to give an account, to assign the causes; to make up the reckoning, to answer for practice; to hold in esteem.

ACCOUNTABLE, âk-kôunt'tâ-bl. a. Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for.

ACCOUNTANT, âk-kôunt'tânt. a. Accountable to; responsible for.

ACCOUNTANT, âk-kôunt'tânt. s. A computer, a man skilled or employed in accounts.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, âk-kôunt'bôok. s. A book containing accounts.

TO ACCOUPLE, âk-kúp'pl. v. a. To join, to link together. (314)

TO ACCOURT, âk-kôrt'. v. a. (318). To entertain with courtesy, or courtesy.

TO ACCOUTRE, âk-kôut'r. v. a. To dress, to equip. (315).

ACCOUTREMENT, âk-kôut'r-mênt. s. Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments.

ACCRETION, âk-kre'shôn. s. The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

ACCRETIVE, âk-kre'tiv. a. (158). Growing, that which by growth is added.

TO ACCRUE, âk-kroût'. v. a. To draw to one as with a hook. (395).

TO ACCRUE, âk-kroût'. v. n. (339). To accede to, to be added to; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; in a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise, as profits.

ACCUSATION, âk-kú-bâ'shôn. s. The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

TO ACCUMB, âk-kûmb'. v. a. (347). To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.

TO ACCUMULATE, âk-kú'mú-lâte. v. a. To pile up, to heap together. (91).

ACCUMULATION, âk-kú'mú-lâ'shôn. s. The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.

ACCUMULATIVE, âk-kú'mú-lâ-tiv. a. That which accumulates; that which is accumulated. (157).

ACCUMULATOR, âk-kú'mú-lâ-tûr. s. He that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together. (321).

ACCURACY, âk-kú-râ-sê. s. Exactness, nicety.

ACCURATE, âk-kú-râte. a. (91). Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance; exact, without defect or failure.

ACCURATELY, âk-kú-râte-lê. ad. Exactly, without error, nicely.

ACCURATENESS, âk-kú-râte-nêss. s. Exactness, nicety.

TO ACCURSE, âk-kûr'sê. v. a. To doom to misery.

ACCURSED, âk-kûr'sêd. part. a. (362). That which is cursed or doomed to misery; execrable, hateful, detestable.

ACCUSABLE, âk-kú-zâ-bl. a. (405). That which may be censured; blameable; culpable.

ACCUSATION, âk-kú-zâ'shôn. s. The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one.

ACCUSATIVE, âk-kú-zâ-tiv. a. A term of grammar, the fourth case of a noun.

ACCUSATORY, âk-kú-zâ-tô-rê. a. That which produceth or containeth an accusation. (512).

TO ACCUSE, âk-kúze'. v. a. To charge with a crime; to blame or censure.

ACCUSER, âk-kú-zûr. s. (98). He that brings a charge against another.

TO ACCUSTOM, âk-kús'tûm. v. a. To habituate, to inure.

ACCUSTOMABLE, âk-kús'tûm-mâ-bl. a. Done by long custom or habit.

ACCUSTOMABLY, âk-kús'tûm-mâ-blê. ad. According to custom.

ACCUSTOMANCE, âk-kús'tûm-mânse. s. Custom, habit, use.

ACCUSTOMARILY, âk-kús'tûm-mâ-rê-lê. ad. In a customary manner.

ACCUSTOMARY, âk-kús'tûm-mâ-rê. a. Usual, practised. (512).

ACCUSTOMED, âk-kús'tûm-êd. a. According to custom, frequent, usual. (362).

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mè, mèt ;—pine, pin ;—

ACE, âc. s. An unit, a single point on cards or dice ; a small quantity.

ACERBILY, â-êr'hé-té. s. (511). A rough sour taste ; applied to men, sharpness of temper.

TO ACERVATE, â-fér'vâte. v. a. (91). To heap up.

ACERVATION, â-fér-vâ'shùn. s. (527). Heaping together.

ACESCENT, â-fés'sént. a. That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

ACETSE, âs-ê-tôlé'. a. (427). That which has in it acids.

ACETOSITY, âs-ê-tôs'è-té. s. (511). The state of being acetose.

ACETOUS, â-fé'tûs. a. (314). Sour.

ACHE, âke. s. (355). A continued pain.

TO ACHE, âke. v. n. To be in pain.

TO ACHIEVE, ât-tshêv'. v. a. To perform, to finish. (257).

AN ACHIEVER, ât-tshêv'vûr. s. He that performs what he endeavours.

AN ACHIEVEMENT, ât-tshêv'mént. s. The performance of an action ; the escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.

ACHOR, â'kôr. s. (166). A species of the herpes.

ACID, âs'sld. a. Sour, sharp.

ACIDITY, â-sld'dé-té. s. (511). Sharpness, sourness.

ACIDNESS, âs'sld-néfs. s. The quality of being acid.

ACIDULÆ, â-sld'dû-lé. s. (199). Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles.

TO ACIDULATE, â-sld'dû-lâte. v. a. To tinge with acids in a slight degree. (91).

TO ACKNOWLEDGE, âk-nôl'lédj. v. a. To own the knowledge of, to own any thing or person in a particular character ; to confess, as, a fault ; to own, as, a benefit. (328).

ACKNOWLEDGING, âk-nôl'lédj-ing. a. Grateful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, âk-nôl'lédjement. s. (228). See **KNOWLEDGE**. Concession of the truth of any position ; confession of a fault ; confession of a benefit received.

ACME, âk'mé. s. The height of any thing ; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper.

ACOLOTHIST, â-kôl'lô-thist. s. One of the lowest order in the Roman church.

ACOLYTE, âk'ô-lte. s. (544). The same as Acolothist.

ACONITE, âk'kô-nite. s. (155). The herb wolfs-bane. In poetical language, poison in general.

ACORN, â'kôr. s. The seed or fruit borne by the oak.

ACOUSTICKS, â-kôl'stiks. s. (313). The doctrine or theory of sounds ; medicines to help the hearing.

TO ACQUAINT, âk-kwânt'. v. a. To make familiar with ; to inform. (102).

ACQUAINTANCE, âk-kwân'tânse. s. The state of being acquainted with, familiarity, knowledge ; familiar knowledge ; a slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship ; the person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship.

ACQUAINTED, âk-kwân'téd. a. Familiar, well-known.

ACQUEST, âk-kwêst'. s. Acquisition ; the thing gained.

TO ACQUIESCE, âk-kwé-êfs'. v. n. To rest in, or remain satisfied.

ACQUIESCENCE, âk-kwé-êfs'ênse. s. A silent appearance of content ; satisfaction, rest, content ; submission.

ACQUIRABLE, âk-kwî'râ-bl. a. Attainable. (405).

TO ACQUIRE, âk-kwîrê'. v. a. To gain by one's labour or power.

ACQUIRED, âk-kwî'réd. particip. a. Gained by one's self. (362).

AN ACQUIRER, âk-kwî'rûr. s. (98). The person that acquires ; a gainer.

AN ACQUIREMENT, âk-kwîrê'mént. s. That which is acquired, gain, attainment.

ACQUISITION, âk-kwé-zîsh'shùn. s. The act of acquiring ; the thing gained, acquirement.

ACQUISITIVE, âk-kwîz'zé-tlv. a. That which is acquired. (157).

ACQUIST, âk-kwîst'. s. Acquirement, attainment.

TO ACQUIT, âk-kwît'. v. a. (415). To set free ; to clear from a charge of guilt, to absolve ; to clear from any obligation ; the man hath acquitted himself well, he discharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT, âk-kwît'mént. s. The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

ACQUITTAL, âk-kwît'fâl. s. (157). Is a deliverance from an offence.

TO ACQUITTANCE, âk-kwît'tânse. v. n. To procure an acquittance, to acquit.

ACQUITTANCE, âk-kwît'tânse. s. The act of discharging from a debt ; a writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

—*do*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*; —*tûbe*, *tûb*, *bûll*; —*ôll*; —*pôund*; —*ôlin*, *Yuis*.

ACRE, â'kûr s. (98) (416). A quantity of land, containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.

ACRID, âk'krid. a. Of a hot biting taste.

ACRIMONIOUS, âk-kre-mô'né-ûs. a. Sharp, corrosive. (314).

ACRIMONY, âk'kre-mô-né. s. (557). Sharpness, corrosiveness; sharpness of temper, severity. See DOMESTIC.

ACRITUDE, âk'kre-tûde. s. An acrid taste, a biting heat on the palate.

ACROMATICAL, âk'krô-â-mât'té-kâl. s. (509). Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACROSTICH, âk'krô-îpîre. s. (151). A flower or sprout from the end of seeds.

ACROSTIC, âk'krô-îpî-réd. part. a. Having sprouts. (361).

ACROSS, â-krô's. ad. Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

AN ACROSTIC, â-krô's'tik. s. A poem, in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

TO ACT, âkt. v. n. To be in action, out to rest.

TO ACT, âkt. v. a. To perform a borrowed character, as a stage player; to produce effects in some passive subject.

ACT, âkt. s. Something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill; a part of a play during which the action proceeds without interruption; a decree of parliament.

ACTION, âk'shûn. s. (290). The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest; an act or thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the series of events represented in a fable; personification, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a term in law.

ACTIONABLE, âk'shûn-â-bl. a. That which admits an action in law, punishable. (303).

ACTION-TAKING, âk'shûn-tâ'king. a. Litigious.

ACTIVE, âktiv. a. (151). That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, opposed to passive; busy, engaging in action, opposed to idle or sedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which signifies action, as, I teach.

ACTIVELY, âktiv-lé. ad. Busily, nimbly.

ACTIVENESS, âktiv-né's. s. Quickness; nimbleness.

ACTIVITY, âk-tiv'é-té. s. (515). The quality of being active.

ACTOR, âk'tôr. s. (93) (418). He that acts, or performs any thing; he that personates a character, a stage player.

ACTRESS, âk'trés. s. She that performs any thing; a woman that plays on the stage.

ACTUAL, âk'tshû-âl. a. (461). Really in act, not merely potential; in act, not purely in speculation.

ACTUALITY, âk'tshû-âl-lé-té. s. The state of being actual.

ACTUALLY, âk'tshû-âl-lé. ad. In act, in effect, really.

ACTUALNESS, âk'tshû-âl-né's. s. The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, âk'tshû â-ré. s. The register or officer who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court.

TO ACTUATE, âk'tshû-âte. v. a. To put into action.

TO ACUATE, âk'û-âte. v. a. (91). To sharpen.

ACULEATE, â-kû'lé-âte. a. (91). Prickly, that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACUMEN, â-kû'mén. s. 503. h. A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

ACUMINATED, â-kû'mé-nâ-téd. p. a. Ending in a point, sharp-pointed.

ACUTE, â-kû'té. a. Sharp, opposed to blunt; ingenious, opposed to stupid; acute disease, any disease which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; acute accent, that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACUTELY, â-kû'té-lé. ad. After an acute manner, sharply.

ACUTENESS, â-kû'té-né's. s. Sharpness, force of intellects; violence and speedy crisis of a malady; sharpness of sound.

ADACTED, â-dâk'téd. part. a. Driven by force.

ADAGE, âd'âjé. s. (90). A maxim, a proverb.

ADAGIO, â-dâ-jé-ô. s. A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

ADAMANT, âd'â-mânt. s. A stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond; the load-stone.

ADAMANTEAN, âd-â-mân'té'ân. a. Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, âd-â-mân'tin. a. Made of adamant, having the qualities of adamant, as hardness, indissolubility.

Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mèr;—pîne, pln;—

Perry, uniformly pronounce the last syllable of this word as it is here marked, and W. Johnston only so as to rhyme with *line*. (140).

ADAM'S APPLE, âd'âmz-âp'pl. s. A prominent part of the throat.

TO ADAPT, â-dâpt'. v. a. To fit, to suit, to proportion.

ADAPTATION, âd-âp-tâ'shûn. s. The act of fitting one thing to another, the fitness of one thing to another. (527).

ADAPTION, â-dâp'shûn. s. The act of fitting.

TO ADD, âd. v. a. To join something to that which was before.

TO ADDICIMATE, âd-dês'sê-mâte. v. a. To take or ascertain tithes. (91).

TO ADDREEM, âd-dêem'. v. a. To esteem, to account.

ADDER, âd'dûr. s. (98) (418). A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile.

ADDER'S-GRASS, âd'dûrz-grâs. s. A plant.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, âd'dûrz-tûng. s. An herb.

ADDER'S-WORT, âd'dûrz-wûrt. s. An herb.

ADDIBLE, âd'dè-bl. a. (405). Possible to be added.

ADDIBILITY, âd-dè-bil'tè-tè. s. The possibility of being added. (511).

ADDICE, âd'dis. s. (142). A kind of *ax*, corruptly pronounced *addz*.

TO ADDICT, âd-dikt'. v. a. To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly taken in a bad sense, as, he addicted himself to vice.

ADDICTEDNESS, âd-dik'tèd-nêfs. s. The state of being addicted.

ADDICTION, âd-dik'shûn. s. The act of devoting; the state of being devoted.

AN ADDITAMENT, âd-dit'â-mênt. s. Addition, the thing added.

ADDITION, âd-dish'shûn. s. (459). The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added; in arithmetic, addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total.

ADDITIONAL, âd-dish'shûn-âl. a. That which is added.

ADDITIONARY, âd'dè-tò-rè. a. (512). That which has the power of adding.

ADDLE, âd'dl. a. (405). Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

ADDLE-PATED, âd'dl-pâ-tèd. a. Having barren brains.

TO ADDRESS, âd-drêfs'. v. a. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; to apply to another by words.

ADDRESS, âd-drêfs'. s. Verbal application to any one; courtship; manner of addressing another, as, a man of pleasing address; skill, dexterity; manner of directing a letter.

ADDRESSER, âd-drêfs'sûr. s. (98). The person that addresses.

TO ADDUCE, âd-dûse'. To bring something forward in addition to something already produced.

♣ This word, though constantly arising in conversation, has not yet found its way into any of our Dictionaries. It is, however, legitimately formed; and has a distinct and specific signification, which distinguishes it from *conduce*, *induce*, *produce*, and *reduce*, and has therefore a just title to become a part of the language. The propriety of it is a sufficient authority.

ADDUCENT, âd-dû'sent. a. A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body.

TO ADDULSE, âd-dûlse'. v. a. To sweeten.

ADDENOGRAPHY, âd-dè-nôg'grâ-fè. s. A treatise of the glands. (518).

ADEPTION, â-dêm'shûn. s. (412). Privation.

ADEPT, â-dêpt'. s. He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art.

ADQUATE, âd'è-kwâte. a. (91). Equal to, proportionate.

ADEQUATELY, âd'è-kwâte-lè. ad. In an adequate manner, with exactness of proportion.

ADEQUATENESS, âd'è-kwâte-nêfs. s. The state of being adequate, exactness of proportion.

TO ADHERE, âd-hère'. v. n. To stick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, âd-hè'rênsè. s. The quality of adhering, tenacity; fixedness of mind, attachment, steadiness.

ADHERENCY, âd-hè'rên-sè. s. (182). The same with adherence.

ADHERENT, âd-hè'rênt. a. Sticking to; united with.

ADHERENT. âd-hè'rênt. s. A follower, a partisan.

ADHERER, âd-hè'rûr. s. (98). He that adheres.

ADHESION, âd-hè'zhûn. s. (451). The act or state of sticking to something.

nò, mòve, nòr, nòt ;—tùbe, tùb, bùll ;—òll ;—pòund ;—thin, this.

ADHESIVE, ád-hé'siv. s. (158) (428).
Sticking, tenacious.

TO ADHIBIT, ád-hib'bit. v. a. To apply, to make use of.

ADHISITION, ád-hé-bish'ishún. s. Application, use. (507).

ADJACENCY, ád-já'sén-sé. s. (182).
The state of lying close to another thing.

ADJACENT, ád-já'sént. a. Lying close, bordering upon something.

ADJACENT, ád-já'sént. s. That which lies next another.

ADIAPHOROUS, á-dé-áf'fò-rùs. a. Neutral.

ADIAPHOROUS, á-dé-áf'fò-ré. s. (534).
Neutrality, indifference.

TO ADJECT, ád-jéct'. v. a. To add to, to put to.

ADJECTION, ád-jék'thún. s. The act of adjecting, or adding ; the thing adjected, or added.

ADJECTITIOUS, ád-jék-tish'ús. a. Added, thrown in.

ADJECTIVE, ád-jék-tiv. s. (512). A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being ; as, good, bad.

ADJECTIVELY, ád-jék-tiv-lé. ad. After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU, á-dí'. ad. (284). Farewell.

TO ADJOIN, ád-jóin'. v. a. (299).
To join to, to unite to, to put to.

TO ADJOIN, ád-jóin'. v. n. To be contiguous to.

TO ADJOURN, ád-júrn'. v. a. (314).
To put off to another day, naming the time.

ADJOURNMENT, ád-júrn'mént. s. A putting off till another day.

ADIPICUS, ád-dé-pús. s. (314). Fat.

ADIT, ád'it. s. A passage under ground.

ADITION, ád-ísh'ishún. s. (459). The act of going to another.

TO ADJUDGE, ád-júdjé'. v. a. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties ; to sentence to a punishment ; simply, to judge, to decree.

ADJUDICATION, ád-jú-dé-ká'ishún. s. The act of granting something to a litigant.

TO ADJUDICATE, ád-jú-dé-káte. v. a. To adjudge.

TO ADJUGATE, ád-jú-gáte. v. a. (91).
To yoke to.

ADJUMENT, ád-jú-mént. s. Help.

ADJUNCT, ád-júnt. s. Something adjacent or united to another.

ADJUNCT, ád-júnt. a. Immediately joined.

ADJUNCTION, ád-júnt'ishún. s. The act of adjoining ; the thing adjoined.

ADJUNCTIVE, ád-júnt'iv. s. (158).
He that joins ; that which is joined.

ADJURATION, ád-jú-rá'ishún. s. The act of proposing an oath to another ; the form of oath proposed to another.

TO ADJURE, ád-júre'. v. a. To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form.

TO ADJUST, ád-júst'. v. a. To regulate, to put in order ; to make conformable.

ADJUSTMENT, ád-júst'mént. s. Regulation, the act of putting in method ; the state of being put in method.

ADJUTANT, ád-jú-tánt. s. (503, 4).
A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.

TO ADJUTE, ád-júte'. v. a. To help, to concur.

ADJUTOR, ád-jú-túr. s. (98) (166).
A helper.

ADJUTORY, ád-jú-túr-ré. a. (512).
That which helps. (557).

ADJUVANT, ád-jú-vánt. a. Helpful, useful.

TO ADJUVATE, ád-jú-váte. v. a. To help, to further. (503, 4).

ADMEASUREMENT, ád-mézh'úre-mént, s. The act or practice of measuring according to rule.

ADMENSURATION, ád-mén-shú-rá'ishún. s. (452). The act of measuring to each his part.

ADMINICLE, ád-min'è-kl. s. (405).
Help, support.

ADMINICULAR, ád-mé-nik'ú-lár. a. That which gives help. (418).

TO ADMINISTER, ád-min'nif-túr. v. a. To give, to afford, to supply, to act as the minister or agent in any employment or office ; to perform the office of an administrator. (98).

TO ADMINISTERATE, ád-min'nif-tráte. v. a. (91). The same as administer.

ADMINISTRATION, ád-min'nif-trá'ishún. s. (527). The act of administering or conducting any employment ; the active or executive part of government ; those to whom the care of public affairs is committed.

ADMINISTRATIVE, ád-min'nif-trá-tiv. s. (157). That which administers.

⚡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

ADMINISTRATOR, âd'mîn-nîs-trâ'tûr. s. (98) (527). He that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same; he that officiates in divine rites; he that conducts the government.

ADMINISTRATRIX, âd'mîn-nîs-trâ'trîks. s. (527) She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, âd'mîn-nîs-trâ'tûr-ship. s. The office of administrator.

ADMIRABLE, âd'mê-râ-bl. a. (405). To be admired, of power to excite wonder.

ADMIRABLENESS, âd'mê-râ-bl-nêfs. } s.

ADMIRABILITY, âd'mê-râ-bl'lê-tê. } s. (511) (527). The quality or state of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY, âd'mê-râ-blê. ad. In an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, âd'mê-râl. s. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy; the chief commander of a fleet; the ship which carries the admiral.

ADMIRALSHIP, âd'mê-râl-ship. s. The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY, âd'mê-râl-tê. s. The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

⚡ This word is frequently pronounced as if written *admiralty*, with an *r* in the last syllable; nor is this mispronunciation, however improper, confined to the lowest order of the people. The same may be observed of *Majesty*.

ADMIRATION, âd-mê-râ'shûn. s. Wonder, the act of admiring or wondering.

TO ADMIRE, âd-mîrê'. v. a. To regard with wonder; to regard with love.

ADMIRER, âd-mî'rûr. s. (98). The person that wonders, or regards with admiration; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, âd-mî'rîng-lê. ad. With admiration.

ADMISSIBLE, âd-mîs'fê-bl. a. (405). That which may be admitted.

ADMISSION, âd-mîsh'fûn. s. The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted; admittance, the power of entering; the allowance of an argument.

TO ADMIT, âd-mî't'. v. a. To suffer to enter; to suffer to enter upon an office; to allow an argument or opposition; to allow, or grant in general.

ADMITTABLE, âd-mî't'â-bl. a. Which may be admitted.

ADMITTANCE, âd-mî't'tânse. s. The act of admitting, permission to enter; the power or right of entering; custom; concession of a position.

TO ADMIX, âd-mîks'. v. a. To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION, âd-mîks'thûn. s. The union of one body with another.

ADMIXTURE, âd-mîks'thûre. s. (461). The body mingled with another.

TO ADMONISH, âd-môn'nlsh. v. a. To warn of a fault, to reprove gently.

ADMONISHER, âd-môn'nlsh-ûr. s. The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

ADMONISHMENT, âd-môn'nlsh-mênt. s. Admonition, notice of faults or duties.

ADMONITION, âd-môn'nlsh'ûn. s. The hint of a fault or duty, counsel, gentle reproof.

ADMONITIONER, âd-môn'nlsh'ûn-ûr. s. A general adviser. A ludicrous term.

ADMONITORY, âd-môn'nê-tûr-rê. a. That which admonishes.—See **DOMESTIC**.

TO ADMOVE, âd-môûve'. v. a. To bring one thing to another.

ADMURMURATION, âd-mûr-mê-râ'shûn. s. The act of murmuring to another.

ADO, â-dôû'. s. Trouble, difficulty; bustle, tumult, business; more tumult and show of business than the affair is worth.

ADOLESCENCE, âd-ô-lês'sênsê. } s.

ADOLESCENCY, âd-ô-lês'sên-sê. } s. The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty. (510).

TO ADOPT, â-dôpt'. v. a. To take a son by choice, to make him a son who is not so by birth; to place any person or thing in a nearer relation to something else.

ADOPTEDLY, â-dôp'têd-lê. ad. After the manner of something adopted.

ADOPTER, â-dôp'tûr. s. (98). He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADOPTION, â-dôp'shûn. s. (459). The act of adopting; the state of being adopted.

ADOPTIVE, â-dôp'tiv. a. (157). He that is adopted by another; he that adopts another.

ADORABLE, â-dô'râ-bl. a. (405). That which ought to be adored.

ADORABLENESS, â-dô'râ-bl-nêfs. s. Worthiness of divine honour.

ADORABLY, â-dô'râ-blê. ad. In a manner worthy of adoration.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óil;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

ADORATION, ád-dò-rá'hùn. s. The external homage paid to the divinity; homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

TO ADORE, á-dòrè'. v. a. To worship with external homage.

ADOREN, á-dò'rùr. s. (98). He that adores; a worshipper.

TO ADORN, á-dòrn'. v. a. (167). To dress; to deck the person with ornaments; to set out any place or thing with decorations.

ADORNMENT, á-dòrn'mènt. s. Ornament, embellishment.

ADOWN, á-dòun'. ad. (323). Down, on the ground.

ADOWN, á-dòun'. prep. Down towards the ground.

ADREAD, á-drèd'. ad. (234). In a state of fear.

ADRIFF, á-drift'. ad. Floating at random.

ADROIT, á-dròit'. a. (305). Active, skilful.

ADROITNESS, á-dròit'nèss. s. Dexterity, readiness, activity.

ADRY, á-dri'. ad. Athirst, thirsty.

ADSCITITIOUS, ád-sè-tish'ùs. a. That which is taken in to complete something else. 314).

ADSTRICTION, ád-strík'shùn. s. The act of binding together.

TO ADVANCE, ád-vánse'. v. a. (78).

To bring forward, in the local sense; to raise to preferment, to aggrandize; to improve; to forward, to accelerate; to propose, to offer to the public.

TO ADVANCE, ád-vánse'. v. n. To come forward; to make improvement.

ADVANCE, ád-vánse'. s. (79). The act of coming forward; a tendency to come forward to meet a lover; progression, rise from one point to another; improvement, progress towards perfection.

ADVANCEMENT, ád-vánse'mènt. s. The act of coming forward; the state of being advanced, preferment; improvement.

ADVANCER, ád-ván'sùr. s. (98). A promoter, forwarder.

ADVANTAGE, ád-ván'tádjé. s. (90). Superiority; superiority gained by stratagem; gain, profit; preponderation on one side of the comparison.

TO ADVANTAGE, ád-ván'tádjé. v. a. To benefit; to promote, to bring forward.

ADVANTAGED, ád-ván'tájdé. a. Possessed of advantages. (362.)

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, ád-ván'táje-

gròund. s. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

ADVANTAGEOUS, ád-ván-tá'jùs. a. Profitable, useful, opportune.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, ád-ván-tá'jùf-lé. ad. Conveniently, opportunely, profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, ád-ván-tá'jùf-nèss. s. Profitableness, usefulness, convenience.

TO ADVENE, ád-vèné'. v. n. To accede to something, to be superadded.

ADVENIENT, ád-vè-né-ént. a. Advancing, superadded.

ADVENT, ád'vent. s. The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE, ád-vèn'tín. a. (140.) Adventitious, that which is extrinsically added.

ADVENTITIOUS, ád-vèn-tish'ùs. a. That which advenes, extrinsically added.

ADVENTIVE, ád-vèn'tív. s. (157). The thing or person that comes from without.

ADVENTUAL, ád-vèn'tshù-ál. a. (461). Relating to the season of Advent.

ADVENTURE, ád-vèn'tshùre. s. (461). An accident, a chance, a hazard; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

TO ADVENTURE, ád-vèn'tshùre. v. n. To try the chance, to dare.

ADVENTURER, ád-vèn'tshùr-ùr. s. He that seeks occasions of hazard, he that puts himself in the hands of chance. (98).

ADVENTUROUS, ád-vèn'tshùr-ùs. a. He that is inclined to adventures, daring, courageous; full of hazard, dangerous.

ADVENTUROUSLY, ád-vèn'tshùr-ùs-lé. ad. Boldly, daringly.

ADVENTURESOME, ád-vèn'tshùr-sùm. a. The same with adventurous.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, ád-vèn'tshùr-sùm-nèss. s. (461). The quality of being adventuresome.

ADVERB, ád'verb. s. A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification.

ADVERBIAL, ád-vèr'bè-ál. a. That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; —mê, mêt; —pine, pin; —

ADVERBIALLY, âd-vêr'bê-âl-lê. ad.

In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, âd-vêr'sâ-bl. a. (405).

Contrary to.

ADVERSARY, âd'vêr-sâ-rê. s. (512).

An opponent, antagonist, enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, âd-vêr'sâ-tiv. a. A word which makes some opposition or variety. (512.)

ADVERSE, âd'vêrse. a. Acting with contrary directions; calamitous, afflictive, opposed to prosperous.

ADVERSITY, âd-vêr'sê-tê. s. (511). Affliction, calamity; the cause of our sorrow, misfortune; the state of unhappiness, misery.

ADVERSELY, âd'vêrse-lê. a. Oppositely, unfortunately.

TO ADVERT, âd-vêrt'. v. n. To attend to, to regard, to observe.

ADVERTENCE, âd-vêr'tên-sê. s. Attention to, regard to.

ADVERTENCY, âd-vêr'tên-sê. s. The same with advertence.

TO ADVERTISE, âd-vêr-tize'. v. a. To inform another, to give intelligence; to give notice of any thing in public prints.

ADVERTISE-
MENT, { âd-vêr'tiz-mênt. } s.
 { âd-vêr-tiz'mênt. }
Intelligence, information; notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

♣ As nouns ending in *ment* always follow the accentuation of the verbs from which they are formed, we frequently hear *advertisement* taxed with the grossest irregularity for having the accent on a different syllable from *advertise*. The origin of this irregularity seems to have arisen from a change which has taken place in the pronunciation of the verb since the noun has been formed: *advertise* and *chastise* were, in Shakespeare's time, both accented on the penultimate, and therefore *advertisement* and *chastisement* were formed regularly from them.

"Wherein he did the King his lord *advertisement*." HEN. VIII.

"My grief cries louder than *advertisement*." MUCH ADO, &c.

"Oh, then how quickly should this arm of mine,

"Now pris'n'er to the palfy, *chastise* thee."

"RICHARD II.
"And *chastisement* doth therefore hide its head." JUL. CÆSAR.

But since that time the verbs *advertise* and *chastise* have fallen into an analogy more agreeable to verbs of the same form—for the verbs to *promise*, *practise*, *franchise*, *mortise*, and *diversify*, are the only words where the termina-

tion *ise* has not the accent either primary or secondary; and if an alteration must be made to reconcile the pronunciation of the simple with that of the compound, we should find it much easier to change *advertisement* and *chastisement* into *advertisement* and *chastisement*, than *advertise* and *chastise* into *advertise* and *chastise*; but the irregularity seems too inveterate to admit of any alteration.

ADVERTISER, âd-vêr-ti'zûr. s. (98). He that gives intelligence or information; the paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, âd-vêr-ti'zing. a. Active in giving intelligence, monitory.

TO ADVESPERATE, âd-vês'pê-râte. v. n. To draw towards evening. (91).

ADVICE, âd-vice'. s. (499). Counsel, instruction, notice; intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT, âd-vice'bôte. s. A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISEABLE, âd-vi'zâ-bl. a. (405). Prudent, fit to be advised.

ADVISEABLENESS, âd-vi'zâ-bl-nêfs. s. The quality of being adviseable.

TO ADVISE, âd-vize'. v. a. (437). To counsel; to inform, to make acquainted.

TO ADVISE, âd-vize'. v. n. (499). To consult, as, he advised with his companions; to consider, to deliberate.

ADVISED, âd-vi'zêd. part. a. (362). Acting with deliberation and design, prudent, wise; performed with deliberation, acted with design.

ADVISEDLY, âd-vi'zêd-lê. ad. (364). Deliberately, purposely, by design, prudently.

ADVISEDNESS, âd-vi'zêd-nêfs. s. (365). Deliberation, cool and prudent procedure.

ADVISMENT, âd-vize'mênt. s. Counsel, information; prudence, circumspection.

ADVISER, âd-vi'zûr. s. (98). The person that advises, a counsellor.

ADULATION, âd-jû-lâ-tiûn. s. (294). Flattery, high compliment.

ADULATOR, âd-jû-lâ-tûr. s. (521). A flatterer.

ADULATORY, âd-jû-lâ-tûr-rê. a. Flattering. (512). See DOMESTIC.

ADULT, â-dûlt'. a. Grown up; past the age of infancy.

ADULT, â-dûlt'. s. A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength.

ADULTNESS, â-dûlt'nêfs. s. The state of being adult.

nó, mỏe, nờ, nôt;—tủe, tủb, bủl ;—đil ;—pủnd :—thin, THIS.

- TO ADULTER**, á-dủl'tủr. v. a. (98). (556). To commit adultery with another.
- ADULTERANT**, á-dủl'tủr-ánt. s. The person or thing which adulterates.
- TO ADULTERATE**, á-dủl'tủr-áte. v. a. To commit adultery; to corrupt by some foreign admixture. (91.)
- ADULTERATE**, á-dủl'tủr-áte. a. (91). Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with some foreign admixture.
- ADULTERATENESS**, á-dủl'tủr-áte-nẻs. s. (91) (98) (559). The quality or state of being adulterate.
- ADULTERATION**, á-dủl'tủr-á'ủn. s. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the state of being contaminated.
- ADULTERER**, á-dủl'tủr-ủr. s. (98). The person guilty of adultery.
- ADULTERESS**, á-dủl'tủr-ẻs. s. A woman that commits adultery.
- ADULTERINE**, á-dủl'tủr-inc. s. (149). A child born of an adulteress.
- ADULTEROUS**, á-dủl'tủr-ủs. a. (314). Guilty of adultery.
- ADULTERY**, á-dủl'tủr-ẻ. s. (556). The act of violating the bed of a married person.
- ADUMBRANT**, á-dủm'bránt. a. That which gives a slight resemblance.
- TO ADUMBRATE**, á-dủm'bráte. v. a. To shadow out, to give a slight likeness, to exhibit a faint resemblance. (91).
- ADUMBRATION**, á-dủm-brá'ủn. s. The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation; a faint sketch.
- ADUNATION**, á-dủn-á'ủn. s. The state of being united, union.
- ADUNCITY**, á-dủn'ẻ-tẻ. s. (511). Crookedness, hookedness.
- ADUNQUE**, á-dủn'ẻ. a. (415). Crooked.
- ADVOCACY**, á-d'vỏ-ká-ẻ. s. (546). Vindication, defence, apology.
- ADVOCATE**, á-d'vỏ-káẻ. s. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.
- ADVOCATION**, á-d'vỏ-ká'ủn. s. The office of pleading, plea, apology.
- ADVOLATION**, á-d'vỏ-lá'ủn. s. The act of flying to something.
- ADVOLUTION**, á-d'vỏ-lủ'ủn. s. The act of rolling to something.
- ADVOURY**, á-d'vỏ'ủrẻ. s. (313). Adultery.
- ADVOKER**, á-d'vỏ'ẻẻ. s. He that has the right of advowson.
- ADVOWSON**, á-d'vỏ'ủn. s. (170). A right to present to a benefice.
- TO ADURE**, á-dủrẻ'. v. n. To burn up.
- ADUST**, á-dủt'ẻ. a. Burnt up, scorched; it is generally now applied to the humours of the body.
- ADUSTED**, á-dủt'ẻẻ. a. Burnt, dried with fire.
- ADUSTIBLE**, á-dủs'tẻ-bl. a. (179). That which may be adusted, or burnt up.
- ADUSTION**, á-dủs'tủn. s. (464). The act of burning up, or drying.
- ÆGYPTIACUM**, ẻ-jíp tí'á-củm. (460). s. An ointment consisting of honey, verdigris, and vinegar.
- AERIAL**, á-ẻ-rẻ-á. a. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in situation.
- AERIE**, ẻ-rẻ. s. A nest of hawks and other birds of prey.
- AEROLOGY**, á-ủr-ủl'ỏ-jẻ. s. (556). The doctrine of the air.
- AEROMANCY**, á'ủr-ỏ-mán-ẻ. s. (519). The art of divining by the air.
- AEROMETRY**, á-ủr-ỏm'ẻ-trẻ. (518). s. The art of measuring the air.
- AEROSCOPY**, á-ủr-ủs'ỏ-pẻ. s. (518). The observation of the air.
- ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL**, ẻ'ẻẻ-ỏps-mủn'ủr-rá. s. A medicine so called, from its dark colour, made of quicksilver and sulphur ground together in a marble mortar.
- ÆTITES**, ẻ-tẻ'ẻẻ. s. Eagle-stone.
- AFAR**, á-fá'ẻ. a. At a great distance; to a great distance.
- AFFEARD**, á-ẻẻrẻ'. participial a. Frightened, terrified, afraid.
- AFFER**, á-fủr. s. (98). The south-west wind.
- AFFABILITY**, áf-fá-bl'ẻ-tẻ. s. Easiness of manners; courtesyness, civility, condescension.
- AFFABLE**, áf-fá-bl. a. (405). Easy of manners, courteous, complaisant.
- AFFABLENESS**, áf-fá-bl-ẻẻs. s. Courtesy, affability.
- AFFABLY**, áf-fá-blẻ. ad. Courteously, civilly.
- AFFABROUS**, áf-fá-brủs. a. Skilfully made, complete.
- AFFAIR**, áf-fáẻ'. s. Business, something to be managed or transacted.
- TO AFFEAR**, áf-ẻẻẻ'. v. n. (227). To confirm, to establish.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

AFFECT, âf-fèkt'. s. Affection, passion, sensation.

TO AFFECT, âf-fèkt'. v. a. To act upon, to produce effects in any other thing; to move the passions; to aim at, to aspire to; to be fond of, to be pleased with, to love; to practise the appearance of any thing, with some degree of hypocrisy; to imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

AFFECTATION, âf-fèk-tâ'nhùn. s. The act of making an artificial appearance, awkward imitation.

AFFECTED, âf-fèk'tèd. participial a. Moved, touched with affection; studied with over-much care; in a personal sense, full of affectation, as, an affected lady.

AFFECTADLY, âf-fèk'tèd-lè. ad. In an affected manner, hypocritically.

AFFECTEDNESS, âf-fèk'tèd-nèss. s. The quality of being affected.

AFFECTION, âf-fèk'nhùn. s. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent; passion of any kind; love, kindness, goodwill to some person.

AFFECTIONATE, âf-fèk'nhùn-âte. a. Full of affection, warm, zealous; fond, tender.

AFFECTIONATELY, âf-fèk'nhùn-âte-lè. ad. (91). Fondly, tenderly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, âf-fèk'nhùn-âte-nèss. s. Fondness, tenderness, goodwill.

AFFECTIONED, âf-fèk'nhùnd. a. Affected, conceited; inclined, mentally disposed. (359).

AFFECTUOUSLY, âf-fèk'nhùs-lè. ad. In an affecting manner.

AFFECTIVE, âf-fèk'tiv. a. That which affects, which strongly touches.

AFFECTUOSITY, âf-fèk'thù-òs'sè-tè. s. Passionateness.

AFFECTUOUS, âf-fèk'thù-ùs. a. Full of passion. (464).

TO AFFERE, âf-fèrè'. v. a. A law term, signifying to confirm.

AFFIANCE, âf-fi'ânse. s. A marriage contract; trust in general, confidence; trust in the divine promises and protection.

TO AFFIANCE, âf-fi'ânie. v. a. To betroth, to bind any one by promise to marriage; to give confidence.

AFFIANCER, âf-fi'ân-sûr. s. He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDATION, âf-fè-dâ'nhùn. }

AFFIDATURE, âf-fè-dâ'thùre. } s.
Mutual contract, mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT, âf-fè-dâ'vît. s. A declaration upon oath.

AFFIED, âf-fi'éd. participial a. Joined by contract, affianced. (362).

AFFILIATION, âf-fil-lè-â'nhùn. s. Adoption.

AFFINAGE, âf-fè'nâje. s. (90). The act of refining metals by the cupel.

AFFINED, âf-fi'néd. a. (362). Related to another.

AFFINITY, âf-flin'nè-tè. s. (511). Relation by marriage; relation to, connection with.

TO AFFIRM, âf-fèrm'. v. n. (108). To declare, to assert confidently, opposed to the word deny.

AFFIRM, âf-fèrm'. v. a. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment.

AFFIRMABLE, âf-fèrm'â-bl. a. That which may be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE, âf-fèr'mânse. s. Confirmation, opposed to repeal.

AFFIRMANT, âf-fèr'mânt. s. The person that affirms.

AFFIRMATION, âf-fèr-mâ'nhùn. s. The act of affirming or declaring, opposed to negation; the position affirmed; confirmation, opposed to repeal.

AFFIRMATIVE, âf-fèr'mâ-tiv. (158). a. That which affirms, opposed to negative; that which can or may be affirmed.

AFFIRMATIVELY, âf-fèr'mâ-tiv-lè. ad. On the positive side, not negatively.

AFFIRMER, âf-fèr'mûr. s. (98). The person that affirms.

TO AFFIX, âf-fliks'. v. a. To unite to the end, to subjoin.

AFFIX, âf-fliks. s. (492). A particle united to the end of a word.

AFFIXION, âf-flik'nhùn. s. The act of affixing; the state of being affixed.

AFFLATION, âf-flâ'nhùn. s. Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS, âf-flâ'tûs. s. Communication of the power of prophecy.

TO AFFLICT, âf-flikt'. v. a. To put to pain, to grieve, to torment.

AFFLICTEDNESS, âf-flik'tèd-nèss. s. Sorrowfulness, grief.

AFFLICTER, âf-flik'tûr. s. (98). The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION, âf-flik'nhùn. s. The cause of pain or sorrow, calamity; the state of sorrowfulness, misery.

AFFLICTIVE, âf-flik'tiv. a. (158). Painful, tormenting.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt ;—tùbe, tùb, bùll ;—òil ;—pòund ;—thin, THIS.

AFFLUENCE, áf-flù-énse. s. The act of flowing to any place, concourse: exuberance of riches, plenty.

AFFLUENCY, áf-flù-én-sè. s. The same with affluence.

AFFLUENT, áf-flù-ént. a. Flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy.

AFFLUENTNESS, áf-flù-ént-néss. s. The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX, áf-flùks. s. The act of flowing to some place, affluence; that which flows to any place.

AFFLUXION, áf-flùk'shùn. s. The act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.

TO AFFORD, áf-fórd'. v. a. To yield or produce; to grant, or confer any thing; to be able to sell; to be able to bear expenses.

TO AFFOREST, áf-fór-rést'. v. a. (109). (168). To turn ground into forest.

TO AFFRANCHISE, áf-frán'thíz. v. a. (140). To make free.

TO AFFRAY, áf-frá'. v. a. To fright, to terrify.

AFFRAY, áf-frá'. s. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.

AFFRICTION, áf-frík'shùn. s. The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

TO AFFRIGHT, áf-fríte'. v. a. To assault with fear, to terrify.

AFFRIGHT, áf-fríte'. s. (393). Terror, fear.

AFFRIGHTFUL, áf-fríte'sùl. a. Full of affright or terror, terrible.

AFFRIGHTMENT, áf-fríte'mént. s. The impression of fear, terror; the state of fearfulness.

TO AFFRONT, áf-frúnt'. v. a. (165).

To meet face to face, to encounter; to provoke by an open insult, to offend avowedly.

AFFRONT, áf-frúnt'. s. Insult offered to the face; outrage, act of contempt.

AFFRONTER, áf-frún'túr. s. (98). The person that affronts.

AFFRONTING, áf-frún'ting. part. a. That which has the quality of affronting.

TO AFFUSE, áf-fúze'. v. a. To pour one thing upon another.

AFFUSION, áf-fú'zhùn. s. The act of affusing.

TO AFFY, áf-fi'. v. a. To betroth in order to marriage.

TO AFFY, áf-fi'. v. n. To put confidence in, to put trust in.

A FIELD, á-féeld'. ad. (275). To the field.

A FLAT, á-flát'. ad. Level with the ground.

A FLOAT, á-flòte'. ad. (295). Floating.

A FOOT, á-fút'. ad. (307). On foot, not on horseback; in action, as, a design is afoot.

AFORE, á-fòre'. prep. Before, nearer in place to any thing; sooner in time.

AFORE, á-fòre'. ad. In time foregone or past; first in the way; in front, in the fore part.

AFOREGOING, á-fòre'gò-ing. part. a. Going before.

AFOREHAND, á-fòre'hánd. ad. By a previous provision; provided, prepared; previously fitted.

AFOREMENTIONED, á-fòre'mén'shùnd. a. (362). Mentioned before.

AFORENAMED, á-fòre'ná'méd. a. Named before. (362).

AFORESAID, á-fòre'sáde. a. Said before.

AFORETIME, á-fòre'time. ad. In time past.

A FRAID, á-fráde'. participial a. Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.

A FRESH, á-frésh'. ad. Anew, again.

A FRONT, á-frúnt'. ad. (165). In front, in direct opposition.

AFTER, áf'túr. prep. (98). Following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posterior in time; according to; in imitation of.

AFTER, áf'túr. ad. In succeeding time; following another.

AFTERAGES, áf'túr-á'jéz. s. Succeeding times, posterity.

AFTERALL, áf'túr-áll'. ad. At last, in fine, in conclusion.

AFTERBIRTH, áf'túr-bérth. s. The secundine.

AFTERCLAP, áf'túr-kláp. s. Unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

AFTERCOST, áf'túr-kóft. s. The expense incurred after the original plan is executed.

AFTERCROP, áf'túr-króp. s. Second harvest.

AFTERGAME, áf'túr-gáme. s. Methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

AFTERMATH, áf'túr-másh. s. Second crop of grass mown in autumn.

AFTERNOON, áf'túr-nòón'. s. The time from the meridian to the evening.

AFTERPAINS, áf'túr-páneiz. s. Pains after birth.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

AFTERTASTE, âf-tûr-tâste. s. Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

AFTERTHOUGHT, âf-tûr-thâwt. s. Reflections after the act, expedients formed too late.

AFTERTIMES, âf-tûr-timez. s. Succeeding times.

AFTERWARD, âf-tûr-wârd. ad. (88). In succeeding time.

AFTERWIT, âf-tûr-wit. s. Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past.

AGAIN, â-gên'. ad. (206). A second time, once more; back, in restitution; besides, in any other time or place; twice as much, marking the same quantity once repeated; again and again, with frequent repetition.

☞ We find this word written according to the general pronunciation in the Duke of Buckingham's verses to Mr. Pope:

"I little thought of launching forth again,
"Amidst advent'rous rovers of the pen."

AGAINST, â-gênst'. prep. (206). Contrary, opposite, in general; with contrary motion or tendency, used of material action; opposite to, in place; in expectation of.

AGAPE, â-gâpe'. ad. (75.) Staring with eagerness.—See GAPE.

AGARICK, âg'-â-rik. s. A drug of use in physic, and the dying trade.

AGAST, â-gâst'. a. Amazed.

AGATE, âg'-ât. s. (91). A precious stone of the lowest class.

AGATY, âg'-â-té. a. Partaking of the nature of agate.

TO AGAZE, â-gâze'. v. a. To strike with amazement.

AGE, âje. s. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part of its duration; a succession or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, as, the age of heroes; the space of a hundred years; the latter part of life, old age; in law, in a man the age of twenty-one years is the full age, a woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands.

AGED, â-jéd. a. (363). Old, stricken in years.

AGEDLY, â-jéd-lé. ad. After the manner of an aged person.

AGEN, â-gên'. ad. (206). Again, in return.

AGENCY, â-jên-sè. s. The quality of acting, the state of being in action; business performed by an agent.

AGENT, â-jént. a. Acting upon, active.

AGENT, â-jént. s. A substitute, a de-

puty, a factor; that which has the power of operating.

AGGENERATION, âd-jên-nûr-â/shûn. s. The state of growing to another body.

TO AGGERATE, âd-jûr-âte. v. a. To heap up.—See EXAGGERATE.

TO AGGLOMERATE, âg-glôm'mûr-âte. v. a. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLUTINANTS, âg-glû'tè-nânts. s. Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

TO AGGLUTINATE, âg-glû'tè-nâte. v. n. To unite one part to another.

AGGLUTINATION, âg-glû'tè-nâ/shûn. s. Union, cohesion.

AGGLUTINATIVE, âg-glû'tè-nâ-tiv. a. That which has the power of procuring agglutination. (512).

TO AGGRANDIZE, âg-grân-dize. v. a. (159). To make great, to enlarge, to exalt.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, âg-grân-dize-mént. s. See ACADEMY. The state of being aggrandized.

AGGRANDIZER, âg-grân-dize-ûr. s. The person that makes another great.

TO AGGRAVATE, âg-grâ-vâte. v. a. (91). To make heavy, in a metaphorical sense, as, to aggravate an accusation; to make any thing worse.

AGGRAVATION, âg-grâ-vâ/shûn. s. The act of aggravating; the circumstances which heighten guilt or calamity.

AGGREGATE, âg-grè-gâte. a. (91). Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass.

AGGREGATE, âg-grè-gâte. s. The result of the conjunction of many particulars.

TO AGGREGATE, âg-grè-gâte. v. a. To collect together, to heap many particulars into one mass.

AGGREGATION, âg-grè-gâ/shûn. s. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole; the whole composed by the collection of many particulars; state of being collected.

TO AGGRESS, âg-grèss'. v. n. To commit the first act of violence.

AGGRESSION, âg-grèsh'ûn. s. Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

AGGRESSOR, âg-grès'sûr. s. (98). The assaulter or invader, opposed to the defendant. (418).

AGGRIEVANCE, âg-grè-vânsè. s. Injury, wrong.

TO AGGRIEVE, âg-grève'. v. a. To give sorrow, to vex; to impose, to hurt in one's right. (275).

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —òll; —pòund: —bin, THIS.

To AGGROUPE, ág-gròóp'. v. a. To bring together into one figure.

AGHAST, á-gášt'. a. Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre.

AGILE, á-jíl'. a. (140). Nimble, ready, active.

AGILENESS, á-jíl-néss. s. Nimbleness, quickness, activity.

AGILITY, á-jíl'é-té. s. (511). Nimbleness, quickness, activity.

To AGIST, á-jíst'. v. a. To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money.

AGISTMENT, á-jíst'mént. s. Composition, or mean rate.

AGITABLE, á-j'é-tá-bl. s. That which may be put in motion.

To AGITATE, á-j'é-táte. v. a. (91). To put in motion; to agitate, to move; to affect with perturbation; to bandy, to discuss, to controvert.

AGITATION, á-j'é-tá'shún. s. The act of moving any thing; the state of being moved; discussion, controversial examination; perturbation, disturbance of the thoughts; deliberation, the state of being consulted upon.

AGITATOR, á-j'é-tá-túr. s. (521). He who manages affairs.

AGLET, ág'lét. s. A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers.

AGNINAL, ág'mé-nál. a. Belonging to a troop.

AGNAIL, ág'nále. s. A whitlow.

AGNATION, ág-ná'shún. s. Descent from the same father, in a direct male line.

AGNITION, ág-núh'ún. s. Acknowledgement.

To AGNIZE, ág-nize'. v. a. To acknowledge; to own.

AGNOMINATION, ág-nóm-mé-ná'shún. s. Allusion of one word to another.

AGNUS CASTUS, ág'nús-cás'tús. s. The chaste tree.

AGO, á-gó'. ad. Past; as, long ago; that is, long time has passed since.

AGOG, á-góg'. ad. In a state of desire.

AGOING, á-gó'ing. a. (410). In action.

AGONE, á-gón'. ad. Ago, past.

AGONISM, ág'ò-nizm. s. (548). Contention for a prize.

AGONISTES, ág'ò-nis'téz. s. A prize-fighter, one that contends at a public solemnity for a prize.

To AGONIZE, ág'ò-nize. v. n. To be in excessive pain.

AGONY, ág'ò-né. s. (548). The pangs of death; any violent pain of body or mind.

AGOOD, á-gúd'. ad. In earnest.

To AGRADE, á-gráde'. v. a. To grant favours to.

AGRARIAN, á-grá-ré-án. a. Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGRADE, á-gréze'. a. To dawb, to grease.

To AGREE, á-grée'. v. n. To be in concord; to yield to; to settle terms by stipulation; to settle a price between buyer and seller; to be of the same mind or opinion; to suit with.

AGREEABLE, á-grée'á-bl. a. Suitable to, consistent with; pleasing.

AGREEABLENESS, á-grée'á-bl-néss. s. Consistency with, suitability to; the quality of pleasing.

AGREEABLY, á-grée'á-blé. ad. Consistently with, in a manner suitable to.

AGREED, á-gréed'. participial a. Settled by consent.

AGREEINGNESS, á-grée'ing-néss. s. Consistence, suitability.

AGREEMENT, á-grée'mént. s. Concord; resemblance of one thing to another; compact, bargain.

AGRICULTURE, ág'rè-cúl-tchùre. s. (462). Tillage, husbandry.

AGRIMONY, ág'rè-mún-né. s. (557). The name of a plant.

AGROUND, á-gròund'. ad. (313). Stranded, hindered by the ground from passing further; hindered in the progress of affairs.

AGUE, á-gùe. s. (335). An intermittent fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot.

AGUED, á-gù-éd. a. (362) (359). Struck with the ague, shivering.

AGUE-FIT, á-gùe-flit. s. The paroxysm of the ague.

AGUE-TREE, á-gùe-trée. s. Sassafras.

AGUISH, á-gù-ish. a. Having the qualities of an ague.

AGUISHNESS, á-gù-ish-néss. s. The quality of resembling an ague.

AH, á. interjection. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure; most frequently, compassion and complaint.

AHA', AHA', á-há'. interjection. A word intimating triumph and contempt.

AHEAD, á-héd'. ad. Further onward than another.

AHIGHT, á-híte'. ad. Aloft, on high.

⌚ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

o **AID**, âde. v. a. (202). To help, to support, to succour.

IN, âde. s. Help, support ; in law, a subsidy.

IDANCE, âde'ânse. s. Help, support.

IDANT, âde'ânt. a. Helping, helpful.

IDER, âde'ûr. s. A helper, an ally.

IDLESS, âde'lêfs. a. Helpless, unsupported.

o **AIL**, âle. v. a. To pain, to trouble, to give pain ; to affect in any manner.

IL, âle. s. (202) A disease.

ILMENT, âle'mént. s. Pain, disease.

ILING, âle'ing. participial a. Sickly.

o **AIM**, âme. v. a. (202). To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon ; to point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing, to endeavour to reach or obtain ; to guess.

IM, âme. s. The direction of a missile weapon ; the point to which the thing thrown is directed ; an intention, a design ; the object of a design ; conjecture, guess.

IR, âre. s. (202). The element encompassing the earth ; a gentle gale ; music, whether light or serious ; the mein, or manner, of the person ; an affected or laboured manner of gesture ; appearance.

o **AIR**, âre. v. a. To expose to the air ; to take the air ; to warm by the fire.

IRBLADDER, âre'blâd-dûr. s. A bladder filled with air.

IRBUILT, âre'bilt. a. Built in the air.

IR-DRAWN, âre'drâwn. a. Painted in air.

IRER, âre'ûr. s. (98). He that exposes to the air.

IRHOLE, âre'hôle. s. A hole to admit air.

IRINESS, âre'é-nêfs. s. Exposure to the air ; lightness, gaiety, levity.

IRING, âre'ing. s. (410). A short jaunt.

IRLESS, âre'lêfs. a. Without communication with the free air.

IRLING, âre'ling. s. (410). A young gay person.

IRPUMP, âre'pûmp. s. A machine by means of which the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.

IRSHAFT, âre'shâft. s. A passage for the air into mines.

IRV, âre'é. a. Composed of air ; relating to the air ; high in air ; light as air, unsubstantial ; without reality, vain, trifling ;

gay, sprightly, full of mirth, lively, light of heart.

AISLE, ile. s. (207). The walk in a church.

AIT, âte. s. (202). A small island in a river.

To **AKK**, âke. v. n. (355). To feel a lasting pain.

AKIN, â-kin'. a. Related to, allied to by blood.

ALABASTER, âl'â-bâf-tûr. s. (98). A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds.

ALABASTER, âl'â-bâf-tûr. a. (418). Made of alabaster.

ALACK, â-lâk'. interjection. Alas, an expression of sorrow.

ALACKADAY, â-lâk'â-dâ'. interject. A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY, â-lâk'rê-ûs-lê. ad. Cheerfully, without dejection.

ALACRITY, â-lâk'krê-tê. s. (511). Cheerfulness, sprightliness, gaiety.

ALAMODE, âl'â-môde'. ad. According to the fashion.

ALAND, â-lând'. ad. At land, landed.

ALARM, â-lârm'. s. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms ; notice of any danger approaching ; a species of clock ; any tumult or disturbance.

To **ALARM**, â-lârm'. v. a. To call to arms ; to surprise with the apprehension of any danger ; to disturb.

ALARMBELL, â-lârm'bêll. s. The bell that is rung to give the alarm.

ALARMING, â-lârm'ing. particip. a. Terrifying, awakening, surprising.

ALARMPOST, â-lârm'pôst. s. The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.

ALAS, â-lâfs'. interjection. A word expressing lamentation ; a word of pity.

ALATE, â-lâte'. ad. Lately.

ALB, âlb. s. A surplice.

ALBEIT, âl-bê't. ad. (84). Although, notwithstanding.

ALBUGINEOUS, âl-bû-jin'ê-ûs. a. Resembling an albugo.

ALBUGO, âl-bû'gô. s. (84). A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whitiness.

ALCAHEST, âl'kâ-hêst. s. (84). An universal dissolvent.

ALCAID, âl câde'. s. (84). The government of a castle ; in Spain, the judge of a city.

ALCANNA, âl-kân'nâ. s. (84). An Egyptian plant used in dying.

—nô, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tûbê, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pōund;—tûin, THIS.

ALCHYMICAL, ăl-kim'mé-kâl. a. Relating to alchymy.

ALCHYMICALLY, ăl-kim'mé-kâl-le. ad. In the manner of an alchymist.

ALCHYMIST, ăl'kê-mîst. s. (84). One who purfues or professes the science of alchymy.

ALCHYMY, ăl'kê-me. s. (84). The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals; a kind of mixed metal used for spoons.

ALCOHOL, ăl'kô-hôl. s. (84). A high rectified spirit of wine.

ALCOHOLIZATION, ăl'kô-hôl-ê-zâ'shôn. s. The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.

TO ALCOHOLIZE, ăl'kô-hô-lîze. v. a. To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

ALCORAN, ăl'kô-rân. s. (84). The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda; now more properly called the Koran.

ALCOVE, ăl'kôvê. s. A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an astrade, in which is placed a bed of state.

ALDER, ăl'dôr. s. (84). A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel.

ALDERMAN, ăl'dôr-mân. s. The same as senator, a governor or magistrate.

ALDERMANY, ăl'dôr-mân-lê. ad. Like an alderman.

ALDER, ăl'dôrn. a. (84). (555). Made of alder.

ALL, ăl. s. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

ALEBERRY, ăl'êbêr-rê. s. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and tops of bread.

ALEBREW, ăl'êbrô-ûr. s. One that professes to brew ale.

ALECONNER, ăl'êkôn-nûr. s. An officer in the city of London to inspect the measures of public houses.

ALECOST, ăl'êkôst. s. An herb.

ALECTOMANCY, ăl'êc'trê-ô-mân-sê. Divination by a Cock.

ALECTOROMANCY, ăl'êc'tô-rô-mân-sê. Divination by a Cock.

ALEGAR, ăl'ê-gûr. s. (98) (418). Sour ale.

ALEHOF, ăl'êhóf. s. Ground ivy.

ALEHOUSE, ăl'êhóuse. s. A tippling house.

ALEHOUSEKEEPER, ăl'êhóuse-kê-pûr. s. He that keeps ale publicly to sell.

ALEKNIGHT, ăl'ênite. s. A pot companion, a tippler. Obsolete.

ALEMBICK, ăl'êmb'ik. s. A vessel used in distilling.

ALENGTH, ăl'êngth'. ad. At full length.

ALERT, ăl'êrt'. a. Watchful, vigilant; brisk, pert, petulant.

ALERTNESS, ăl'êrt'nêss. s. The quality of being alert, pertness.

ALEWASHED, ăl'êwôsh't. a. (359). Soaked in ale.

ALWIFE, ăl'êwîfe. s. A woman that keeps an alehouse.

ALEXANDERS, ăl'êgz-ân'dûrz. s. The name of a plant.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, ăl'êgz-ân'dûrz-fût'. s. (478). The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRINE, ăl'êgz-ân'drin. s. (130). A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve syllables.

ALEXIPHARMICK, ăl'êk-îê-far'mik. a. That which drives away poison, antidotal.

ALEXITERICAL, ăl'êk-îê-têr-ré-kâl. } a.

(509.) } a.

ALEXITERICK, ăl'êk-îê-têr'rik. } a.

That which drives away poison.

ALGATES, ăl'gâtes. ad. On any terms; Although. Obsolete.

ALGEBRA, ăl'jê-brâ. s. (84). A peculiar kind of arithmetic.

ALGEBRAICAL, ăl'jê-brâ'ê-kâl. } a.

ALGEBRAICK, ăl'jê-brâ'ik. } a.

Relating to algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, ăl'jê-brâ'îst. s. A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

ALGID, ăl'jid. a. (84). Cold, chill.

ALGIDITY, ăl'jid'dê-tê. s. (511). Chills, cold.

ALGIFIC, ăl'jîfik. a. (509). That which produces colds.

ALGOR, ăl'gôr. s. Extreme cold, chills.

The o in the last syllable of this word escapes being pronounced like u from its being Latin and seldom used. (418.)

ALGORISM, ăl'gô-rîzm. (557.) } s.

ALGORITHM, ăl'gô-rîthm. } s.

Arabic words used to imply the science of numbers.

ALIAS, ăl'ê-âs. ad. A Latin word, signifying otherwise.

ALIBLE, ăl'ê-bl. a. (405). Nutritive, nourishing.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

ALIEN, âle'yên. a. (505). Foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from, not allied to.

ALIEN, âle'yên. s. (113) (283). A foreigner, not a denison, a stranger; in law, an alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised.

ALIENABLE, âle'yên-â-bl. a. That of which the property may be transferred.

TO ALIENATE, âle'yên-âte. v. a. To transfer the property of any thing to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.

♣ There is a strong propensity in undisciplined speakers to pronounce this word with the accent on *e* in the penultimate; but this cannot be too carefully avoided, as all the compounds of *alien* have invariably the accent on the first syllable. But whether the *a* in this syllable be long or short, is a dispute among our best Orthoepists. Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Elphinstone, join it with the consonant, and make it short; but Mr. Sheridan separates it from the *l*, and makes it long and slender: and though Mr. Elphinstone's opinion has great weight with me, yet I here join with Mr. Sheridan against them all; not only because I judge his pronunciation of this word the most agreeable to the best usage, but because it is agreeable to an evident rule which lengthens every vowel with the accent on it, except *i* when followed by a single consonant and a diphthong. See Principles, No. 505) (534).

"O *alienate* from Heav'n, O spir't accurst!"
Milton's Par. Lost, b. v. 877.

ALIENATE, âle'yên-âte. a. Withdrawn from, stranger to.

ALISATION, âle-yên-â'fhûn. s. The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.

TO ALIGHT, â-lite'. v. a. To come down; to fall upon.

ALIKE, â-like'. ad. with resemblance, in the same manner.

ALIMENT, âllê-mênt. s. Nourishment, nutriment, food.

ALIMENTAL, âllê-mên'tâl. a. That which has the quality of aliment, that which nourishes.

ALIMENTARINESS, âllê-mên'tâ-rê-nêss. s. The quality of being alimentary.

ALIMENTARY, âllê-mên'tâ-rê. a. That which belongs to aliment; that which has the power of nourishing.

ALIMENTATION, âllê-mên'tâ'fhûn. s. The quality of nourishing.

ALIMONIOUS, âllê-mô-nê-ûs. a. That which nourishes.

ALIMONY, âllê-mûn-nê. s. (556). Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation.—See DOMESTIC.

ALIQUANT, âllê-qwânt. a. Parts of a number, which will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

ALIQVOT, âllê-qwôt. a. Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.

ALISH, âle'ish. a. Resembling ale.

ALIVE, â-live'. a. In the state of life; not dead; unextinguished, undestroyed, active; cheerful, sprightly: it is used to add emphasis; as, the best man alive.

ALKEHST, âll'kâ-hêst. s. (84). An universal dissolvent, a liquor.

ALKALEScent, âll'kâ-lêf'sênt. a. That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

ALKALI, âll'kâ-lê. s. (84). Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

ALKALINE, âll'kâ-lln. a. (150). That which has the qualities of alkali.

TO ALKALIZATE, âll-kâl'ê-zâte. v. a. To make alkaline.

ALKALIZATE, âll-kâl'ê-zâte. a. That which has the qualities of alkali.

ALKALIZATION, âll'kâ-lê-zâ'fhûn. s. The act of alkalizing.

ALKANET, âll'kâ-nê't. s. The name of a plant.

ALKEKENG, âll-kê-kên'jê. The winter cherry, a genus of plants.

ALKERMES, âll-kêr'méz. s. A confection whereof the kermes berries are the basis.

ALL, âll. a. (77). The whole number, every one; the whole quantity, every part.

ALL, âll. s. The whole; every thing.

ALL, âll. ad. Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.

ALL-BEARING, âll-bâ'ring. a. Omniparous.

ALL-CHEERING, âll-tshê'ring. a. That which gives gaiety to all.

ALL-CONQUERING, âll-cônk'kêr-ing. a. (334). That which subdues every thing.

ALL-DEVOURING, âll-dê-vôûr'ing. a. That which eats up every thing.

ALL-FOURS, âll-fôrz'. s. A low game at cards, played by two.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt; —tòbe, tòb, báll; —òll; —pòund; —tòin, THIS.

ALL-MAIL, ǎl-háil' s. All health.

ALL-HALLOWN, ǎl-háll'ón. s. The time about All saints day.

ALL-HALLOWTIDE, ǎl-háll'ò-tide. s. The term near All-saints, or the first of November.

ALL-HEAL, ǎl-héil' s. A species of non-wort.

ALL-JUDGING, ǎl-júð'jìng. a. That which has the sovereign right of judgment.

ALL-KNOWING, ǎl-nó'ing. a. Omniscient, all-wise.

ALL-SEEING, ǎl-sé'ing. a. That beholds every thing.

ALL-SOULS DAY, ǎl-sóiz-dá' s. The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, the second of November.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, ǎl-súf-sísh'ènt. a. Sufficient to any thing.

ALL-WISE, ǎl-wíze' a. Possessed of infinite wisdom.

TO ALLAY, ǎl-lá' v. a. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for courage; to join any thing to another, so as to abate its qualities; to quiet, to pacify, to repress.

ALLAY, ǎl-lá' s. (329). The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less; any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.

ALLAYER, ǎl-lá'úr. s. The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

ALLAYMENT, ǎl-lá'mènt. s. That which has the power of allaying.

ALLEGATION, ǎl-lé-gá'shún. s. Affirmation; declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; an excuse, a plea.

TO ALLEGE, ǎl-lédje' v. a. To affirm, to declare, to maintain; to plead as an excuse or argument.

ALLEGIBLE, ǎl-lédje'á-bl. a. That which may be alleged.

ALLEGIST, ǎl-lédje'mènt. s. The same with allegation.

ALLEGOR, ǎl-lédje'úr. s. He that alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, ǎl-lé-jánsé. s. The duty of subjects to the government.

ALLEGIAN, ǎl-lé-jánt. a. Loyal, conformable to the duty of allegiance.

ALLEGORICK, ǎl-lé-gór'rik. a. Not real, not literal.

ALLEGORICAL, ǎl-lé-gór'ré-kál. a. In the form of an allegory, not literal.

ALLEGORICALLY, ǎl-lé-gór'ré-kál-lé. ad. After an allegorical manner.

TO ALLEGORIZE, ǎl-lé-gó-ríze. v. a. To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.

ALLEGORY, ǎl-lé-gór'ré. s. (557). A figurative discourse, in which something is intended that is not contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRO, ǎl-lé-grò. s. A word denoting in music a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUIAH, ǎl-lé-lú-yá. s. A word of spiritual exultation; Praise God.

TO ALLEVIATE, ǎl-lé-vé-áte. v. a. To make light, to ease, to soften. (91).

ALLEVIATION, ǎl-lé-vé-á'shún. s. The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

ALLEY, ǎl-lé. s. (270). A walk in a garden; a passage in towns, narrower than a street.

ALLIANCE, ǎl-lí-anse. s. The state of connection with another by confederacy, a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the persons allied to each other.

ALLICIENCY, ǎl-lísh'yén-sé. s. (113). The power of attracting.

TO ALLIGATE, ǎl-lé-gáte. v. a. To tie one thing to another. (91).

ALLIGATION, ǎl-lé-gá'shún. s. The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, ǎl-lé-gá'túr. s. (521). The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.

ALLISION, ǎl-lízh'ún. s. The act of striking one thing against another.

ALLITERATION, ǎl-lí-ér-á'shún. s. The beginning two or more words with the same letter to give them a sort of rhyming consonance somewhat similar to the termination of the adjective and substantive in Latin; and used by the best writers.

"The bookful blockhead ignorantly read
"With loads of learned lumber in his head."

Pope.

ALLOCATION, ǎl-lé-ká'shún. s. The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCUTION, ǎl-lé-kú'shún. s. The act of speaking to another.

ALLODIAL, ǎl-lé-dé-ál. a. Not feudal, independent.

ALLODIUM, ǎl-lé-dé-úm. s. Possession

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgement of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLONGE, âl-lûndjê'. s. (165). A pass or thrust with a rapier.

ALLÔ, âl-lôô'. v. a. To set on, to incite.

ALLOQUY âl-lô-kwê. s. The act of speaking to another.

ALLOT, âl-lot'. v. a. To distribute by lot ; to grant ; to distribute, give each his share.

ALLOTMENT, âl-lôt'mênt. s. The part, the share.

ALLOTTERY, âl-lôt'tûr-ê. s. (555). That which is granted to any in a distribution.

ALLOW, âl-lôô'. v. a. To admit ; to grant ; to yield ; to permit ; to give to, to pay to ; to make abatement.

ALLOWABLE, âl-lôû'â-bl. a. That which may be admitted without contradiction ; lawful, not forbidden.

ALLOWABLENESS, âl-lôû'â-bl-nêfs. s. Lawfulness, exemption from prohibition.

ALLOWANCE, âl-lôû'ânsc. s. Sanction, licence ; permission (an appointment for any use, abatement from the strict rigour ; a sum granted weekly, or yearly, as a stipend.

ALLOY, âl-lôê'. s. (32). Base metal mixed in coinage ; abatement, diminution.

ALLUDE, âl-lûê'. v. n. To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention.

ALLUMINOR, âl-lû'mê-nûr. s. One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.

ALLURE, âl-lûrê'. v. a. To entice to any thing.

ALLUREMENT, âl-lûrê'mênt. s. Enticement, temptation.

ALLURER, âl-lû'rûr. s. (98). Enticer, inveigler.

ALLURINGLY, âl-lû'ring-lê. ad. In an alluring manner, enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, âl-lû'ring-nêfs. s. Enticement, temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLUSION, âl-lû'zhûn. s. A hint, an implication.

ALLUSIVE, âl-lû'slv. a. (158) (428). Hinting at something.

ALLUSIVELY, âl-lû'slv-lê. ad. In an allusive manner.

ALLUSIVENESS, âl-lû'slv-nêfs. s. The quality of being allusive.

ALLUVION, âl-lû'vê-ûn. s. The car-

rying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water ; the thing carried by water.

TO ALLY, âl-lî'. v. a. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy ; to make a relation between two things.

ALLY, âl-lî'. s. See SURVEY. One united to some other by marriage, friendship, or confederacy.

♣ A few years ago there was an affectation of pronouncing this word ; when a noun, with the accent on the first syllable ; and this had an appearance of precision from the general custom of accenting nouns in this manner, when the same word, as a verb, had the accent on the last (492) ; but a closer inspection into the analogies of the language shewed this pronunciation to be improper, as it interfered with an universal rule, which was, to pronounce the y like e in a final unaccented syllable. But whatever was the reason of this novelty, it now seems to have subsided ; and this word is now generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as it is uniformly marked by all the Orthoëpists in our language.

ALMACANTER âl-mâ-kân'tûr. s. A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER'S STAFF, âl-mâ-kân'tûrz-îstâf. s. An instrument used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting.

ALMANACK, âl-mâ-nâk. s. (84). A calendar.

ALMANDINE, âl'mân-dînc. s. (149). A ruby, coarser and lighter than the oriental.

ALMIGHTINESS, âl-mî'tê nêfs. s. Omnipotence, one of the attributes of God.

ALMIGHTY, âl-mî'tê. a. (84) (406). Of unlimited power, omnipotent.

ALMOND â'mûnd. s. (401). The nut of the almond tree.

ALMONDTREE, a'mûnd-trêê. s. It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree.

ALMONDS, â'mûndz. s. The two glands of the throat ; the tonsils.

ALMONER, âl'mô-nûr. s. (84). The officer of a prince, employed in the distribution of charity.

ALMONRY, âl'mûn-rê. s. The place where alms are distributed.

ALMOST, âl'môst. ad. (84). Nearly, well nigh.

ALMS, âmz. s. (403). What is given in relief of the poor.

ALMSBASKET, âmz'bâf-kl. s. The

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôl;—pôund, —tûp, tûll.

bûll in which provisions are put to be given away.

ALMSDEED, almz'déed. s. A charitable gift.

ALMSGIVER, almz'gîv-âr. s. He that supports others by his charity.

ALMSHOUSE, almz'hôûse. s. An hospital for the poor.

ALMSMAN, almz'mân. s. A man who lives upon alms.

ALMUG-TREE, âl'mûg-trée. s. A tree mentioned in scripture.

ALMAGER, âl'nâ-jûr. s. (88). A measure by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the affize of woollen cloth.

ALNAGE, âl'nâje. s. (90). Ell-measure.

ALNIGHT, âl'nâht. s. Alnight is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst.

ALOES, âl'ôze. s. A precious wood used in the east for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold; a tree which grows in hot countries; a medicinal juice extracted from the common aloes tree.

☞ This word is divided into three syllables by Mr. Sheridan, and but into two by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnson. The latter is, in my opinion, preferable. My reason is, that though this plural word is perfectly Latin, and in that language is pronounced in three syllables; yet as we have the singular *aloe* in two syllables, we ought to form the plural according to our own analogy, and pronounce it in two syllables likewise.—See ANTIPODES.

ALOEICAL, âl'ô-ét'è-kâl. a. Constituting chiefly of aloes.

ALOFT, âl'ôft. ad. On high, in the air.

ALOFT, âl'ôft. prep. Above.

ALOGY, âl'ô-jé. s. Unreasonableness; absurdity.

ALONE, âl'ône. a. (545). Single; without company, solitary.

ALONG, âl'ing. ad. At length; through any space measured lengthwise; forward, onward; in company with.

ALOOF, âl'ôôf. ad. At a distance.

ALOUND, âl'ôôd. ad. Loudly, with a great noise.

ALOW, âl'ô. ad. In a low place, not high.

ALPHA, âl'fâ. s. (84) (545). The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A—therefore used to signify the first.

ALPHABET, âl'fâ-bét. s. The letters, or elements of speech.

ALPHABETICAL, âl'fâ-bét'è-kâl. a. According to the series of letters.

ALPHABETICALLY, âl'fâ-bét'è-kâl-lé. ad. According to the order of the letters.

ALREADY, âl-réd'dé. ad. (84). At this present time; before the present.

ALS, âls. ad. Also.

ALSO, âl'ô. ad. (84). In the same manner, likewise.

ALTAR, âl'târ. s. (84) (58). The place where offerings to Heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

ALTARAGE, âl'târ-âje. s. (90). An emolument from oblations at the altar.

ALTAR-CLOTH, âl'târ-clôth. s. The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

TO ALTER, âl'târ. v. a. (418). To change, to make otherwise than it is.

TO ALTER, âl'tûe. v. n. To become otherwise than it was, to be changed, to suffer change.

ALTERABLE, âl'târ-â-bl. a. That which may be altered or changed.

ALTERABLENESS, âl'târ-â-bl-nêss. s. The quality of being alterable.

ALTERABLY, âl'târ-â-blé. ad. In such a manner as may be altered.

ALTERANT, âl'tûr-ânt. a. (555). That which has the power of producing changes.

ALTERATION, âl'tûr-â'thûn. s. The act of altering or changing; the change made.

ALTERATIVE, âl'tûr-â-tîv. a. Medicines called alterative, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution.

ALTERCATION, âl'tûr-kâ'thûn. s. Debate, controversy. (84).

☞ The first syllable of this word, and of the sixteen that follow it, except *although*, are subject to a double pronunciation, between which it is not very easy to decide. There is a general rule in the language, that *l* followed by another consonant, gives the preceding *a* its broad sound, as in *fall*. This rule is subject to several exceptions (84); and if we take in these words into the exceptions, there is some doubt of the exception's becoming the general rule. But the *a* in question is now so generally pronounced, as in the first syllable of *alley*, *valley*, &c. that we should risk the imputation of inaccuracy to found it otherwise. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Scott, are uniformly for this latter sound of *a*. Mr. Perry

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

marks all in the same manner, except *altercate* and *altercation*; and W. Johnson has only the words *altercation* and *alternative*, which he pronounces in the former manner. It is certain that the former was the true Anglofaxon sound, and it is highly probable that the latter has only obtained within these few years, in words obviously derived from the Latin as these are; but there seems to be a grossness in one sound, and a neatness in the other, which has so decidedly given one of them the preference.

ALTERN, âl-têrn'. a. (84) (98). A&-ing by turns.

ALTERNACY, âl-têr'nâ-sê. s. (84). Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE, âl-têr'nâte. a. (91). Being by turns, reciprocal.

TO ALTERNATE, âl-têr'nâte. v. a. (91). To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

ALTERNATELY, âl-têr'nâte-lê. ad. In reciprocal succession.

ALTERNATENESS, âl-têr'nâte-nêss. s. The quality of being alternate.

ALTERNATION, âl-têr'nâ'shûn. s. The reciprocal succession of things. (555).

ALTERNATIVE, âl-têr'nâ-tiv. s. (158). The choice given of two things, so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

ALTERNATIVELY, âl-têr'nâ-tiv-lê. ad. By turns, reciprocally.

ALTERNATIVENESS, âl-têr'nâ-tiv-nêss. s. See **ALTERCATION**. The quality or state of being alternative.

ALTERNITY, âl-têr'nê-tê. s. (98). Reciprocal succession, vicissitude.

ALTHOUGH, âl-thô'. conj. (84). Notwithstanding, however.

ALTILOQUENCE, âl-till'ô-kwênse. s. Pompous language. (98).

ALTIMETRY, âl-tim'mê-trê. s. (518). The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.

ALTISONANT, âl-tis'sô-nânt. a. (518). High sounding, pompous in sound.

ALTITUDE, âl'tê-tûde. s. Height of place, space measured upward; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon; situation with regard to lower things; height of excellence; highest point.

ALTOGETHER, âl-tô-gêth'ûr. ad. Completely, without restriction, without exception.

ALUDEL, âl'û-dêl. s. Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, fitted into one another without luting.

ALUM, âl'mûm. s. A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste.

ALUM-STONE, âl'lûm-stône. s. A stone or calx used in surgery.

ALUMINOUS, âl-lû'mê-nûs. a. Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.

ALWAYS, âl'wâze. ad. (84). Perpetually; throughout all time; constantly, without variation.

AM, âm. The first person of the verb To be.

AMABILITY, âm-â-bill'ê-tê. s. (511). Loveliness. (527).

AMADETTO, âm-â-dê'ttô. s. A sort of pear.

AMADOT, âm-â-dôt. s. (503). A sort of pear.

AMAIN, â-mâne'. ad. With vehemence, with vigour.

AMALGAM, â-mâl'gâm. } s.

AMALGAMA, â-mâl'gâ-mâ. } s. The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. (84).

AMALGAMATION, â-mâl'gâ-mâ'shûn. s. (84). See **ALTERATION**.—The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

TO AMALGAMATE, â-mâl'gâ-mâte. v. n. To unite metals with quicksilver.

AMANDATION, âm-ân-dâ'shûn. s. The act of sending on a message. (527).

AMANUENSIS, â-mân-û-ên'sis. s. A person who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH, âm-â-rân'th. s. The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading.

AMARANTHINE, âm-â-rân'thin. a. Consisting of amarantus. (150).

♣ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the *i* in the last syllable of this word short, as it is here marked.

AMARITUDE, â-mâr-rê-tûde. s. (81.) Bitterness.

AMASMENT, â-mâs'mênt. s. A heap, an accumulation.

♣ This word is spelled with one *s* by Dr. Johnson, but undoubtedly ought to have double *s* as well as *cessment*, *embossment*, and *embarrassment*.

TO AMAS, â-mâs'. v. a. To collect together into one heap or mass; to add one thing to another.

TO AMATE, â-mâte'. v. n. To terrify, to strike with horror.

AMATORY, âm-â-tûr-rê. s. (512). Relating to love. (555).

AMAUROSIS, âm-âu-rô'sis. s. (520). A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature in the inner parts, occasioning the re-

nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—tên, THIS.

presentation of flies and dust floating before the eyes.

TO AMAZE, â-mâze'. v. a. To confuse with terror; to put into confusion with wonder; to put into perplexity.

AMAZE, â-mâze'. s. Astonishment confusion, either of fear or wonder.

AMAZEDLY, â-mâ'zê-lê. ad. (364). Confusedly, with amazement.

AMAZEDNESS, â-mâ'zê-d-nês. s. (365). The state of being amazed, wonder, confusion.

AMAZEMENT, â-mâze'ment. s. Confused apprehension, extreme fear, horror; extreme dejection; height of admiration; wonder at an unexpected event.

AMAZING, â-mâ'zing. part. a. Wonderful, astonishing.

AMAZINGLY, â-mâ'zing-lê. ad. To a degree that may excite astonishment.

AMAZON, â-mâ'zôn. s. (166). The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; a virago.

⚡ This word has the accent on the first syllable, contrary to the Latin original, which has it on the second; while the following word *Amazons* has the same penultimate accent as in Latin.

AMAGES, â-mâ'jêz. s. (503). A circuit of words, a multiplicity of words.

AMASSADE, â-mâs-sâde'. a. Embassy. Not in use.

AMASSADOR, â-mâs-sâ-dûr. s. A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another. (418).—See **HONOUR**.

AMASSADRESS, â-mâs-sâ-drês. s. The lady of an ambassador; a woman sent on a embassy.

AMASSAGE, â-mâ-sâ-je. s. (90). An embassy.

AMBER, â-m'bâr. s. (98). A yellow transparent substance of a gummy or bituminous consistence.

AMBER, â-m'bâr. a. Consisting of amber.

AMBER-DRINK, â-m'bâr-drink. s. Drink of the colour of amber.

AMBERGRIS, â-m'bâr-grês. s. (112). A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

AMBER-SEED, â-m'bâr-sêed. s. Resembles millet.

AMBER-TREE, â-m'bâr-trêe. s. A tree whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves.

AMBIEXTER, â-m-bê-dêx'têr. s. A man who has equally the use of both his

hands; a man who is equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.

AMBIEXTERITY, â-m-bê-dêx-têr'tê-tê. s. The quality of being able equally to use both hands; double dealing.

AMBIEXTROUS, â-m-bê-dêx'trûs. a. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand; double dealing, practising on both sides.

AMBIEXTROUSNESS, â-m-bê-dêx'trûs-nês. s. The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, â-m'bê-ênt. a. Surrounding, encompassing.

AMBIGU, â-m'bê-gû. s. An entertainment consisting of a medley of dishes.

AMBIGUITY, â-m-bê-gû'ê-tê. s. Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification.

AMBIGUOUS, â-m-big'û-ûs. a. Doubtful, having two meanings; using doubtful expressions.

AMBIGUOUSLY, â-m-big'û-ûs-lê. ad. In an ambiguous manner, doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, â-m-big'û-ûs-nês. s. Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBILOGY, â-m-bil'lô-gê. s. (518). Talk of ambiguous signification.

AMBILOQUEUS, â-m-bil'lô-kwûs. a. Using ambiguous expressions. (518).

AMBIT, â-m'bit. s. The compass or circuit of any thing.

AMBITION, â-m-bil'h'ân. s. (507). The desire of preferment or honour; the desire of any thing great or excellent.

AMBITIOUS, â-m-bil'h'ûs. a. (459). Seized or touched with ambition, desirous of advancement, aspiring.

AMBITIOUSLY, â-m-bil'h'ûs-lê. ad. With eagerness of advancement or preference.

AMBITIOUSNESS, â-m-bil'h'ûs-nês. s. The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, â-m-bê-tûde. s. (463). Compass, circuit.

TO AMBLE, â-m'bl. v. n. (405). To move upon an amble, to pace; to move easily; to walk daintily.

AMBLE, â-m'bl. s. (405). An easy pace.

AMBLER, â-m'blûr. s. (98). A pacer.

AMBLINGLY, â-m'bling-lê. ad. With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA, â-m-brô'zhê-â. s. (505). The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mèt;—pine, pin;—

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this and the following word *am-broj-sa* and *am-broj-bal*. Dr. Kenrick has divided them into the same number of syllables, but has given the *s* the flat aspiration, like *zê*. That this is the true sound, see letter *S*, No. 453; and that these words ought to be divided into four syllables, see Syllabication, No. 542, 543.

AMBRUSIAL, âm-brô'zhé-ál. a. Partaking of the nature or quality of ambrosia; delicious.

AMBRÛ, âm'brê. s. The place where alms are distributed; the place where plate, and utensils for house-keeping, are kept.

AMBS-ACE, âmez-âcé'. s. (347). A double ace, aces.

AMBULATION, âm-bù-lá'shûn. s. The act of walking.

AMBULATORY, âm'bù-lá-tûr-ré. a. That which has the power or faculty of walking. (512.)

AMBURY, âm'bù-ré. s. A bloody war on a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE, âm-bûs-kâde'. s. A private station in which men lie to surprise others.

AMBUSCADO, âm-bûs-ká'dò. s. (77). A private post, in order to surprise.

AMBUSH, âm'bûsh. s. (175). The post where soldiers or assassins are placed in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of surprising another, by lying in wait; the state of lying in wait.

AMBUSHED, âm'bûsh-éd. a. (359). Placed in ambush.

AMBUSHMENT, âm'bûsh-mént. s. Ambush, surprise.

AMBUSTION, âm-bûs'thûn. s. (464). A burn, a scald.

AMEL, âm'mél. s. The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.

AMEN, á'mén'. ad. A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, so be it; at the end of a creed, so it is.

☞ This is the only word in the language that has necessarily two consecutive accents.—See Principles, 491).

AMENABLE, á-mé'ná-bl. a. (405). Responsible, subject so as to be liable to account.

AMENANCE, á-mé'nâncé. s. Conduct, behaviour.

TO AMEND, á-ménd'. v. a. To correct, to change any thing that is wrong; to reform the life; to restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.

TO AMEND, á-ménd'. v. n. To grow better.

AMENDMENT, á-ménd'mént. s. A change from bad for the better reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a process.

AMENDER, á-mén'dûr. s. (98). The person that amends any thing.

AMENDS, á-ménds'. s. Recompense, compensation.

AMENITY, á-mén'né-té. s. (511). Agreeableness of situation.

TO AMERCE, á-mérse'. v. a. To punish with a fine or penalty.

AMERCE, á-mér'sûr. s. (98). He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanor.

AMERCEMENT, á-mérse'mént. s. The pecuniary punishment of an offender.

AMES-ACE, âmez-âcé'. s. Two aces thrown at the same time on two dice.

AMETHODICAL, á-méthôd'é-kál. a. Out of method, irregular.

AMETHYST, âm'é-thist. s. A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.

AMETHYSTINE, âm'é-this'tin. a. (140). Resembling an amethyst.

AMIALE, á'mé-á-bl. a. (405). Lovely, pleasing, worthy to be loved; pretending love, shewing love.

AMIALENESS, á'mé-á-bl-nés. s. Loveliness, power of raising love.

AMIABLY, á'mé-á-blé. ad. Such a manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE, âm'mé-ká-bl. a. (405). Friendly, kind.

AMICABLENESS, âm'mé-ká-bl-nés. s. Friendliness, good will.

AMICABLY, âm'mé-ká-blé. ad. In a friendly way.

AMICE, âm-mis. s. (142). The first or undermost part of a priest's habit.

AMID, á mid'. } prep.

AMIDST, á-midst'. } In the midst, middle; mingled with, surrounded by; among.

AMISS, á-mis'. ad. Faultily, criminaly; wrong, not according to the perfection of the thing; impaired in health.

AMISSIION, á-mis'hûn. s. Loss.

TO AMIT, á-mit'. v. a. To lose.

AMITY, âm'mé-té. s. (511). Friendship.

AMONNIAC, âm-mô'né-âk. s. (505). A gum; a salt.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

AMMONIACAL, âm-mô-ni'â-kâl. a. Having the nature of ammoniac salt. (306).

AMMUNITION, âm-mù-nish'ùn. s. Military stores.

AMMUNITION BREAD, âm-mù-nish'ùn-brêd. s. Bread for the supply of armies.

AMNESTY, âm'nês-tê. s. An act of oblivion.

AMNION, âm'nê-ôn. } s.

AMNIOS, âm'nê-ôs. (166).

The innermost membrane with which the foetus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMOMUM, â-mô'mûm. s. A sort of fruit.

AMONG, â-mûng'. } prep. (165).

AMONGST, â-mûng'st'. } Mingled wish; conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

AMORIST, âm-ô'rîst. s. An inamorato, a gallant.

AMOROUS, âm-ô-rûs. a. (544). Enamoured; naturally inclined to love, fond; belonging to love.

AMOROUSLY, âm-ô-rûs-lê. ad. Fondly, lovingly.

AMOROUSNESS, âm-ô-rûs-nês. s. Fondness, lovingness.

AMORT, â-môrt'. ad. Depressed, spiritless.

AMORTIZATION, â-môr-tê-zâ'shûn. }

AMORTIZEMENT, â-môr'tîz-mênt. } s.

The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain.

TO AMORTISE, â-môr'tîz. v. n. (140). To alien lands or tenements to any corporation.

I have made the last syllable of this word short, contrary to Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of it, not only because it is so pronounced by Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick, but because it is agreeable to the general rule.

TO AMOVE, â-môûve'. v. a. To remove from a post or station; to remove, to move, to alter.

TO AMOUNT, â-môûnt'. v. n. To rise to in the accumulative quality.

AMOUNT, â-môûnt'. s. The sum total.

AMOUR, â-môûr'. s. An affair of gallantry, an intrigue.

AMPHIBIOUS, âm-flîb'ê-ûs. a. That which can live in two elements.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, âm-flîb'ê-ûs-nês. s.

The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBIOLOGICAL, âm-fê-bô-lôd'jê-kâl. a. (509). Doubtful.

AMPHIBIOLOGY, âm-fê-bô-lô-jê. s. Discourse of uncertain meaning.

AMPHIBOLOUS, âm-flîb'bô-lûs. a. Tossed from one to another.

AMPHIBËNA, âm-flîs-bê-nâ. s. (92). A serpent supposed to have two heads.

AMPHITHEATRE, âm-lê'îbê'â-tûr. s. (516). A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another.

AMPLE, âm'pl a. (405). Large, wide, extended; great in bulk; unlimited, without restriction; liberal, large, without parsimony; diffusive, not contracted.

AMPLENESS, âm'pl-nês. s. Largeness, liberality.

TO AMPLIATE, âm'plê-âte. v. a. To enlarge, to extend.

AMPLIATION, âm-plê-â'shûn. s. Enlargement, exaggeration; diffuseness.

TO AMPLIFICATE, âm-plîf'ê-kâte. v. a. To enlarge, to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION, âm-plê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. Enlargement, extension; exaggerated representation.

AMPLIFIER, âm'plê-fl-ûr. s. (98). One that exaggerates.

TO AMPLIFY, âm'plê-fl v. a. (183). To enlarge; to exaggerate any thing; to improve by new additions.

TO AMPLIFY, âm'plê-fl. v. n. To lay one's self out in diffusion; to form pompous representations.

AMPLITUDE, âm'plê-tûde. s. Largeness, greatness, copiousness, abundance.

AMPLY, âm'plê. ad. Largely, liberally; copiously.

TO AMPUTATE, âm'pû-tâte. v. a. To cut off a limb.

AMPUTATION, âm-pû-tâ'shûn. s. The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

AMULET, âm'û-lêt. s. A charm; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing a disease.

TO AMUSE, â-mûze'. v. a. To entertain the mind with harmless trifling; to engage the attention; to deceive by artful management.

AMUSEMENT, â-mûze'mênt. s. That which amuses, entertainment.

AMUSER, â-mû-zûr. s. He that amuses.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

AMUSIVE, â-mû'siv. ad. (158) (428).

That which has the power of amusing.

AMYGDALATE, â-mlg'dâ-lâte. a. Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE, â-mlg'dâ-line. a. (149). Resembling almonds.

AN, ân. article. One, but with less emphasis; any, or some.

♣ This indefinite, and, as it may be called the *euphonic* article, is said by all our Grammarians to be used before a vowel or *b* mute; but no notice is taken of using *a* instead of it before what is called a vowel, as a *useful book*, a *usual ceremony*, a *usurer*, &c; nor is any mention made of its constant usage before *b* when it is not mute, if the accent of the word be on the second syllable, as an *heroic action*, an *historical account*, &c. This want of accuracy arises from a want of analyzing the vowels, and not attending sufficiently to the influence of accent on pronunciation. A proper investigation of the power of the vowels would have informed our Grammarians, that the letter *u*, when long, is not so properly a vowel as a semi-consonant, and perfectly equivalent to commencing *y* (8); and that a feeling of this has infensibly influenced the best speakers to prefix *a* to it in their conversation, while a confused idea of the general rule arising from an ignorance of the nature of the letters has generally induced them to prefix *an* to it in writing. The same observations are applicable to the *b*. The ear alone tells us, that before *heroic*, *historical*, &c. the *an* ought invariably to be used; but by not discovering that it is the absence of accent on the *b* that makes *an* admissible in these words, we are apt to prefix *an* to words where the *b* is sounded, as *an horse*, *an house*, &c; and thus set our spoken and written language at variance. This seems better to account for the want of accuracy in this article, than a conjecture I once heard from Dr. Johnson, that our ancestors, particularly in the time of the Spectator, where this misapplication of the article frequently occurs, did not pronounce the *b* at the beginning of words so often as we do. However this may be, it seems necessary to a correctness of language to make our orthography and pronunciation as consistent as possible: for which purpose it may not be useless to attend to the following general rules. The article *A* must be used before all words beginning with a consonant, and before the vowel *u* when long; and the article *An* must be used before all words beginning with a vowel, except long *u*; before words beginning with *b* mute, as *an hour*, *an air*, &c. or before words where the *b* is not mute, if the accent be on the second syllable,

as an *heroic action*, an *historical account*, &c. For the few words in our language where the *b* is mute, see this letter in the Principles, No. 394; and for a just idea of the letter *u*, and the reason why it admits of *an* before it when long, see Principles, No. 8, and the Notes upon it.

ANACAMPTICK, ân-â-kâm'tik. a. Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACAMPTICKS, ân-â-kâm'tiks. s. The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

ANACATHARTICK, ân-â-kâ-thâr'tik. s. Any medicine that works upwards.

ANACHORITE, ân-âk'ô-rite. s. (155). A monk who leaves the convent for a more solitary life.

ANACHRONISM, ân-âk'krô-nîsm. s. An error in computing time.

ANACLATICKS, ân-â-klât'iks. s. The doctrine of reflected light; dioptricks.

ANADIPLOSIS, ân-â-dê-plô'sis. s. Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric. (520).

ANAGRAM, ân-â-grâm. s. A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed so as to form some other word or sentence.

ANAGRAMMATISM, ân-â-grâm-mâtîsm. s. (434). The act or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST, ân-â-grâm-mâtîst. s. A maker of anagrams.

TO ANAGRAMMATIZE, ân-â-grâm-mâtîze. v. n. (159). To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK, ân-â-lêp'tik. a. Confirming, corroborating.

ANALOGICAL, ân-â-lôdje'ê-kâl. a. Used by way of analogy.

ANALOGICALLY, ân-â-lôdje'ê-kâl-ê. ad. In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

ANALOGICALNESS, ân-â-lôdje'ê-kâl-nês. s. The quality of being analogical.

TO ANALOGIZE, â-nâl'lô-jîze. v. a. To explain by way of analogy.

ANALOGOUS, â-nâl'lô-gûs. a. (314). Having analogy, having something parallel.

ANALOGY, â-nâl'lô-jê. s. (518). Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects.

ANALYSIS, â-nâl'lê'sis. s. (520). A separation of any compound into its several parts; a solution of any thing, whether corporal or mental, to its first elements.

ANALYTICAL, ân-â-lit'ê-kâl. a. That which resolves any thing into first principles: that which proceeds by analysis.

—nó, mève, nór, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—tòin, THIS.

ANALYTICALLY, ân-â-lir'è-kâl-lè. ad.

The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts.

TO ANALYZE, ân-â-lize. v. a. To resolve a compound into its first principles.

ANALYZER, ân-â-il-zûr. s. (98.) That which has the power of analyzing.

ANAMORPHOSIS, ân-â-mór-fó'sis. s.

Deformation; perspective projection, so that at one point of view it shall appear deformed, in another an exact representation.

I have accented this word on the penultimate, as Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan have done; as it is a technical word, and not naturalized like *metamorphosis*.—See Principles, No. 520.

ANANAS, â-nâ'nâs. s. The pine apple.

ANAPHORA, â-nâf-fô-râ. s. (92.) A

figure when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.

ANARCH, ân-ârk. s. (353.) An author of confusion.

ANARCHIAL, â-nâr-ké-él. a. Confused, without rule.

ANARCHY, ân-âr-ké. s. Want of government, a state without magistracy.

ANASARCA, ân-â-fir'kâ. s. (92.) A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.

ANASTROPHE, â-nâst'rô-fé. s. (518.)

A figure whereby words, which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA, â-nâth'é-mâ. s. (92.) A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority.

ANATHEMATICAL, ân-â-thé-mât'é-kâl. a. (509.) That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, ân-â-thé-mât'é-kâl-lè. ad. In an anathematical manner.

TO ANATHEMATIZE, ân-â-thé-mâ-tize. v. a. (159.) To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority.

ANATIFEROUS, ân-â-tiff'é-rûs. a. Producing ticks.

ANATOCISM, â-nât'tò-sizm. s. The accumulation of interest upon interest.

ANATOMICAL, ân-â-tôm'é-kâl. a. Relating or belonging to anatomy; proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY, ân-â-tôm'é-kâl-lè. ad. In an anatomical manner.

ANATOMIST, â-nât'ò-mist. s. He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection.

TO ANATOMIZE, â-nât'tò-mize. v. a. To dissect an animal; to lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

ANATOMY, â-nât'ò-mé. s. (518.) The art of dissecting the body, the doctrine of the structure of the body; the act of dividing anything; a skeleton; a thin meagre person.

ANCESTOR, ân-tse'tûr. s. (98.) One from whom a person descends.

ANCESTREL, ân-tse'trél. a. Claimed from ancestors.

ANCESTRY, ân-tse'tré. s. Lineage, a series of ancestors; the honour of descent, birth.

ANCIENTRY, âne'tshén-tré. s. Antiquity of a family, properly anciency.

ANCHOR, ânk'ûr. s. (353) (418.) A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground; any thing which confers stability.

TO ANCHOR, ânk'ûr. v. n. (166.) To cast anchor, to lie at anchor; to stop at, to rest on.

ANCHORAGE, ânk'ûr-âdje. s. (90.) Ground to cast anchor upon; the anchors of a ship; a duty paid for anchoring in a port.

ANCHOR-HOLD, ânk'ûr-hôld. s. The hold or fastness of the anchor.

ANCHORED, ânk'ûr-réd. part. a. (353.) Held by the anchor.

ANCHORÉT, ânk'ò-rét. } s.

ANCHORITE, ânk'ò-rite. (155.) } A recluse, a hermit.

ANCHOVY, ân-tshó'vè. s. A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning.

ANCIENT, âne'tshént. a. (542.) Old, not modern; old, that has been of long duration; past, former.

ANCIENT, âne'tshént. s. The flag or streamer of a ship.

ANCIENT, âne'tshént. s. The bearer of a flag, now ensign.

ANCIENTLY, âne'tshént-lè. ad. In old times.

ANCIENTNESS, âne'tshént-nés. s. Antiquity.

ANCIENTRY, âne'tshén-tré. s. The honour of ancient lineage.

AND, ând. conjunction. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined.

ANDRON, ând'l-ûrn. s. (417.) Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns.

ANDROGINAL, ân-drôdjé'é-nâl. a. Hermaphroditical; partaking of both sexes.

ANDROGINALLY, ân-drôdjé'é-nâl-lè. ad. With two sexes.

ANDROGYNUS, ân-drôdjé'é-nûs. s. An hermaphrodite. (482.)

𠂇 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mêt, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

ANECDOTE. ân'ék dôte. s. Something yet unpublished ; secret history.

ANEMOGRAPHY, ân-é-môg'grâ-fê. s. The description of the winds. (518).

ANEMOMETER, ân-é-môm'mê-têr. s. (518). An instrument contrived to measure the wind.

ANEMONE, â-nêm'ô-nê. s. The wind flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, â-nêm'ô-skôpe. s. A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind.

ANENT. â nênt'. prep. A Scotticism. Concerning, about ; over against, opposite to.

ANEURISM ân'û rîzin. s. (50). A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated.

ANEW. â nû'. ad. Over again, another time ; newly, in a new manner.

ANFRAC TUOUSNESS, ân-frâk'tshû-ûf-nês. s. (461). Fulness of windings and turnings.

ANGEL. ânc'jêl. s. (542). See *Change*. Originally a messenger ; a spirit employed by God in human affairs : angel is sometimes used in a bad sense, as, angels of darkness ; in the style of love, a beautiful person ; a piece of ancient money.

ANGEL-SHOT, ânc'jêl'-fhôt. s. Chain shot.

ANGELICA, ân-jêl'ê-kâ. s. (92). The name of a plant.

ANGELICAL, ân-jêl'ê-kâl. a. (509). Resembling angels ; partaking of the nature of angels ; belonging to angels.

ANGELICALNESS, ân-jêl'ê-kâl'nês. s. Excellence more than human.

ANGELICK, ân-jêl'lik. a. (508). Angelical ; above human.

ANGELOT, ân-jê-lôt. s. A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute.

ANGER, âng'gûr. s. (409) (98). Anger is uneasiness upon receipt of any injury ; smart of a fore.

TO ANGER, âng'gûr. v. a. To provoke, to enrage.

ANGERLY, âng'gûr-lê. ad. In an angry manner.

ANGIOGRAPHY, ân-jê-ôg'grâ-fê. s. A description of vessels in the human body.

ANGLE. âng'gl. s. (405). The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other.

ANGLE, âng'gl. s. An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

TO ANGLE, âng'gl. v. a. To fish with a rod and hook ; to try to gain by some insinuating artifices.

ANGLE-ROD, âng'gl-rôd. s. The stick to which the fisher's line and hook are hung.

ANGLER, âng'glûr. s. (98). He that fishes with an angle.

ANGLICISM, âng'glê-sizm. s. An English idiom.

ANGOFER, âng'gô-bûr. s. (98). A kind of pear.

ANGRILY, âng'grê-lê. ad. In an angry manner.

ANGRY, âng'grê. a. (409). Truched with anger ; having the appearance of anger ; painful, inflamed.

ANGUISH. âng'gwîsh. s. (340). Excessive pain either of mind or body.

ANGUISHED, âng'gwîsh-êd. a. Excessively pained. (359).

ANGULAR, âng'gû lûr. a. (98). Having angles or corners.

ANGULARITY, âng-gû-lâr'ê-tê. s. The quality of being angular.

ANGULARLY, âng'gû lûr-lê. ad. With angles.

ANGULARNESS, âng'gû-lûr-nês. s. The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED, âng'gû-lâ-têd. a. Formed with angles.

ANGULOUS, âng'gû-lûs. a. (314). Hooked, angular.

ANGUST, ân-gûst'. a. (409) (98). Narrow, strait.

ANGUSTATION, ân gûst-tâ'shûn. s. The act of making narrow : the state of being narrowed.

ANHELATION, ân-hê-lâ'shûn. s. The act of panting.

ANHELOSE, ân-hê-lôfê'. a. Out of breath.

ANIENTED, ân'ê-ên-têd. a. Frustrated.

ANIGHTS, â-nhês'. ad. In the night-time.

ANIL, ân'ûl. s. The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS, â-nîl'nsê. } s. (530).

ANILITY, â-nîl'le-tê. } The old age of woman.

ANIMABLE, ân'ê-mâ-bl. a. (405). That which may be put into life.

ANIMADVERSION, ân-ê-mâd-vêr'shûn. s. Reproof ; severe censure ; observation.

ANIMADVERSIVE, ân-ê-mâd-vêr'slv. a. That has the power of judging. (428).

TO ANIMADVERT, ân-ê-mâd-vêrt'. v. a. To consider, to observe ; to pass censure upon.

ADMINDVERTER, ân-ê-mâd-vêr'tûr. s. He that passes censure, or observes upon.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—ôil;—pòtònd:—shin, THIS.

ANIMAL, ân-ê-mál. s. A living creature, corporeal; by way of contempt, we say a stupid man is an animal.

ANIMAL, ân-ê-mál. a. That which belongs or relates to animals; animal is used in opposition to spiritual.

ANIMALCULE, ân-ê-mál'kùle. s. A small animal.

✧ This word is derived from the French, and forms its plural by adding *s*; but this plural is sometimes expressed by the Latin word *animalcule*, which being mistaken for a singular by those who have but a faint memory of their accident, is sometimes made plural by the change of *a* into *e* diphthong; but it ought to be remembered, that *animalcule* in the singular, makes *animalcules* in the plural, without any additional syllable; and that the singular of *animalcule* is *animalculum*.

ANIMALITY, ân-ê-nál'è-té. s. The state of animal existence.

TO ANIMATE, ân-ê-máte. v. a. To quicken, to make alive; to give powers to; to encourage, to incite.

ANIMATE, ân-ê-máte. a. Alive, possessing animal life. (91).

ANIMATED, ân-ê-má-téd. part. a. Lively, vigorous.

ANIMATION, ân-ê-má'shùn. s. The act of animating or enlivening; that which animates; the state of being enlivened.

ANIMATIVE, ân-ê-má-tiv. a. (157). That has the power of giving life.

ANIMATOR, ân-ê-má-tùr. s. (521). That which gives life.

ANIMOSE, ân-ê-mòsé'. a. (427). Full of spirit, hot.

ANIMOSITY, ân-ê-mòs'sé-té. s. Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity.

ANISE, ân'nís. s. (140). A species of spikenard or parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds.

ANKER, ánk'úr. s. (98) (409). A liquid measure the fourth part of the awm.

ANKLE, ánk'kl. s. (405). The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

ANKLE-BONE, ánk'kl-bóne. s. The bone of the ankle.

ANNALIST, ánná-líst. s. A writer of annals.

ANNALS, ánnáls. s. Histories digested in the exact order of time.

ANNATS, ánnáts. s. First fruits.

TO ANNEAL, ánnéle'. v. a. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may pierce through; to heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

TO ANNEX, ánnéks'. v. a. To unite to

at the end; to unite a smaller thing to a greater.

ANNEXATION, ánnéks-sá'shùn. s. Conjunction, addition; union, coalition.

ANNEXION, ánnéks'shùn. s. The act of annexing.

ANNEXMENT, ánnéks'mént. s. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, ánní'hé-lá-bl. a. That which may be put out of existence.

TO ANNIHILATE, ánní'hé-láte. v. a. To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to annul.

✧ Englishmen who have been bred in foreign seminaries, where they pronounce the *i* in Latin like *e*, generally pronounce this word as if written *an-ne-bé-late*, because they pronounce the Latin word from which it is derived in the same manner: but Englishmen, educated in their own country, pronounce the *i*, when it ends a syllable, with the accent on it, both in Latin and English, as it is here marked.

ANNIHILATION, ánní'hé-lá'shùn. s. The act of reducing to nothing, the state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERSARY, ánné-vér'sá-ré. s. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; the act of celebration of the anniversary.

ANNIVERSARY, ánné-vér'sá-ré. a. Returning with the revolution of the year; annual.

ANNO DOMINI, ánnò-dóm'è-né. In the year of our Lord.

ANNOLIS, ánnò-lis. s. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION, ánnò-tá'shùn. s. Explanation; note.

ANNOTATOR, ánnò-tá'tùr. s. (521). A writer of notes; a commentator.

TO ANNOUNCE, ánnóunse'. v. a. To publish, to proclaim; to declare by a judicial sentence.

TO ANNOY, ánnòé'. v. a. (329). To incommode, to vex.

ANNOY, ánnòé'. s. Injury, molestation.

ANNOYANCE, ánnòé'áncé. s. That which annoys, the act of annoying.

ANNOYER, ánnòé'úr. s. (98). The person that annoys.

ANNUAL, ánnù-ál. a. That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which lasts only a year.

ANNUALLY, ánnù-ál-lé. ad. Yearly, every year.

ANNUITANT, ánnù-é-tánt. s. He that possesses or receives an annuity.

✠ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pln ;—

ANNUITY, ân-nû-é-té. s. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years ; a yearly allowance.

TO ANNUL, ân-nûl'. v. a. To make void, to nullify ; to reduce to nothing.

ANNULAR, ân-nû-lâr, a. (98). Having the form of a ring.

ANNULARY, ân-nû-lâ-ré. a. Having the form of rings.

ANNULET, ân-nû-lét. s. A little ring.

TO ANNUMERATE, ân-nû-mé-râte. v. a.

To add to a former number. (91).

ANNUMERATION, ân-nû-mé-râ'shûn. s. Addition to a former number.

TO ANNUNCIATE, ân-nûn'shê-âte. v. a. To bring tidings (91) (357) (196).

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, ân-nûn'shê-â'-shûn-dâ. s. The day celebrated by the Church, in memory of the Angel's salutation of the Blessed Virgin, solemnized on the twenty-fifth of March.

ANODYNE, ân-ô-dine. a. That which has the power of mitigating pain.

TO ANOINT, â-nôint'. v. a. To rub over with unctionous matter ; to consecrate by unction.

ANOINTER, â-nôin'tûr. s. The person that anoints.

ANOMALISM, â-nôm-â-llizm. s. Anomaly, irregularity.

ANOMALISTICAL, â-nôm-â-lis'tè-kâl. a. (509). Irregular.

ANOMALOUS, â-nôm-â-lûs. a. Irregular, deviating from the general method or analogy of things.

ANOMALOUSLY, â-nôm-â-lûs-lé. ad. Irregularly.

ANOMALY, â-nôm-â-lé. s. Irregularity, deviation from rule.

ANOMY, ân-ô-mé. s. Breach of law.

ANON, â-nôn'. ad. Quickly, soon ; now and then.

ANONYMOUS, â-nôn-é-mûs. a. Wanting a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, â-nôn-é-mûs-lé. ad. Without a name.

ANOREXY, ân-nô-rék-sé. s. (517). Inappetency.

ANOTHER, ân-ûth'ûr. a. (98). Not the same ; one more ; any other ; not one's self ; widely different.

ANSATED, ân-sâ-téd. a. Having handles.

TO ANSWER, ân'sûr. v. n. (475) (98).

To speak in return to a question ; to speak in opposition ; to be accountable for ; to give an account ; to correspond to, to suit

with ; to be equivalent to ; to satisfy any claim or petition ; to stand as opposite or correlative to something else ; to bear proportion to ; to succeed, to produce the wished event ; to appear to any call, or authoritative summons.

ANSWER, ân'sûr. s. (475). That which is said in return to a question, or position ; a confutation of a charge.

ANSWERABLE, ân'sûr-â-bl. a. (475). That to which a reply may be made ; obliged to give an account ; correspondent to ; proportionate to ; equal to.

ANSWERABLY, ân'sûr-â-blé. ad. In due proportion ; with proper correspondence ; suitably.

ANSWERABLENESS, ân'sûr-â-bl-nés. s. The quality of being answerable.

ANSWERER, ân'sûr-ûr. s. (554). He that answers ; he that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

ANT, ânt. s. An emmet, a pismire.

ANTBEAR, ânt-bâre. s. An animal that feeds on ants.

ANTHILL, ânt-hîll. s. The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests.

ANTAGONIST, ân-tâg-ô-nist. s. One who contends with another, an opponent ; contrary to.

TO ANTAGONIZE, ân-tâg-ô-nize. v. n. To contend against another.

ANTANACLASIS, ânt-â-nâ-klâ'sis. s. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary signification ; it is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis.

ANTAPHRODITICK, ânt-â-frô-dit'ik. a. Efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK, ânt-âp-pô-plék'tik. a. Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK, ân-târk'tik. a. Relating to the southern pole.

ANTARTHITICK, ânt-âr-thrit'ik. a. Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMATICK, ânt-âst-mât'ik. a. Good against the asthma.

ANTEACT, ân-té-âkt. s. A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION, ân-té-âm-bû-lâ'-shûn. s. A walking before.

TO ANTECEDE, ân-té-sède'. v. a. To precede ; to go before.

ANTECEDENCE, ân-té-sé-dénse. s. The act or state of going before.

ANTECEDENT, ân-té-sé-dént. a. Going before, preceding.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—thin, THIS.

ANTECEDENT, *án-té-sé'dént. s.* That which goes before; in grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined.

ANTECEDENTLY, *án-té-sé'dént-lé. ad.* Previously.

ANTECESSOR, *án-té-sés'súr. s.* One who goes before, or leads another.

ANTECHAMBER, *án'té-tshám-búr. s.* The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. See **CHAMBER**.

TO ANTEDATE, *án'té-dáte. v. a.* To date earlier than the real time; to date something before the proper time.

ANTEDILUVIAN, *án-té-dé-lú'vè-án. a.* Existing before the deluge; relating to things existing before the deluge.

ANTELOPE, *án'té-lópe. s.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, *án-té-mé-ridje'é-án. a.* (294) (376) (307). Being before noon.

ANTENETICK, *ánt-é-mét'ík. a.* That has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE, *án-té-mún'dáne. a.* That which was before the world.

ANTEPAST, *án'té-pást. s.* A fore-taste.

ANTEPENULT, *án-té-pé-núlt'. s.* The last syllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTICK, *ánt-ép-é-lép'tík. a.* A medicine against convulsions.

TO ANTEPONE, *án'té-póne. v. a.* To prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPRIDICAMENT, *án-té-pré-dik'á-mént. s.* Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTERIORITY, *án-é-ré-ór'é-té. s.* Priority; the state of being before.

ANTERIOUR, *án-té-ré-úr. a.* Going before.

 Now more commonly and better written **ANTERIOR**.

ANTES, *án'téz. s.* Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH, *án'té-stóm'ók. s.* A cavity that leads into the stomach. (166.)

ANTHELMINTHICK, *án-thél-mín'thík. a.* That which kills worms.

ANTHEM, *án'thém. s.* A holy song.

ANTHOLOGY, *án-thól'ó-jé. s.* (518). A collection of flowers; a collection of devotions; a collection of poems.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, *án'tó-níz-fíre'. s.* A kind of erysipelas.

ANTHRAX, *án'thráks. s.* A scab or blotch which burns the skin.

ANTHROPOLOGY, *án'thró-pól'ó-jé. s.* The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, *án'thró-póf'á-jí. s.* Man-eaters, cannibals.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN, *án'thró-póf'á-jín'é-án. s.* A ludicrous word formed by Shakespeare from anthropophagi.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, *án'thró-póf'á-jé. s.* The quality of eating human flesh.

ANTHROPOSOLOGY, *án'thró-pós'ó-fé. s.* The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICK, *ánt'hip-nót'ík. a.* That which has the power of preventing sleep.

ANTACID, *án'té-ás'id. s.* Alkali.

ANTICHAMBER, *án'té-tshám-búr. s.* Corruptly written for antechamber—See **CHAMBER**.

ANTICHRISTIAN, *án-té-kris'thún. a.* Opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, *án-té-kris'tshé-lím. s.* Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, *án-té-kris'tshé-án-é'té. s.* Contrariety to Christianity.

TO ANTICIPATE, *án'tis-é-páte. v. a.* To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him; to take up before the time; to foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was; to preclude.

ANTICIPATION, *án'tis-sé-pá'shún. s.* The act of taking up something before its time; fore-taste.

ANTICK, *án'tík. a.* Odd; ridiculously wild.

ANTICK, *án'tík. s.* He that plays antics, or uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon.

ANTICKLY, *án'tík-lé. ad.* With odd postures.

ANTICLIMAX, *án-té-klí'máks. s.* A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first; opposite to a climax.

ANTICONVULSIVE, *án-té-cón-vúlt'sív. a.* Good against convulsions.

ANTICOR, *án'té-kór. s.* (166). A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart.

ANTICOURTIER, *án-té-córe'thúr. s.* One that opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL, *án'té-dótál. a.* Having the power or quality of counteracting poison.

ANTIDOTE, *án'té-dóte. s.* A medicine given to expel poison.

ANTISEPTIC, *án-té-séb'ríl. a.* (140.) Good against fevers.

ANTILOGARITHM, *án-té-lóg'á-ríthm. s.* The complement of the logarithm of a line, tangent, or secant.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—plne, pln ;—

ANTIMONARCHICAL, ân'tê-mò-nâr'kê-kâl. a. Against government by a single person.

ANTIMONIAL, ân-tê-mò'nê-âl. a. Made of antimony.

ANTIMONY, ân'tê-môn-ê. s. (556). Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature.

ANTINEPHRITICK, ân-tê-nê-frî't'lk. a. Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY, ân-tîn'ò-mê. s. (518). A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK, ân'tê-pâr-â-lit'ik. a. Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPEATHETICAL, ân'tê-pâ-thêt'ê-kâl. a. Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

ANTIPATHY, ân-tîp'â-tî-ê. s. (518). A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily ; opposed to sympathy.

ANTIPERISTASIS, ân'tê-pê-ris'tâ-sis. s. (520). The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ân'tê-pês-tê-lên'-shâl. a. Efficacious against the plague.

ANTIPHRAISIS, ân-tîf'frâ-sis. s. (519). The use of words in a sense opposite to their meaning.

ANTIPODAL, ân-tîp'ò-dâl. a. (518). Relating to the antipodes.

ANTIPODES, ân-tîp'ò-dêz. s. Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

♂ We frequently hear disputes whether this word should be pronounced in four syllables, as it is here, with the accent on the second, or in three, as if divided into *an-ti-podes*, with the accent on the first syllable, and the last rhyming with *abodes*. To solve the difficulty it must be observed, that the word is pure Latin ; and that when we adopt such words into our own language, we seldom alter the accent. If, indeed, the singular of this word were in use like *satellite* (155), then we ought to form the plural regularly, and pronounce it in three syllables only ; but as it is always used in the plural, and is perfect Latin, we ought to pronounce it in four.

"To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
"Some for renown are singular and odd ;
"What other men dislike is sure to please,
"Of all mankind, these dear *antipodes* :
"Through pride, not malice, they run counter
Bill,
"And birth-days are their days of dressing ill."

Young's Love of Fame.

ANTIPOPE, ân'tê-pôpe. s. He that usurps the popedom.

ANTIPTOSIS, ân-tîp-tò'sis. s. (520). A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUARY, ân'tê-kwâ-rê. s. A man studious of antiquity.

TO ANTIQUATE, ân'tê-kwâte. v. a. To make obsolete.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, ân'tê-kwâ-têd-nês. s. The state of being obsolete.

ANTIQUÉ, ân-têék'. a. (112). Ancient, not modern ; of genuine antiquity ; of old fashion.

ANTIQUÉ, ân-têék'. s. (112). An antiquity, a remain of ancient times.

ANTIQUENESS, ân-têék'nês. s. The quality of being antique.

ANTIQUITY, ân tîk'kwê-tê. s. Old times ; the ancients ; remains of old times ; old age.

ANTISCORBUTICAL, ân'tê-skôr-bû'tê-kâl. a. Good against the scurvy.

ANTISPASIS, ân-tîs'pâ-sis. s. The revulsion of any humour.

ANTISPASMODICK, ân'tê-spâz-môd'ik. a. That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPASTICK, ân-tê-spâs'tik. a. Medicines which cause a revulsion.

ANTISPLENETICK, ân'tê-splên'ê-tik. a. Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

ANTISTROPHE, ân-tîs'trô-fê. s. In an ode sung in parts ; the second stanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMATICK, ân'tê-strû-mât'ik. a. Good against the king's evil.

ANTITHESIS, ân-tîb'ê-sis. s. Opposition ; contrast.

ANTITYPE, ân'tê-tîpe. s. That which is resembling or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology.

ANTITYPICAL, ân-tê-tîp'ê-kâl. a. That which explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL, ân'tê-vê-nê'rê-âl. a. Good against the venereal disease.

ANTLER, ân'tlôr. s. Branch of a stag's horn.

ANTORCI, ân-têé'si. s. (296). Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator ; the one towards the north, and the other to the south.

ANTONOMASIA, ân-tò-nò-mâ'zhê-â. s. (453). A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the Orator for Cicero. (92)

—ná, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póllnd;—thin, THIS.

ARCA, ár'túr. s. (416). A cavern,
a den.

ANVIL, án'vill. s. The iron block on
which the smith lays his metal to be forged;
any thing on which blows are laid.

ANXIETY, áng-zí'è-té. s. (479) (480).
Trouble of mind about some future event,
solicitude; depression, lowness of spirits.

ANXIOUS, ánk'fhús. a. (480). Dis-
turbed about some uncertain event; careful,
full of inquietude.

ANXIOUSLY, ánk'fhús-lé. ad. Solicit-
ously, unquietly.

ANXIOUSNESS, ánk'fhús-nés. s. The
quality of being anxious.

ANY, én'né. a. (56). Every, who-
ever, whatever.

AORIST, á'ò-ríft. s. Indefinite. A
tense in the Greek language.

AORTA, á-òr'tá. s. (92). The great
artery which rises immediately out of the
left ventricle of the heart.

APACE, á-páfc'. ad. Quick, speedily,
hastily.

APART, á-párt'. ad. Separately from
the rest in place; in a state of distinction;
at a distance, retired from the other com-
pany.

APARTMENT, á-párt'mént. s. A room,
a set of rooms.

APATHY, áp'á-thé. s. Exemption from
passion.

APE, ápe. s. A kind of monkey; an
imitator.

TO APE, ápe. v. a. To imitate, as
an ape imitates human actions.

APRAK, á-péke'. ad. In a posture to
pierce the ground.

APESKY, áp'ép-sé. s. (503). A loss
of natural concoction.

APERIENT, á-pé-ré-ént. a. Gently
purgative.

APERITIVE, á-pér'è-tiv. a. That which
has the quality of opening.

APERT, á-pért'. a. Open.

APERION, á-pér'fhún. s. An open-
ing, a passage, a gap; the act of opening.

APERTLY, á-pért'lé. ad. Openly.

APERTNESS, á-pért'nés. s. Openness.

APERTURE, áp'òr-fhúre. s. (460).
(463). The act of opening; an open place.

APETALOUS, á-pét'á-lús. a. (314).
Without flower-leaves.

APEX, á-péks. s. The tip or point.

APHÆRISIS, á-féré-sís. s. (124). A
figure in grammar that takes away a letter
or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION, á-fé'le-dn. s. That part
of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the
point remotest from the sun.

APHILANTHROPY, áf'è-lán'thrò-pé. s.
Want of love to mankind.

APHORISM, áf'ò-rízm. s. (503). A
maxim, an unconnected position.

APHORISTICAL, áf'ò-rís'té-kál. a.
Written in separate unconnected sentences.

APHORISTICALLY, áf'ò-rís'té-kál-lé.
ad. In the form of an aphorism.

APHRODISIACAL, áf'rò-dé-zí'á-
kál. } a.

APHRODISIACK, áf'rò-dízh'è-ák. }
(451). Relating to the venereal disease.

APIARY, á'pé-á-ré. s. (534). The
place where bees are kept.

APIECE, á-pééie'. ad. To the part or
share of each.

APISH, á'písh. a. Having the quali-
ties of an ape, imitative; foppish, affected;
filly, trifling; wanton, playful.

APISHLY, á'písh-lé. ad. In an apish
manner.

APISHNESS, á'písh-nés. s. Mimickry,
foppery.

APITAT, á-pít'pát. ad. With quick
palpitation.

APOCALYPSE, á-pók'á-líps. s. Revela-
tion, a word used only of the sacred writ-
ings.

APOCALYPTICAL, á-pók'á-líp'té-kál. a.
Containing revelation.

APOCOPE, á-pók'ò-pé. s. A figure,
when the last letter or syllable is taken away.

APOCRUSTICK, áp-ò-krúst'ik. a. Re-
pelling and astringent.

APOCRYPHA, á-pók'rè-fá. s. (92).
Books added to the sacred writings, of
doubtful authors.

APOCRYPHAL, á-pók'rè-fál. a. Not
canonical, of uncertain authority; contain-
ed in the apocrypha.

APOCRYPHALLY, á-pók'rè-fál-lé. ad.
Uncertainly.

APOCRYPHALNESS, á-pók'rè-fál-nés. s.
Uncertainty.

APODICTICAL, áp-ò-dík'té-kál. a. De-
monstrative.

APODIXIS, áp-ò-dík'sís. s. (527). De-
monstration.

APOGEON, áp-ò-jé'on. (527). } s.

APOGEE, áp'ò-jé. (503). }
A point in the heavens, in which the sun,
or a planet, is at the greatest distance possi-
ble from the earth in its whole revolution.

Ō (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pîn ;—

ATOLOGETICAL, âp-pôl-ô-jèt-è-kâl. }

ATOLOGETICK, â-pôl-ô-jèt-ik. }

a. That which is said in defence of any thing.

TO APOLOGIZE, â-pôl-lô-jize. v. n.
To plead in favour.

APOLOQUE, âp'ô-lôg. s. (338) (503).
Fable, story contrived to teach some moral truth.

APOLOGY, â-pôl'ô-jè. s. (518). De-
fence, excuse.

APOMETEOMETRY, âp'ô-mè-kôm'mè-tiè.
s. (527). The art of measuring things at
a distance.

APONEUROSIS, â-pôn-nù-rô'sis. s. An
expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

APOPHASIS, â-pôf-â-sis. s. (520). A
figure by which the orator seems to wave
what he would plainly insinuate.

APOPHLEGMATICK, âp-ô-flèg-mâ-tik. a.
(510). Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM, âp-ô-flèg-mâ-tizm.
s. A medicine to draw phlegm.

APOPTHEGM, âp'ô-thèm. s. (503).
A remarkable saying.

APOPHYGE, â-pèf-è-jè. s. That part
of a column where it begins to spring out of
its base ; the spring of a column.

APOPHYSIS, â-pôf-è-sis. s. (520). The
prominent parts of some bones ; the same as
proccæ.

APOPLECTICAL, âp-ô-plèk-tè-kâl. }

APOPLECTICK, âp-ô-plèk-tik. }

a. Relating to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, âp'ô-plèk-sè. s. (517). A
sudden deprivation of all sensation.

APORIA, â-pô-rè-â. s. (505) (92). A
figure by which the speaker doubts where to
begin.

APORRHOEA, âp-pôr-rè-â. s. (92).
Effluvium, emanation.

APOSIOPESIS, â-pôzh-è-ô-pè'sis. s.
(520). A form of speech, by which the
speaker, through some affection or vche-
mency, breaks off his speech. (526).

APOSTACY, â-pôs-tâ-sè. s. Departure
from what a man has professed ; it is gene-
rally applied to religion.

APOSTATE, â-pôs-tâte. s. (91). One
that has forsaken his religion.

APOSTATICAL, âp-pôs-tât-è-kâl. a.
After the manner of an apostate.

TO APOSTATIZE, â-pôs-tâ-tize. v. n.
To forsake one's religion.

TO APOSTEMATE, â-pôs-tè-mâte. v. n.
(91). To swell and corrupt into matter.

APOSTEMAT, â-pôs-tè-mâ'thûn. s.
The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

APOSTEME, âp'ô-stème. s. (503). A
hollow swelling, an abscess.

APOSTLE, â-pôs'fl. s. (472) (405). A
person sent with mandates, particularly ap-
plied to them whom our Saviour deputed to
preach the gospel.

Ō This word is sometimes heard in the pul-
pit, as if divided into *a-pis-tle* ; the second
syllable like the first of *poet*. If the long
quantity of the *a*, in the Latin *apostulus*, is
urged for a similar length of the English
apostle, let us only turn to No. 537 of the
Principles, and we shall see the futility of ar-
guing from the Latin quantity to ours. If
these reasons are not satisfactory, it is hoped
that those who are abettors of this singular
pronunciation will alter *a-pis-tle* into *a-pi-ple*,
the second syllable like *pie*, and then their
reasoning and practice will be uniform.

APOSTLESHIP, â-pôs'fl-ship. s. The
office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLICAL, âp-pôs-tôl'è-kâl. a. De-
livered by the apostles.

APOSTOLICALLY, âp-ôs-tôl'è-kâl-lè. ad.
In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLIC, âp-ôs-tôl'ik. a. (509).
Taught by the apostles.

APOSTROPHE, â-pôs-trô-fè. s. (518).
In rhetorick, a diversion of speech to ano-
ther person than the speech appointed did
intend or require ; in grammar, the contrac-
tion of a word by the use of a comma, as
tho' for though.

TO APOSTROPHIZE, â-pôs-trô-fize. v.
a. To address by an apostrophe.

APOSTUME, âp'ô-stûme. s. (503). A
hollow tumour, filled with purulent matter.

APOTHECARY, â-pôth-è-kâ-ré. s. A
man whose employment it is to keep medi-
cines for sale. (470).

Ō There is a corrupt pronunciation of this
word, not confined to the vulgar, as if it
were written *Apotecary*.

APOTHEGM, âp'ô-thèm. s. (503). A
remarkable saying.

APOTHEOSIS, âp-ô-thè-ô'sis. s. Deifi-
cation.

Ō This word, like *Metamorphosis*, has desert-
ed its Latin accentuation on the penultimate
syllable, and returned to its original Greek
accent on the antepenultimate. See Prin-
ciples, No. 503, page 49. The other words
of this termination, as *Anadiplosis*, *Antiphrasis*,
&c. retain the Latin accent, though all these
words in Greek have the accent on the ante-
penultimate. This accentuation on the an-
tepenultimate is so agreeable to the genius
of our own tongue, that it is no wonder it is
so prevalent. Johnson, Sheridan, Kenrick,
Ash, Scott, Buchanan, Bailey, and Perry.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt ;—tûbe, tûb, bûll ;—ôil ;—pôund ;—thin, THIS.

have adopted it as I have done; and only Smith, Barclay, and Entick, accent the penultimate. No eminent poet as Garth approves of the choice I have made, where he says,

"Allots the prince of his celestial line
"An *apothegm*, and rites divine."

APOTOME, â-pôt'-ô-mè. s. The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

APOSEM, âp'-ô-zém. s. (503). A decoction.

TO APPAL, âp-pâll'. v. a. (406). To fright, to depress.

§ Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word might more properly have been written *Appale*; and we find Bacon, in his History of Henry VII. actually writes the compound *Appalement*. Whether Johnson founds his opinion upon the pale colour which fear generally produces, or upon the derivation of the word from the French *Appaître*, it cannot be certainly known; but this is certain, that this word has been so often rhymed with *all, ball, fall*, &c. that such a change as Dr. Johnson recommends would be attended with no small inconvenience. It may be observed too, that spelling this word with single *l* as he has done, is at variance with its general pronunciation: for one *l*, when final, does not broaden the *a* like that in *all*, but leaves it in the sound of that vowel in *fall-low, tal-low*, &c. Considering therefore that the pronunciation of this word is so irrevocably fixed, it is but borrowing an *l* from the Latin *Pallio* to make the sound and the spelling exactly correspond. We are often fond of neglecting the French for the Latin etymology when there is no necessity,—in the present case such a preference would be commendable.

APPALEMENT, âp-pâll'mént. s. Depression, impression of fear.

APPANAGE, âp-pâ-nâje. s. (90) (503). Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children.

APPARATUS, âp-pâ-râ-tûs. s. Those things which are provided for the accomplishment of any purpose; as the tools of a trade, the furniture of a house; equipage, show.

APPAREL, âp-pâ-êl. s. Dress, vesture; external habiliments.

TO APPAREL, âp-pâ-êl. v. a. To dress, to clothe; to cover, or deck.

APPARENT, âp-pâ-rént. a. Plain, inducible; seeming, not real; visible; open, discoverable; certain, not presumptive.

APPARENTLY, âp-pâ-rént-lé. ad. Evidently, openly.

APPEARITION, âp-pâ-rîsh'ûn. s. Appearance,

ance, visibility; a visible object; a spectre, a walking spirit; something only apparent, not real; the visibility of some luminary.

APPARITOR, âp-pâr-é-tûr. s. (98).

The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court.

TO APPAY, âp-pâ'. v. a. To satisfy.

TO APPEACH, âp-pétsh' v. a. To accuse; to censure, to reproach.

APPEACHMENT, âp-pétsh'mént. s.

Charge exhibited against any man.

TO APPEAL, âp-pêl'. v. n. To transfer a cause from one to another; to call another as witness.

APPEAL, âp-pêl'. s. A removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; in the common law, an accusation; a call upon any as witness.

APPEALANT, âp-pêl'lânt. s. He that appeals.

TO APPEAR, âp-pêr'. v. n. To be in sight, to be visible; to become visible as a spirit; to exhibit one's self before a court; to seem, in opposition to reality; to be plain beyond dispute.

APPEARANCE, âp-pê-rânse. s. The act of coming into sight; the thing seen; semblance, not reality; outside show; entry into a place or company; exhibition of the person to a court; presence, mien; probability, likelihood.

APPEARER, âp-pê-rûr. s. (98). The person that appears.

APPEASABLE, âp-pê-zâ-bi. a. (405). Reconcilable.

APPEASABLENESS, âp-pê-zâ-bl-nés. s. Reconcilableness.

TO APPEASE, âp-pêze'. v. a. To quiet, to put in a state of peace; to pacify, to reconcile.

APPEASEMENT, âp-pêze-mént. s. A state of peace.

APPEASER, âp-pê-zûr. s. (98). He that pacifies, he that quiets disturbances.

APPELLANT, âp-pêl'lânt. s. A challenger; one that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

APPELLATE, âp-pêl'lâte. s. (91). The person appealed against.

APPELLATION, âp-pêl-lâ'shûn. s. Name.

APPELLATIVE, âp-pêl'lâ-tiv. s. (157). A name common to all of the same kind or species; as man, horse.

APPELLATIVELY, âp-pêl'lâ-tiv-lé. ad. According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPELLATORY, âp-pêl'lâ-tûr-ré. a. That which contains an appeal. (512).

☞ (559). —Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, plu ;—

APPELLEE, âp-pêl-lé'. s. One who is accused.

TO APPEND, âp-pênd'. v. a. To hang any thing upon another; to add to something as an accessory.

APPENDAGE, âp-pên'dâje. s. (90). Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence.

APPENDANT, âp-pên'dânt. a. Hanging to something else; annexed, concomitant.

APPENDANT, âp-pên'dânt. s. An accidental or adventitious part.

TO APPENDICATE, âp-pên'dé-kâte. v. a. (91). To add to another thing.

APPENDICATION, âp-pên-dé-kâ'shûn. s. (459). Annexion.

APPENDIX, âp-pên'diks. s. Something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant.

TO APPERTAIN, âp-pêr-tâne'. v. n. To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature.

APPERTAINMENT, âp-pêr-tâne'mént. s. That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

APPERTENANCE, âp-pêr'té-nâncé. s. That which belongs to another thing.

APPERTINENT, âp-pêr'té-nént. a. Belonging, relating to.

APPETENCE, âp-pé-têncé. } s.

APPETENCY, âp-pé-tên-sé. } s.

Carnal desire.

APPETIBILITY, âp-pét-té-bil'è-té. s. The quality of being desirable.

APPETIBLE, âp-pé-té-bl. a. (405). Desirable.

APPETITE, âp-pé-tite. s. (155). The natural desire of good; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; keenness of stomach, hunger.

APPETITION, âp-pé-tîsh'ûn. s. (507). Desire.

APPETITIVE, âp-pé-té-tîv. a. That which desires.

TO APPLAUD, âp-plâwd'. v. a. To praise by clapping the hands; to praise in general.

APPLAUDER, âp-plâw'dûr. s. (98). He that praises or commends.

APPLAUSE, âp-plâwz'. s. Approbation loudly expressed.

APPLE, âp-pl. s. (405). The fruit of the apple tree; the pupil of the eye.

APPLEWOMAN, âp-p'-wûm-ûn. s. A woman that sells apples.

APPLIABLE, âp-pli'â-bl. a. (405). That which may be applied.

APPLIANCE, âp-pli'ânse. s. The act of applying, the thing applied.

APPLICABILITY, âp-plé-kâ-bil'è-té. s. The quality of being fit to be applied.

APPLICABLE, âp-plé-kâ-bl. a. That which may be applied.

APPLICABLENESS, âp-plé-kâ-bl-nés. s. Fitness to be applied.

APPLICABLY, âp-plé-kâ-blé. ad. In such manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE, âp-plé-kâte. s. (91). A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter.

APPLICATION, âp-plé-kâ'shûn. s. The act of applying any thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any person as a petitioner; the employment of any means for a certain end; intenseness of thought, close study; attention to some particular affair.

APPLICATIVE, âp-plé-kâ-tîv. a. Belonging to application. (512).

APPLICATORY, âp-plé-kâ-tûr-ré. a. Belonging to the act of applying. (512).

TO APPLY, â-pli'. v. a. To put one thing to another; to lay medicaments upon a wound; to make use of as relative or suitable; to put to a certain use; to fix the mind upon, to study; to have recourse to, as a petitioner; to ply, to keep at work.

TO APPOINT, âp-pôint'. v. a. To fix any thing; to establish any thing by decree; to furnish in all points, to equip.

APPOINTER, âp-pôint'tûr. s. (98). He that settles or fixes.

APPOINTMENT, âp-pôint'mént. s. Stipulation; decree, establishment; direction; order; equipment, furniture; an allowance paid to any man.

TO APPORTION, âp-pôre'shûn. v. a. To set out in just proportions.

APPORTIONMENT, âp-pôre'shûn-mént. s. A dividing into portions.

TO APPOSE, âp-pôze'. v. a. To put questions to.

APPOSITE, âp-pô-zît. a. (156). Proper, fit, well adapted.

APPOSITELY, âp-pô-zît-lé. ad. Properly, fitly, suitably.

APPOSITENESS, âp-pô-zît-nés. s. Fitness, propriety, suitability.

APPOSITION, âp-pô-zîsh'ûn. s. The addition of new matter; in grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case.

TO APPRAISE, âp-prâze'. v. a. To set a price upon any thing.

APPRAISER, âp-prâ-zûr. s. (98). A person appointed to set a price upon thing to be sold.

—nò, m'òve, n'òr, n'òt; t'ùbe, t'ùh, b'ùll;—òù;—p'òund:—*thin, this.*

APPRECIATE, àp-pré'hé-àte. v. a.
 ¶ This word is not in Johnson; and Bailey, who has it seems not to have given its present signification, for he explains it, "to set a high value or esteem upon any thing;" for my recollection fails me, if it has not been generally used in the sense of the French word it comes from, *Appréier*, to appraise, value, to value, to declare the just price of any thing, as nearly synonymous to the English word to *estimate*.

APPRECIABLE, àp-pré'hé-à-bl. a.
 ¶ This word is the genuine offspring of the former, and if we admit the parent, we cannot refuse the child, especially as the latter seems of more use than the former; for though we may pretty well supply the place of *appreciate* by *estimate*, we have not so good a word as *appreciable* to express the capability of being estimated.

TO APPREHEND, àp-pré'hénd'. v. a. To hold on; to seize, in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terror, to fear.

APPREHENSIBLE, àp-pré'hén-dúr. s. One who apprehends.

APPREHENSIBLE, àp-pré'hén-sé-bl. a. (téó). That which may be apprehended or conceived.

APPREHENSION, àp-pré'hén'shún. s. The mere contemplation of things; opinion, sentiment, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; suspicion of something; *conjecture*.

APPREHENSIVE, àp-pré'hén'siv. a. Quick to understand; fearful. (138).

APPREHENSIVELY, àp-pré'hén'siv-lé. ad. In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, àp-pré'hén'siv-nés. s. The quality of being apprehensive.

APPRENTICE, àp-prén'tis. s. (140). One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradesman shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art. (142).

TO APPRENTICE, àp-prén'tis. v. a. To put out to a master as an apprentice.

APPRENTICESHIP, àp-prén'tis-húp. s. The years of an apprentice's servitude.

APPRENTICESHIP, àp-prén'tis-húp. s. The year which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

TO APPRAISE, àp-prize'. v. a. To estimate.

TO APPROACH, àp-pròth'. v. n. To draw near locally; to draw near, as time; to make a progress towards, mentally.

TO APPROACH, àp-pròth'. v. a. To bring near to.

APPROACH, àp-pròth'. s. The act of drawing near; access; means of advancing.

APPROACHER, àp-prò'thár. s. (98). The person that approaches.

APPROACHMENT, àp-pròth'mént. s. The act of coming near.

APPROBATION, àp-prò-bá'shún. s. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased; the liking of any thing; attestation, support.

APPROOF, àp-pròóf'. s. Commendation. Obsolete.

TO APPROPINQUE, àp-prò-pink'. v. n. To draw near to. Not in use.

APPROPRIABLE, àp-prò-pré-à-bl. a. That which may be appropriated.

TO APPROPRIATE, àp-prò-pré-àte. v. a. (91). To consign to some particular use or person; to claim or exercise an exclusive right; to make peculiar, to annex; in law, to alienate a benefice.

APPROPRIATE, àp-prò-pré-àte. a. (91). Peculiar, consigned to some particular.

APPROPRIATION, àp-prò-pré-à'shún. s. The application of something to a particular purpose; the claim of any thing as peculiar; the fixing of a particular signification to a word; in law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college.

APPROPRIATOR, àp-prò-pré-à'túr. s. He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice. (98).

APPROVABLE, àp-pròó'vâ-bl. a. That which merits approbation.

APPROVAL, àp-pròó'vâ-l. s. Approbation.

APPROVANCE, àp-pròó'vânsé. s. Approbation. Not in use.

TO APPROVE, àp-pròóv'. v. a. To like, to be pleased with; to express liking; to prove, to show; to experience; to make worthy of approbation.

APPROVEMENT, àp-pròóv'mént. s. Approbation, liking.

APPROVER, àp-pròó'vúr. s. (98). He that approves; he that makes trial; in law, one that, confessing felony of himself, accuses another.

TO APPROXIMATE, àp-pròks'é-mâte. v. n. (91). To approach, to draw near to.

¶ This word, as a verb, is not in Johnson; but its very frequent use among good writers and speakers is a sufficient authority for its insertion here, without the trouble of searching for a precedent.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

APPROXIMATE, âp-prôks'è-mâte. a. Near to.

APPROXIMATION, âp-prôk-sè-mâ'shùn. s. Approach to any thing; continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.

APPUSE, âp'pûlse. s. The act of striking against any thing.

APRICOT, or **APRICOCK**, â'prè-kôt. s. A kind of wall fruit.

♣ The latter manner of writing this word is grown vulgar.

APRIL, â'pril. s. The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

APRON, â'pûrn. s. (417). A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean, or for ornament.

APRON, â'pûrn. s. (417). A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRONED, â'pûrnd. a. (362). Wearing an apron.

APSIS, âp'sis. s. The higher apsis is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT, âpt. a. Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to, led to; ready, quick, as an apt wit; qualified for.

TO APTATE, âp'tâte. v. a. (91). To make fit.

APTITUDE, âp'tè-tùde. s. Fitness; tendency; disposition.

APPLY, âpt'lè. ad. Properly, fitly; justly, pertinently; readily, acutely, as he learned his business very aptly.

APTFNESS, âpt'nès. s. Fitness, suitability; disposition to any thing; quickness of apprehension; tendency.

APPROTE, âp'tôte. s. A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA, â'kwâ. s. (92). Water.

AQUA-FORTIS, âk-kwâ-fôr'tis. s. A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol.

AQUA-MARINA, âk-kwâ-mâ-ri'nâ. s. The Beryl.

AQUA-VITÆ, âk-kwâ-vi'tè. s. Brandy.

AQUATICK, â-kwât'ik. a. That which inhabits the water; that which grows in the water.

AQUATILE, âk'kwâ-til. a. (145). That which inhabits the water. (503).

AQUEDUCT, âk'kwè-dûkt. s. A conveyance made for carrying water.

AQUEOUS, â'kwè-ûs. a. (534). Watery.

AQUEOUSNESS, â'kwè-ûs-nès. s. Waterness.

AQUILINE, âk-wè-lin. a. (145). Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

AQUOSE, â'kwôse. a. Watery.

AQUOSITY, â'kwôs'è-té. s. (511). Waterness.

ARABLE, âr'â-bl. a. (405). Fit for tillage.

♣ The *a* in the first syllable of this word has the short sound as much as if the *r* were double. The same may be observed of every accented *a* before *r*, followed by a vowel. (81) (168).

ARANEOUS, â-râ'nè-ûs. a. Resembling a cobweb.

ARATION, â-râ'shùn. s. The act or practice of ploughing.

ARATORY, âr'â-tûr-rè. a. (512). That which contributes to tillage.

ARBALIST, âr'ûâ-lîst. s. (503). A cross-bow.

ARBITER, âr'bè-tûr. s. (98). A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit; a judge.

ARBITRABLE, âr'bè-trâ-bl. a. Arbitrary, depending upon the will.

ARBITRAMENT, âr-bit'trâ-mènt. s. Will, determination, choice.

ARBITRARILY, âr'bè-trâ-rè-lè. ad. With no other rule than the will; despotically, absolutely.

ARBITRARINESS, âr'bè-trâ-rè-nès. s. Despoticalness.

ARBITRARIOUS, âr-bè-trâ-rè-ûs. a. Arbitrary, depending on the will.

ARBITRARIOUSLY, âr-bè-trâ-rè-ûs-lè. ad. According to mere will and pleasure.

ARBITRARY, âr'bè-trâ-rè. a. Despotick, absolute; depending on no rule, capricious.

TO ARBITRATE, âr'bè-trâte. v. a. (91). To decide, to determine; to judge of.

ARBITRATION, âr-bè-trâ'shùn. s. The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.

ARBITRATOR, âr-bè-trâ-tûr. s. (521). An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent; a governor; a president; he that has the power of acting by his own choice; the determiner.

ARBITREMENT, âr-bit'trè-mènt. s. Decision, determination; compromise.

ARBORARY, âr'bô-râ-rè. a. (512). Of or belonging to a tree.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—rùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund:—*thin*, THIS.

- ARBOR**, àr'bò-rèt. s. A small tree or shrub.
- ARBORIST**, àr'bò-rìst. s. A naturalist who makes trees his study.
- ARBOROUS**, àr'bò-rùs. a. (314). Belonging to trees.
- ARBOUR**, àr'bùr. s. (314). A bow-er.
- ARBUSCLE**, àr'bùs-ù. s. (351) (405). Any little shrub.
- ARBUTE**, àr'bùte. s. Strawberry tree.
- ARC**, àrk. s. A segment, a part of a circle; an arch.
- ARCADE**, àr-kàde'. s. A continued arch.
- ARCANUM**, àr-kà-nùm. s. (503). (Plural *Arcae*). A secret.
- ARCH**, àrtsh. s. Part of a circle, not more than the half; a building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges; vault of heaven; a chief.
- TO ARCH**, àrtsh. v. a. To build arches; to cover with arches.
- ARCH**, àrtsh. a. Chief, of the first class; waggish, mirthful.
- ARCHANGEL**, àrk-àne'jèl. s. (354). One of the highest order of angels.
 ☞ The accent is sometimes on the first syllable; though not so properly.
- ARCHANGEL**, àrk-àne'jèl. s. A plant, dead nettle.
- ARCHANGELICK**, àrk-àn-jèl'lik. a. Belonging to archangels.
- ARCHDEACON**, àrtsh-bé'kn. s. The chief place of prospect, or of signal.
- ARCHBISHOP**, àrtsh-bìsh'ùp. s. (354). A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.
- ARCHBISHOPRICK**, àrtsh-bìsh'ùp-rik. s. The state, province, or jurisdiction of an archbishop.
- ARCHCHANTER**, àrtsh-tshàn'tòr. s. The chief chanter.
- ARCHDEACON**, àrtsh-dé'kn. s. One that supplies the bishop's place and office.
- ARCHDEACONRY**, àrtsh-dé'kn-ré. s. The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.
- ARCHDEACONSHIP**, àrtsh-dé'kn-shìp. s. The office of an archdeacon.
- ARCHDUKE**, àrth-dùke'. s. A title given to princes of Austria and Tuscany.
- ARCHDUCHESS**, àrtsh-dùsh'ès. s. The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.
- ARCHPHILOSOPHER**, àrtsh-fè-lòs'ò-fùr. s. Chief philosopher.
- ARCHPRELATE**, àrtsh-prél'làte. s. (91). Chief prelate.
- ARCHPRESBYTER**, àrtsh-près'bé-tér. s. Chief presbyter.
- ARCHAIOLOGY**, àr-kà-òl'ò-jé. s. A discourse of antiquity.
- ARCHAIOLOGICK**, àr-kà-ò-lòd'jik. a. Relating to a discourse on antiquity.
- ARCHAISM**, àr'ká-ìsm. s. (353). An ancient phrase.
- ARCHED**, àr'tshéd. part. a. Bent in the form of an arch.
 ☞ Words of this form are colloquially pronounced in one syllable; and this syllable is one of the hardest that can be imagined, for it sounds as if written *artshé*. (359).
- ARCHER**, àrtsh'ùr. s. He that shoots with a bow.
- ARCHERY**, àrtsh'ùr-é. s. The use of the bow; the act of shooting with the bow; the art of an archer.
- ARCHES-COURT**, àrtsh'éz-còrt. s. The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes.
- ARCHETYPE**, àr'ké-tìp-. s. (354). The original of which any resemblance is made.
- ARCHETYPAL**, àr'ké-tì'pál. a. Original.
- ARCHEUS**, àr'ké'ùs. s. (353). A power that presides over the animal economy.
- ARCHIDIACONAL**, àr'ké-dì-ák'ò-nál. a. Belonging to an archdeacon.
- ARCHIEPISCOPAL**, àr'ké-é-pìs'kò-pál. a. (354). Belonging to an archbishop.
- ARCHITECT**, àr'ké-tékt. s. (354). A professor of the art of building; a builder; the contriver of any thing.
- ARCHITECTIVE**, àr'ké-tékt'ìv. a. That performs the work of architecture.
- ARCHITECTONICK**, àr'ké-tékt-tòn'nik. a. (509). That which has the power or skill of an architect.
- ARCHITECTURE**, àr'ké-tékt-tshùre. s. (461). The art or science of building; the effect or performance of the science of building.
- ARCHITRAVE**, àr'ké-tràve. s. That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.
- ARCHIVES**, àr'kìvez. s. (354). The places where records or ancient writings are kept.
- ARCHWISE**, àrtsh'wìze. a. (354). In the form of an arch.
- ARCTATION**, àrk-tà'shùn. s. Confinement.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, pin;—

ARCTICK, âr'k'tik. a. Northern.

ARCULATE, âr'k'u-âte. a. (91). Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUATION, âr-kù-â'shûn. s. The act of bending any thing, incurvation; the state of being bent, curvity, or crookedness.

ARCUBALISTER, âr-kù-bâl'is-tûr. s. A cross-bow man.

ARDENCY, âr'dên-sê. Ardour, eagerness.

ARDENT, âr'dênt. a. Hot, burning, fiery; fierce, vehement; passionate, affectionate.

ARDENTLY, âr'dênt-lê. ad. Eagerly, affectionately.

ARDUR, âr'dûr. s. (314). Heat; heat of affection, as love, desire, courage.

ARDUITY, âr-dû-ê-tê. s. Height, difficulty.

ARDUOUS, âr'jû-ûs. a. (293) (376). Lofty, hard to climb; difficult.

ARDUOUSNESS, âr'jû-ûs-nês. s. (293) (376). Height, difficulty.

ARE, âr. (75). The plural of the present tense of the verb To be.

AREA, â'rê-â. s. (70) (545) (534). The surface contained between any lines or boundaries; any open surface.

TO AREAD, â-rê-âd'. v. a. To advise, to direct. Little used.

AREFACTION, âr-rê-fâk'shûn. s. The state of growing dry, the act of drying.

TO AREFY, âr'rê fi. v. a. To dry.

ARENACEOUS, âr-ê-nâ'shûs. a. (527). Sandy.

ARENOSÉ, âr-ê-nô-sê'. a. (527). Sandy.

ARENULOUS, â-rên-û-lûs. a. Full of small sand, gravelly.

AREOTICK, â-rê-ô't'ik. a. (534). Such medicines as open the pores.

ARGENT, âr'jênt. a. Having the white colour used in the armorial coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets; silver, bright like silver.

ARGIL, âr'jil. s. Potters clay.

ARGILLACEOUS, âr-jil-lâ'shûs. a. Clayey, consisting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGILLOUS, âr-jil'lûs. a. (314). Consisting of clay, clayish.

ARGOSY, âr'gò-sê. s. (503). A large vessel for merchandize, a carrack.

TO ARGUE, âr'gû. v. n. (355). To reason, to offer reasons; to persuade by argument; to dispute.

ARGUER, âr'gû-ûr. s. (98). A reasoner, a disputer.

ARGUMENT, âr'gû-mênt. s. A reason alleged for or against any thing; the subject of any discourse or writing; the contents of any work summed up by way of abstract; controversy.

ARGUMENTAL, âr-gû-mên'tâl. a. Belonging to argument.

ARGUMENTATION, âr-gû-mên-tâ'shûn. s. Reasoning, the act of reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, âr-gû-mên-tâ-tiv. a. (512). Consisting of argument, containing argument.

ARGUTE, âr-gû-tê'. a. Subtile, witty, sharp, shrill.

ARID, âr'id. a. (81). Dry, parched up.—See ARABLE.

ARIDITY, â-rid-dê-tê. s. (511). Dryness, siccity; a kind of insensibility in devotion.

ARIES, â'rê-êz. s. The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

TO ARIETATE, â-ri-ê-tâte. v. n. (91). To butt like a ram.

♂ I have, in this word, followed Dr. Johnson, in placing the accent on the second syllable, and not on the first, according to Mr. Sheridan, and Dr. Ash; but I do not very well know for what reason, unless it be that words of this termination derived from the Latin generally preserve the accent of the original. See principles, No. 503, b.

ARIETATION, â-ri-ê-tâ'shûn. s. The act of butting like a ram; the act of battering with an engine called a ram.

ARIETTA, â-rê-ê'tâ. s. (534). A short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT, â-rite'. ad. (393). Rightly, without error; rightly, without crime; rightly, without failing of the end designed.

ARIOLATION, â-rê-ô-lâ'shûn. s. (534). Sooth-saying.

TO ARISE, â-rize'. v. n. pret. arose, part. arisen. To mount upward as the sun; to get up as from sleep, or from rest; to revive from death; to enter upon a new station; to commence hostility.

ARISTOCRACY, âr-îs-tôk'krâ-sê. s. That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles.

ARISTOCRATICAL, âr-îs-tô-krât'tê-kâl. a. (544). Relating to aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, âr-îs-tô-krât'tê-kâl-nês. s. An aristocratical state.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—dùl;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

ARITHMANCY, à-rìb' mán-tè.s. A foretelling of future events by numbers.

ARITHMETICAL, àr-lìb'mèt'tè-kál. a. According to the rules or methods of arithmetick. (527).

ARITHMETICALLY, àr-lìb'mèt'tè-kál-lè ad. In an arithmetical manner.

ARITHMETICIAN, à-rìb' mè-tsh'án. s. A master of the art of numbers.

ARITHMETICK, à-rìb'mè-rìk. s. The science of numbers; the art of computation. There is a small, but a very general deviation from accuracy in pronouncing this word, which lies in giving the first *i* the sound of short *e*, as if written *arethmetick*. As this inaccuracy is but trifling, so it may be rectified without any great singularity.

ARK, àrk. s.—See Art. (77). A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge; the repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

Arm, àrm. s.—See Art. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the sea; power, might, as the secular arm.

To ARM, àrm. v. a.—See Art. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence; to plate with any thing that may add strength; to furnish, to fit up.

To ARM, àrm. v. n.—See Art. To take arms; to provide against.

ARMADA, àr-má-dá. s. See *Lumbago*. An armament for sea.

ARMADILLO, àr-má-dil'lo. s. A four-footed animal of Brasil.

ARMAMENT, àr-má-mént. s. (503). A naval force.

ARMATURE, àr-má'tshùre. s. (461). Armour.

ARMENTAL, àr-mén'tál. } a.

ARMENTINE, àr-mén-tine. (149). } a. Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

ARMGAUNT, àrm'gául. a. (214). Slender as the arm; or rather, slender with want.

ARM HOLE, àrm'hòle. s. The cavity under the shoulder.

ARMIGEROUS, àr-mid'jùr-rùs. a. Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY, àr'mil-lá-rè. a. Resembling a bracelet.—See *MAXILLARY*.

ARMILLATED, àr'mil-lá-téd. a. Wearing bracelets.

ARMINGS, àrm'ingz. s. The same with waste-clothes.

ARMIPOTENCE, àr-mip'ò-tènsè. s. Power in war. (518).

ARMIPOTENT, àr-mip'ò-tént. a. Mighty in war.

ARMISTICE, àr'mè-shts. s. (503). A short truce. (142).

ARMLET, àrm'lét. s. A little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm.

ARMONIAK, àr-mò-nè-àk. s. (505). The name of a salt.

ARMORER, àr'mùr-ùr. s. (557). He that makes armour, or weapons; he that dresses another in armour.

ARMORIAL, àr-mò-rè-ál. a. Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

ARMORY, àr'mùr-è. s. (557). The place in which arms are deposited for use; armour, arms of defence; ensigns armorial.

ARMOUR, àr'mùr. s. (314). Defensive arms.

ARMOUR-BEARER, àr'mùr-bàrè-ùr. s. He that carries the armour of another.

ARMPIT, àrm'pít. s. The hollow place under the shoulder.

ARMS, àrmz. s. (77). Weapons of offence, or armour of defence; a state of hostility; war in general; action, the act of taking arms; the ensigns armorial of a family.

ARMY, àr'mè. s. (482). A collection of armed men, obliged to obey their generals; a great number.

AROMATIC, àr-ò-mát'è-kál. } a.

AROMATICK, àr-ò-mát'ík. (527). } a. Spicy; fragrant, strong scented.

AROMATICKS, àr-ò-mát'íks. s. (527). Spices.

AROMATIZATION, àr-ò-mát-è-zá'shùn. s. The act of scenting with spices.

To AROMATIZE, àr-rò-má-tize. v. a. To scent with spices, to impregnate with spices; to scent, to perfume.

AROSE, à-ròze'. (554). The preterite of the verb *Arise*.

AROUND, à-ròund'. ad. In a circle, on every side.

AROUND, à-ròund'. prep. (545). About.

To AROUSE, à-ròuze'. v. a. To wake from sleep; to raise up, to excite.

AROW, à-rò'. ad. (545). In a row.

AROYNT, à-ròint'. ad. Be gone, away.

ARQUEBUSE, àr'kwè-bùs. s. A hand gun.

ARQUEBUSIER, àr-kwè-bùs-èèr'. s. A soldier armed with an arquebuse. (275).

ARRACK, àr-rák'. s. A spirituous liquor.

⚭ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—plne, pln;—

TO ARRAIGN, âr-râne'. v. a. To set a thing in order, in its place; a prisoner is said to be arraigned, when he is brought forth to his trial; to accuse, to charge with faults in general, as in controversy or in satire.

ARRAIGNMENT, âr-râne'mént. s. The act of arraigning, a charge.

TO ARRANGE, âr-rânjé'. v. a. To put in the proper order for any purpose.

ARRANGEMENT, âr-rânjé'mént. s. The act of putting in proper order, the state of being put in order.

ARRANT, âr-rânt. a. (81) (82). Bad in a high degree.

ARRANTLY, âr-rânt-lé. a. Corruptly, shamefully.

ARRAS, âr-râs. s. (81) (82). Tapestry.

ARRAUGHT, âr-râwt'. ad. Seized by violence. Out of use.

ARRAY, âr-râ'. s. Dress; order of battle; in law, the ranking or setting in order.

TO ARRAY, âr-râ'. v. a. To put in order; to deck, to dress.

ARRAYERS, âr-râ'ûrs. s. Officers, who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARREAR, âr-rêér'. s. That which remains behind unpaid, though due.

ARREARAGE, âr-rêér'âje. s. (90). The remainder of an account.

ARRENTATION, âr-rên-tâ'shûn. s. The licensing an owner of lands in the forest to inclose.

ARREPTITIOUS, âr-rêp-tish'ûs. a. Snatched away; crept in privily.

ARREST, âr-rêst'. s. In law, a stop or stay; an arrest is a restraint of a man's person; any caption.

TO ARREST, âr-rêst'. v. a. To seize by a mandate from a court; to seize any thing by law; to seize, to lay hands on; to withhold, to hinder; to stop motion.

ARRIER, âr-rêér'. s. The last body of an army.

ARRISION, âr-rizh'ûn. s. (451). A smiling upon.

ARRIVAL, âr-rî-vâl. s. The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpose.

ARRIVANCE, âr-rî-vânse. s. Company coming.

TO ARRIVE, âr-rive'. v. n. To come to any place by water; to reach any place by travelling; to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen.

TO ARRODE, âr-rôde'. v. a. To gnaw or nibble.

ARROGANCE, âr-rô-gânse. } s.

ARROGANCY, âr-rô-gân-sè. } s. The act or quality of taking much upon one's self.

ARROGANT, âr-rô-gânt. a. (81) (82). Haughty, proud.

ARROGANTLY, âr-rô-gânt-lé. ad. In an arrogant manner.

ARROGANTNESS, âr-rô-gânt-nés. s. Arrogance.

TO ARROGATE, âr-rô-gâte. v. a. (91). To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims.

ARROGATION, âr-rô-gâ'shûn. s. A claiming in a proud manner.

ARROSION, âr-rô-zhûn. s. (451). A gnawing.

ARROW, âr-rô. s. (327). The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow.

ARROWHEAD, âr-rô-héd. s. A water plant.

ARROWY, âr-rô-é. a. Consisting of arrows.

ARSE, ârse. s. The buttocks:

ARSE-FOOT, ârs'fût. s. A kind of water fowl.

ARSE-SMART, ârs'smârt. s. A plant.

ARSENAL, âr'sé-nâl. s. A repository of things requisite to war, a magazine.

ARSENICAL, âr-sén'è-kâl. a. Containing arsenick.

ARSENICK, ârse'nîk. s. A mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison.

ART, ârt. s. (77). The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; a science, as the liberal arts; a trade; artfulness, skill, dexterity; cunning.

⚭ As e before r, followed by a vowel, has the short or fourth sound, so when it is followed by a consonant it has the long or second sound. See ARABLE, (81) (168).

ARTERIAL, âr-tér-â-l. a. That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.

ARTERIOTOMY, âr-tér-ré-ô'tô-mé. s. The operation of letting blood from the artery; the cutting of an artery. (518).

ARTERY, âr-tûr-é. s. (555). An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTFUL, ârt'fûl. a. (174). Performed with art; artificial, not natural. cunning, skilful, dexterous.

ARTFULLY, ârt'fûl-lé. ad. With art. skilfully.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt ;—tùbe, tùb, búll ;—óil ;—pòund ;—bin, THIS.

ARTFULNESS, árt'fùl-nès. s. Skill, *making*.

ARTHRITICK, árt'hrit'ík. (509). } a.
ARTHRITICAL, árt'hrit'è-kál. }

Gouty, relating to the gout ; relating to joints.

ARTSCHOKE, árt'è-tshòke. s. This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large fealy heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree.

ARTICK, árt'ík. a. properly ARCTIC. Northern.

ARTICLE, árt'è kl. a. (405). A part of speech, as the, an ; a single clause of an account, a particular part of any complex thing ; term, stipulation ; point of time, exact time.

TO ARTICLE, árt'è-kl. v. n. (405). To stipulate, to make terms.

ARTICULAR, árt'ík'ù-lár. a. Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULATE, árt'ík'ù-láte. a. (91). Distinct ; branched out into articles.

TO ARTICULATE, árt'ík'ù-láte. v. a. (91). To form words, to speak as a man ; to draw up in articles ; to make terms.

ARTICULATELY, árt'ík'ù-láte-lè. ad. In an articulate voice.

ARTICULATENESS, árt'ík'ù-láte-nès. s. The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, árt'ík'ù-lá'thùn. s. The juncture, or joint of bones ; the act of forming words ; in botany, the joints in plants.

ARTIFICE, árt'è-fis. s. (142). Trick, fraud, stratagem ; art, trade.

ARTIFICER, árt'è-fisè-súr. s. (98). An artist, a manufacturer ; forger, a contriver ; a deceiver or artful fellow.

ARTIFICIAL, árt'è-fish'ál. a. Made by art, not natural ; fictitious, not genuine ; artful, contrived with skill.

ARTIFICIALLY, árt'è-fish'ál-lè. ad. Artfully, with skill, with good contrivance ; by art, not naturally.

ARTIFICIALNESS, árt'è-fish'ál-nès. s. Artfulness.

ARTILLERY, árt'il'lúr-ré. s. (555). Weapons of war ; cannon, great ordnance.

ARTISAN, árt'è-zán'. s. (528). Artist, professor of an art ; manufacturer, low tradesman.

ARTIST, árt'íst. s. The professor of an art ; a skillful man, not a novice.

ARTLESSLY, árt'lès-lè. ad. In an artless manner, naturally, sincerely.

ARTLESS, árt'lès. a. Unskillful, with-

out fraud, as an artless maid ; contrived without skill, as an artless tale.

TO ARTUATE, árt'hù-áte. v. a. (91) (461). To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINACIOUS, á-rùn-dè-ná'th's. a. Of or like reeds. (292).

ARUNDINEOUS, á-rùn-dín'è-ús. a. Abounding with reeds.

As, áz. conjunct. (423). In the same manner with something else ; like, of the same kind with ; in the same degree with ; as if, in the same manner ; as it were, in some sort ; while, at the same time that ; equally ; how, in what manner ; with, answering to like or same ; in a reciprocal sense, answering to As ; answering to Such ; having so to answer it, in the conditional sense ; answering to So conditionally ; As for, with respect to ; As to, with respect to ; As well as, equally with ; As though, as if.

ASAFOETIDA, áf-sá-fèt'è-dá. s. A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste and a strong offensive smell.

ASARABACCA, áf-sá-rá-bák'ká. s. The name of a plant.

ASBESTINE, áz-bès'tin. a. (140). Something incombustible.

ASBESTOS, áz-bès'tús. s. (166). A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable. It is endowed with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whiten it.

ASCARIDES, áf-kár'è-déz. s. Little worms in the rectum.

TO ASCEND, áf-sénd'. v. n. To mount upwards ; to proceed from one degree of knowledge to another ; to stand higher in genealogy.

TO ASCEND, áf-sénd'. v. a. To climb up any thing.

ASCENDANT, áf-sén'dánt. s. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence ; height, elevation ; superiority, influence ; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

ASCENDANT, áf-sén'dánt. a. Superior, predominant, overpowering ; in an astrological sense, above the horizon.

ASCENDENCY, áf-sén'dèn-sé. s. Influence, power.

ASCENSION, áf-sén'thùn. s. (451). The act of ascending or rising ; the visible elevation of our Saviour to Heaven ; the thing rising or mounting.

☞ (559). —Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; —mê, mêt; —pinc, pin; —

ASCENSION DAY, âs-sên'shûn-dâ'. s. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSIVE, âs-sên'siv. a. (158). In a state of ascent.

ASCENT âs-sên't'. s. Rise, the act of rising; the way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place.

TO ASCERTAIN, âf-sér-tân'. v. a. To make certain, to fix, to establish; to make confident.

ASCERTAINER, âf-sér-tân'r. s. The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT, âf-sér-tân'mên't. s. A settled rule; a standard.

ASCETICK, âs-sêt'ik. a. (509). Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASCETICK, âs-sêt'ik. s. He that retires to devotion, a hermit.

ASCITES, âs-si'téz. s. A particular species of dropsy, a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASICRICAL, âs-sit'ê-kâl. } a. (507).

ASCITICK, âs-sit'ik. } a. (507).

Dropsical, hydropical.

ASCITITIOUS, âs-sê-tish'ûs. a. Supplemental, additional.

ASCRIBABLE, âs-skrî'bâ-bl. a. (405). That which may be ascribed.

TO ASCRIBE, â-krib'e'. v. a. To attribute to as a cause; to attribute to as a possessor.

ASCRPTION, âf-krip'shûn. s. The act of ascribing.

ASCRITITIOUS, âf-krip-tish'ûs. a. That which is ascribed.

ASH, âsh. s. A tree.

ASH-COLOURED, âsh'kûl-ûrd. a. Coloured between brown and grey. (362).

ASHAMED, â-shâ'mêd. a. (359) (362). Touched with shame.

ASHEN, âsh'hên. a. (103) (359). Made of ash wood.

ASHES, âsh'iz. s. (99). The remains of any thing burnt; the remains of the body.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, âsh-wênz'dâ. s. The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

ASHLAR, âsh'lâr. s. Free stones as they come out of the quarry.

ASHLERING, âsh'lûr-ing. s. (555). Quartering in garrets. A term in building.

ASHORE, â-shôre'. ad. On shore, on the land; to the shore, to the land.

ASHWEED, âsh'wêed. s. An herb.

ASHY, âsh'ê. a. Ash-coloured, pale, inclined to a whitish grey.

ASIDE, â-side'. ad. To one side; to another part; from the company.

ASINARY, âs'sê nâ-rê. a. Belonging to an ass.

ASININE, âs'sê-nine. a. (149). Belonging to an ass.

TO ASK, âsk. v. a. (79). To petition, to beg; to demand, to claim; to inquire, to question; to require.

ASKANCE, } â-skânse'. } ad. (214)

ASKAUNCE, } ad. (214).

Sideways, obliquely.

ASKAUNT, â-skân't. ad. (214). Obliquely, on one side.

ASKER, âsk'ûr. s. (98). Petitioner; inquirer.

ASKER, âsk'ûr. s. A water newt.

ASKEW, â-skû'. ad. Aside, with contempt, contemptuously.

TO ASLAKE, â-slâke'. v. a. To remit, to slacken.

ASLANT, â-slân't. ad. (78). Obliquely, on one side.

ASLEEP, â-sleep'. ad. Sleeping; into sleep.

ASLOPE, â-slope'. ad. With declivity, obliquely.

ASP, or **ASPICK**, âsp, or âsp'plk. s. A kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. Those that are bitten by it, die by sleep and lethargy.

ASP, âsp. s. A tree.

ASPALATHUS, âs-pâl'â-shûs. s. A plant called the wood of Jerusalem; the wood of a certain tree.

ASPARAGUS, âs-pâr'â-gûs. s. The name of a plant.

☞ This word is vulgarly pronounced *Sparrowgrass*. It may be observed, that such words as the vulgar do not know how to spell, and which convey no definite idea of the thing; are frequently changed by them into such words as they do know how to spell, and which do convey some definite idea. The word in question is an instance of it: and the corruption of this word into *Sparrowgrass* is so general, that *asparagus* has an air of stiffness and pedantry. See **LAN-TERN**.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòind:—thin, THIS.

ASPECT, às'pèkt. s. Look, air, appearance; countenance; glance, view, act of beholding; direction towards any point, position; disposition of any thing to something else, relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.

☞ This word, as a noun, was universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable till about the middle of the seventeenth century. It grew antiquated in Milton's time, and is now entirely obsolete. Dr. Farmer's observations on this word, in his no less solid than ingenious Essay on *The Learning of Shakespeare*, are so curious, as well as just, that the reader will, I doubt not, be obliged to me for quoting them:

"Sometimes a very little matter detects a forgery. You may remember a play called 'the Double Falshood, which Mr. Theobald was desirous of palming upon the world for a posthumous one of Shakespeare: and I see it is classed as such in the last edition of the Bodleian catalogue. Mr. Pope himself, after all the strictures of Scriblerus, in a letter to Aaron Hill, supposes it of that age; but a mistaken accent determines it to have been written since the middle of the last century:

"This late example

"Of base Henriquez, bleeding in me now,
"From each good *aspect* takes away my trust."

And in another place,

"You have an *aspect*, Sir, of wondrous wisdom."

"The word *aspect*, you perceive, is here accented on the *first* syllable, which, I am confident, in any sense of it, was never the case in the time of Shakespeare; though it may sometimes appear to be so, when we do not observe a preceding Elision.

"Some of the professed imitators of our old poets have not attended to this and many other *minutiae*: I could point out to you several performances in the respective styles of Chaucer, Spencer, and Shakespeare, which the imitated bard could not possibly have either read or construed.

"This very accent hath troubled the annotators on Milton. Dr. Bently observes it to be a *tone* different from the present use."
"Mr. Manwaring, in his Treatise of Harmony and numbers, very solemnly informs us, that this verse is defective both in accent and quantity.

"His words here ended; but his meek *aspect*,

"Silent, yet spake,"——

"Here, says he, a syllable is *acuted* and *long*, whereas it should be *short* and *grave*!"

"And a still more extraordinary gentleman, 'one Green, who published a specimen of

"a new version of the Paradise Lost, into blank verse, by which that amazing work is brought somewhat nearer the summit of perfection," begins with correcting a blunder in the fourth book.

———"The setting sun

"Slowly descended, and with right *aspect*——

"Levell'd his evening rays."

"Not so in the new version:

"Meanwhile the setting sun descending slow——

"Levell'd with *aspect* right his ev'ning rays."

"Enough of such commentators.—The celebrated Dr. Lee had a *spirit*, who would sometimes condescend to correct him, when peccant in *quantity*: and it had been kind of him to have a little assisted the *weights* above mentioned.—Milton affected the *antique*; but it may seem more extraordinary, that the old accent should be adopted in *Hudibras*."

TO **ASPECT**, às'pèkt'. v. a. (492). To behold.

ASPECTABLE, às'pèkt'-à-bl. a. (405). Visible.

ASPECTION, às'pèkt'-shûn. s. Beholding, view.

ASPEN, às'pèn. s. (103). A tree, the leaves of which always tremble.

ASPERN, às'pèn. a. Belonging to the asp-tree; made of aspen wood.

ASPER, às'pûr. a. (98). Rough, rugged.

TO **ASPERATE**, às'pè-râte. v. a. (91). To make rough.

☞ This word, and those that succeed it of the same family, seem to follow the general rule in the sound of the *s* before *r* when after the accent; that is, to preserve it pure, and in a separate syllable.—See PRINCIPLES, No. 555.

ASPERATION, às'pè-râ'shûn. s. A making rough.

ASPERIFOLIOUS, às'pér-é-fô'lè-ûs. a. Plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY, às'pér-é-tè. s. Unevenness, roughness of surface; roughness of sound; roughness, or ruggedness of temper.

ASPERNATION, às'pér-nâ'shûn. s. Neglect, disregard.

ASPEROUS, às'pè-rûs. a. Rough, uneven.

TO **ASPERSE**, às'pèr'se'. v. a. To bespatter with censure or calumny.

ASPERSION, às'pér'shûn. s. A sprinkling calumny, censure.

♠ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

ASPHALTICK, âs-fâl'tik. a. (84).

Gummy, bituminous.

ASPHALTOS, âs-fâl'tûs. s. A bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHALTUM, âs-fâl'tûm. s. A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.

ASPHODEL, âs-fô-dêl. s. Day-lily.

ASPICK, âs'pik. s. The name of a serpent.

TO ASPIRATE, âs'pê-râte. v. a. To pronounce with full breath, as hope, not ope. (91.)

ASPIRATE, âs'pê-râte. a. (21) (394). Pronounced with full breath.

ASPIRATION, âs-pê-râ'fhûn. s. A breathing after, an ardent wish; the act of aspiring, or desiring something high; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

TO ASPIRE, âs-pîrê'. v. n. To desire with eagerness, to pant after something higher; to rise higher.

ASPORTATION, âs-pôr-tâ'fhûn. s. A carrying away.

ASQUINT, â-skwint'. ad. Obliquely, not in the straight line of vision.

ASS, âs'. s. An animal of burden; a stupid, heavy, dull fellow, a doer.

TO ASSAIL, âs-sâle'. v. a. To attack in a hostile manner, to assault, to fall upon; to attack with argument or censure.

AVAILABLE, âs-sâ'la-bl. a. (405). That which may be attacked.

ASSAILANT, âs-sâ'lânt. s. He that attacks.

ASSAILANT, âs-sâ'lânt. a. Attacking, invading.

ASSAILER, âs-sâ'lûr. s. (98). One who attacks another.

ASSAPANICK, âs-sâ-pân'nik. s. The flying squirrel.

ASSASSIN, âs-sâs'sin. s. A murderer, one that kills by sudden violence.

TO ASSASSINATE, âs-sâs'sé-nâte. v. a. (91). To murder by violence; to way-lay, to take by treachery.

ASSASSINATION, âs-sâs-sé-nâ'fhûn. s. The act of assassinating.

ASSASSINATOR, âs-sâs'sé-nâ-tûr. s. Murderer, man-killer.

ASSATION, âs-sâ'fhûn. s. Roasting.

ASSAULT, âs-sâlt'. s. Storm, opposed to sap or siege; violence; invasion, hostility,

attack; in law, a violent kind of injury offered to a man's person.

TO ASSAULT, âs-sâlt'. v. a. To attack, to invade.

ASSAULTER, âs-sâlt'ûr. s. One who violently assaults another.

ASSAY, âs-sâ'. s. Examination; in law, the examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market; the first entrance upon any thing; attack, trouble.

TO ASSAY, âs-sâ'. v. a. To make trial of; to apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals; to try, to endeavour.

ASSAYER, âs-sâ'ûr. s. (98). An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver.

ASSECTION, âs-sêk-tâ'fhûn. s. Attendance.

ASSECUTION, âs-sê-kû'fhûn. s. Acquisition.

ASSEMBLAGE, âs-sêm'blâdje. s. (90). A collection; a number of individuals brought together.

TO ASSEMBLE, âs-sêm'bl. v. a. (405). To bring together into one place.

TO ASSEMBLE, âs-sêm'bl. v. n. To meet together.

ASSEMBLY, âs-sêm'blê. s. A company met together.

ASSENT, âs-sênt'. s. The act of agreeing to any thing; consent, agreement.

TO ASSENT, âs-sênt'. v. n. To concede, to yield to.

ASSENTATION, âs-sên-tâ'fhûn. s. Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery.

ASSENTMENT, âs-sênt'mênt. s. Consent.

TO ASSERT, âs-sêrt'. v. a. To maintain, to defend either by words or actions; to affirm; to claim, to vindicate a title to.

ASSERTION, âs-sêr'fhûn. s. The act of asserting.

ASSERTIVE, âs-sêr'tiv. a. (158). Positive, dogmatical.

ASSERTOR, âs-sêr'tûr. s. (98). Maintainer, vindicator, affirmer.

TO ASERVE, âs-sêrv'. v. a. To serve, help, or second.

TO ASSESS, âs-sês'. v. a. To charge with any certain sum.

ASSESSION, âs-sêsh'ûn. s. A sitting down by one.

ASSESSMENT, âs-sês'mênt. s. The sum levied on certain property; the act of assessing.

ASSESSOR, âs-sês'sûr. s. (98). The person that sits by the judge; he that sits

no, mōve, nōr, nōt; tūbe, tūb, bāll;—ōll;—pōund;—ābin, THIS.

by another as next in dignity; he that lays taxes.

ASSETS, ās'sēts. s. Goods sufficient to discharge that burden which is cast upon the executor or heir.

To ASSEVER, ās-sēv'ēr. (98).

To ASSEVERATE, ās-sēv'ē- } v. a.
rāte. (91) (555).

To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERATION, ās-sēv'ē-rā'fhūn. s. Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

ASSHEAD, ās'hēd. s. A blockhead.

ASSIDUITY, ās-sē-dū'ē-tē. s. Diligence.

ASSIDUOUS, ās-sld'jū-ūs. a. (294). (376). Constant in application.

ASSIDUOUSLY, ās-sld'jū-ūs-lē. ad. Diligently, continually.

ASSIENTO, ās-sē-ēn'tō. s. A contract or convention between the kings of Spain and other powers for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.

To ASSIGN, ās-sine'. v. a. To mark out, to appoint; to fix with regard to quantity or value; to give a reason for; in law, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another.

ASSIGNABLE, ās-sine'ā-bl. a. That which may be assigned.

ASSIGNATION, ās-sig-nā'fhūn. s. An appointment to meet, used generally of love appointments; a making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE, ās-sē-nē'. s. He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity.

ASSIGNER, ās-sī'nūr. s. (98). s. He that assigns.

ASSIGNMENT, ās-sine'mēt. s. Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person; in law, the deed by which any thing is transferred from one to another.

ASSIGNS, ās-sinz'. s. Those persons to whom any trust is assigned. This is a Law term, and always used in the plural. As a legacy is left to a person's heirs, administrators, or assign.

ASSIMILABLE, ās-sim'ē-lā-bl. a. That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

To ASSIMILATE, ās-sim'ē-lāte. v. a. (91). To convert to the same nature with another thing; to bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

ASSIMILATENESS, ās-sim'mē-lāte-nēs. s. Likeness.

ASSIMILATION, ās-sim-mē-lā'fhūn. s.

The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another; the state of being assimilated; the act of growing like some other being.

To ASSIST, ās-sist'. v. a. To help.

ASSISTANCE, ās-sis'tānce. s. Help, furtherance.

ASSISTANT, ās-sis'tānt. a. Helping, lending aid.

ASSISTANT, ās-sis'tānt. s. A person engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

ASSIZE, ās-size'. a. A court of judicature held twice a year in every county, in which causes are tried by a judge and jury; an ordinance or statute to determine the weight of bread.

To ASSIZE, ās-size'. v. a. To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSIZER, ās-sī'zūr. s. An officer that has the care of weights and measures.

ASSOCIABLE, ās-sō'fhē-ā-bl. a. That which may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE, ās-sō'fhē-āte. v. a. (91). To unite with another as a confederate; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms; to accompany.

ASSOCIATE, ās-sō'fhē-āte. a. (91). Confederate.

ASSOCIATE, ās-sō'fhē-āte. s. A partner; a confederate; a companion.

ASSOCIATION, ās-sō'fhē-ā'fhūn. s. Union, conjunction, society; confederacy; partnership; connection.—See PRONUNCIATION.

ASSONANCE, ās'sō-nānce. s. Reference of one sound to another resembling it.

ASSONANT, ās'sō-nānt. a. Resembling another sound.

To ASSORT, ās-sōrt'. v. a. To range in classes.

To ASSOT, ās-sōt'. v. a. To infatuate.

To ASSUAGE, ās-swāje'. v. a. (331). To mitigate, to soften; to appease, to pacify; to ease.

ASSUAGEMENT, ās-swāje'mēt. s. What mitigates or softens.

ASSUAGER, ās-swā'jūr. s. (98). One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUASIVE, ās-swā'siv. a. (158) (428). Softening, mitigating.

To ASSUBJUGATE, ās-sūb'jū-gāte. v. a. To subject to. (91).

ASSUEFACTION, ās-swē-fāk'fhūn. s. The state of being accustomed.

ASSUETUDE, ās-swē-tūde. s. (334.) Accustomance, custom.

♂ (559).—Fate, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

To ASSUME, âs-sûm'. v. a. (454).

To take ; to take upon one's self ; to arrogate, to claim or seize unjustly ; to suppose something without proof ; to appropriate.

♂ Why Mr. Sheridan should pronounce this word and the word *consume* without the *h*, and *presume* and *refuse*, as if written *prexbom* and *renboom*, is not easily conceived ; the *s* ought to be aspirated in all or none.—See Principles, 454) (478) (479).

ASSUMER, âs-sû mûr. s. (98). An arrogant man.

ASSUMING, âs-sû'mîng. particip. a. Arrogant, haughty.

ASSUMPSIT, âs-sûm'slt. s. A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPTION, âs-sûm'shûn. s. The act of taking any thing to one's self ; the supposition of any thing without further proof ; the thing supposed, a postulate ; the taking up any person into heaven.

ASSUMPTIVE, âs-sûm'tiv. a. (157). That which is assumed.

ASSURANCE, âsh-shû'râns. s. Certain expectation ; secure confidence, trust ; freedom from doubt, certain knowledge ; firmness, undoubting steadiness ; confidence, want of modesty ; ground of confidence, security given ; spirit, intrepidity ; testimony of credit ; conviction ; insurance.

To ASSURE, âsh-shû're'. v. a. (175).

To give confidence by a firm promise ; to secure another ; to make confident, to exempt from doubt or fear, to make secure.

ASSURED, âsh-shû'rêd, or âs-shûrd. particip. a. (359). Certain, indubitable ; certain, not doubting ; immodest, viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY, âsh-shû'rêd-lê. ad. (364). Certainly, indubitably.

ASSUREDNESS, âsh-shû'rêd-nês. s. (365). The state of being assured, certainty.

ASSURER, âsh-shû'rûr. s. He that gives assurance ; he that gives security to make good any loss.

ASTERISK, âs'tê-risk. s. A mark in printing, as *.

ASTERISM, âs'tê-rism. s. A constellation.

ASTHMA, âst'mâ. s. (471). A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough.

ASTHMATICAL, âst-mât'ê-kâl. }

ASTHMATICK, âst-mât'ik. (509). }

Troubled with an asthma.

ASTERN, âstêrn'. ad. In the hinder part of the ship, behind the ship.

To ASTERT, â-stêrt'. v. a. To terrify, to startle, to fright.

ASTONIED, â-stôn'ê-êd. part. a. A word used for astonished.

To AST NISH, âs-tôn'nish. v. a. To confound with fear or wonder, to amaze.

ASTONISHINGNESS, âf-ôn'nish-ing-nês. s. Quality to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, âf-tôn'ish-mênt. s. Amazement, confusion of mind.

To ASTOUND, âs-tôund'. v. a. To astonish, to confound with fear or wonder.

ASTRADDE, â-strâd'dl. ad. (405). With one's legs across any thing.

ASTRAGAL, âs'trâ-gâl. s. (503). A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns.

ASTRAL, âs'trâl. a. Starry, relating to the stars.

ASTRAY, â-strâ'. ad. Out of the right way.

To ASTRICK, âf-trikt'. v. a. To contract by application.

ASTRICTION, âf-trik'shûn. s. The act or power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRICTIVE, âf-trik'tiv. a. (158). Strict, binding.

ASTRICTORY, âf-trik'tûr-rê. a. Astringent.

ASTRIDE, â-stride'. ad. With the legs open.

ASTRIFEROUS, âf-trif'ê-rûs. a. Bearing, or having stars.

To ASTRINGE, âf-trînjê'. v. a. To make a contraction, to make the parts draw together.

ASTRINGENCY, âf-trînj'ên-sê. s. The power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRINGENT, âf-trînj'ênt. a. Binding, contracting.

ASTROGRAPHY, âf-trôg'râ-fê. s. (518). The science of describing the stars.

ASTROLABE, âs'trô-lâbe. s. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.

ASTROLOGER, âf-trôl'ô-jûr. s. One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a casual power, professes to foretel or discover events.

ASTROLOGIAN, âf-trô-lô-jê-ân. s. Astrologer.

ASTROLOGICAL, âf-trô-lôd-jê-kâl. (509). }

ASTROLOGICK, âf-trô-lôd-jlk. }

Relating to astrology, professing astrology.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; tùbe, tùb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—òin, THIS.

ASTROLOGICALLY, áf-trò-lòd'jé-kál-lé. ad. In an astrological manner.

TO ASTROLOGIZE, áf-tròl'ò-jize. v. n. To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY, áf-tròl'ò-jé. s. The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars.

ASTRONOMER, áf-tròn'nò-mùr. s. He that studies the celestial motions.

ASTRONOMICAL, áf-trò-nòm'è kál. (509). } a.

ASTRONOMICK, áf-trò-nòm'lk. } a. Belonging to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, áf-trò-nòm'è-kál-lé. a. In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY, áf-tròn'nò-mé. s. A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. (518).

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, áf-trò-thé-ò'lò-jé. s. Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

ASUNDER, á-sùn'dúr. ad. (98). Apart, separately, not together.

ASYLUM, á-síl'úm. s. A sanctuary, a refuge.

☞ Nothing can shew more plainly the tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accent than the vulgar pronunciation of this word, which generally places the accent on the first syllable. This is however an unpardonable offence to a Latin ear, which insists on preserving the accent of the original whenever we adopt a Latin word into our own language without alteration.—See Principles, No. 503.

ASYMMETRY, á-sím'mè-tré. s. Contrariety to symmetry, disproportion.

ASYMPTOTE, áf-sím'tòté. s. Asymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which would never meet.

☞ I have preferred Dr. Johnson's accentuation on the first syllable, to Mr. Sheridan's and Dr. Ash's on the second.

ASYNDETON, á-sín'dé-tòn. s. A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT, á. : rep. At before a place notes the nearness of the place, as a man is at the house before he is in it; At before a word signifying time, notes the co-existence of the time with the event; At before a superlative adjective implies in the state, as at most, in the state of most perfection, &c. At signifies the particular condition of the person, as at peace; At sometimes marks employment or attention, as he is at work; At sometimes the same with furnished with, a

a man at arms; At sometimes notes the place where any thing is, as he is at home; At sometimes is nearly the same as in, noting situation; At sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to, as at your service; at all, in any manner.

ATABAL, áf'á-bíl. s. A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

ATARAXY, áf'tá-rák-sé. s. (517). Exemption from vexation, tranquillity.

ATHANOR, áth'á-nòr. s. (166). A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time.

ATHEISM, á'thé-ísm. s. (505). The disbelief of a God.

ATHEIST, á'thé-íst. s. One that denies the existence of God.

ATHEISTICAL, á'thé-ís'té-kál. a. Given to atheism, impious.

ATHEISTICALLY, á'thé-ís'té-kál-lé. ad. In an atheistical manner.

ATHEISTICALNESS, á'thé-ís'té-kál-nés. a. The quality of being atheistical.

ATHEISTICK, á'thé-ís'tik. a. Given to atheism.

ATHEOUS, á'thé-ús. a. (505). Atheistick, godless.

ATHEROMA, áth-é-rò'má. s. (527). A species of wen.

ATHEROMATOUS, áth-é-róm'á-tús. a. Having the qualities of an atheroma or curdy wen.

ATHIRST, á'thúrst'. ad. (108). Thirsty, in want of drink.

ATHELTICK, áth-lét'lk. a. (500). Belonging to wrestling; strong of body, vigorous, lusty, robust.

ATHWART, á'thwárt'. prep. Across, transverse to any thing; through.

ATILT, á tít'. ad. With the action of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.

ATLAS, átlás. s. A collection of maps; a large square folio; sometimes the supporter of a building; a rich kind of silk.

ATMOSPHERE, áf'mò-sfère. s. The air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides.

ATMOSPHERICAL, áf'mò-sfèr'è-kál. a. Belonging to the atmosphere.

ATOM, áf'tòm. s. (166.) Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided; any thing extremely small.

ATOMICAL, á-tòm'è-kál. a. Consisting of atoms; relating to atoms.

ATOMIST, áf'tò-míst. s. One that holds the atomical philosophy.

ATOMY, áf'ò-mé. s. An atom.

TO ATONE, á-tòné'. v. n. To agree, H

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pin;—

to accord; to stand as an equivalent for something; to answer for.

TO ATONE, â-tône'. v. a. To expiate.

ATONEMENT, â-tône'ment. s. Agreement, concord; expiation, expiatory equivalent.

ATOP, â-tôp'. ad. On the top, at the top.

ATRABILARIAN, â-trâ-bê-lâ-ré-ân. a. Melancholy. (597).

ATRABILARIOUS, â-trâ-bê-lâ-ré-ûs. a. Melancholick.

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, â-trâ-bê-lâ-ré-ûs-nês. s. The state of being melancholy.

ATRAMENTAL, â-trâ-mên'tâl. a. Inky, black.

ATRAMENTOUS, â-trâ-mên'tûs. a. Inky, black.

ATROCIOUS, â-trô'shûs. a. (292). Wicked in a high degree, enormous.

ATROCIOUSLY, â-trô'shûs-lê. ad. In an atrocious manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS, â-trô'shûs-nês. s. The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATROCITY, â-trô's-sé-té. s. (511). Horrible wickedness.

ATROPHY, â-trô-fê. s. Want of nourishment, a disease.

TO ATTACH, â-tâtûh'. v. a. To arrest, to take or apprehend; to seize; to lay hold on; to win; to gain over, to enamour; to fix to one's interest.

ATTACHMENT, â-tâtûh'ment. s. Adherence, regard.

TO ATTACK, â-tâk'. v. a. To assault an enemy; to begin a contest.

ATTACK, â-tâk'. s. An assault.

ATTACKER, â-tâk'ûr. s. (98). The person that attacks.

TO ATTAIN, â-tâne'. v. a. To gain, to procure; to overtake; to come to; to reach; to equal.

TO ATTAIN, â-tâne'. v. n. To come to a certain state; to arrive at.

ATTAINABLE, â-tâne'-â-bl. a. That which may be obtained, procurable.

ATTAINABLENESS, â-tâne'-â-bl-nês. s. The quality of being attainable.

ATTAINER, â-tâne-dôr. s. (98). The act of attaining in law; taint.

ATTAINMENT, â-tâne'ment. s. That which is attained, acquisition; the act or power of attaining.

TO ATTAINT, â-tânt'. v. a. To attain is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence; to taint, to corrupt.

ATTAINT, â-tânt'. s. Any thing injurious, as illness, weariness; stain, spot, taint.

ATTAINTURE, â-tâne'thûre. s. (461). Reproach, imputation.

TO ATAMINATE, â-tâm'-ê-nâte. v. a. To corrupt. Not used.

TO ATTEMPT, â-têm'pûr. v. a. To shingle, to weaken by the mixture of something else; to regulate, to soften; to mix in just proportions; to fit to something else.

TO ATTEMPERATE, â-têm'pê-râte. v. a. To proportion to something. (555).

TO ATTEMPT, â-têm't'. v. a. (412). To attack, to venture upon; to try, to endeavour.

ATTEMPT, â-têm't'. s. (412). An attack, an essay, an endeavour.

ATTEMPTABLE, â-têm't'-â-bl. a. Liable to attempts or attacks.

ATTEMPTER, â-têm't'ûr. s. The person that attempts; an endeavourer.

TO ATTEND, â-tênd'. v. a. To regard, to fix the mind upon; to wait on; to accompany; to be present with, upon a summons; to be appendant to; to be consequent to; to stay for.

TO ATTEND, â-tênd'. v. n. To yield attention; to stay, to delay.

ATTENDANCE, â-tên'dânse. s. The act of waiting on another; service; the persons waiting, a train; attention, regard.

ATTENDANT, â-tên'dânt. s. One that attends; one that belongs to the train; one that waits as a suitor or agent; one that is present at anything; a concomitant, a consequent.

ATTENDER, â-tên'dûr. s. (98). Companion, associate.

ATTENT, â-tênt'. a. Intent, attentive.

ATTENTATES, â-tên'tâtes. s. Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed.

ATTENTION, â-tên'shûn. s. The act of attending or heeding.

ATTENTIVE, â-tên'tiv. a. (158). Heedful, regardful.

ATTENTIVELY, â-tên'tiv-lê. ad. Heedfully, carefully.

ATTENTIVENESS, â-tên'tiv-nês. s. Heedfulness, attention.

ATTENUANT, â-tên'-û-ânt. a. Endued with the power of making thin or slender.

ATTENUATE, â-tên'-û-âte. a. (91). Made thin, or slender.

ATTENUATION, â-tên'-û-â'shûn. s. The act of making any thing thin or slender.

ATTER, â-tûr. s. (98). Corrupt matter.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

To ATTEST, át-tèst'. v. a. To bear witness of, to witness; to call to witness.

ATTESTATION, át-tès-tà'shùn. s. Testimony, evidence.

ATTIGUOUS, át-tig'ù-ús. a. Hard by.

To ATTINGE, át-tinje'. v. a. To touch slightly.

To ATTIRE, át-tire'. v. a. To dress, to habit, to array.

ATTIRE, át tire'. s. Clothes, dress; in hunting, the horns of a buck or stag; in botany, the flowers of a plant is divided into three parts, the impalement, the foliation, and the attire.

ATTIRER, át-ti'rúr. s. One that attires another, a dresser.

ATTITUDE, át-té-tùde. s. A posture, the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

ATTOLLENT, át-tól'lént. a. That which raises or lifts up.

ATTORNEY, át-túr-né. s. (165). Such a person as by consent, commendment, or request, takes heed to, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence; one who is appointed or retained to prosecute or defend an action at law; a lawyer.

ATTORNEYSHIP, át-túr-né-shíp. s. The office of an attorney.

ATTORNMENT, át-túr'nément. s. A yielding of the tenement to a new lord.

To ATTRACT, át-trákt'. v. a. To draw to something; to allure, to invite.

ATTRACTICAL, át-trákt'é-kál. a. Having the power to draw.

ATTRACTION, át-trákt'shùn. s. The power of drawing any thing; the power of alluring or enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, át-trákt'iv. a. (158). Having the power to draw anything; inviting, alluring, enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, át-trákt'iv. s. That which draws or entices.

ATTRACTIVELY, át-trákt'iv-lé. ad. With the power of attracting.

ATTRACTIVENESS, át-trákt'iv-nés. s. The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, át-trákt'úr. s. (98). The agent that attracts.

ATTRACTION, át-trákt-tà'shùn. s. Frequent heading.

ATTRAHENT, át-trá-hént. s. (503, f.) That which draws.

ATTRIBUTABLE, át-trib'ù-tà-bl. a. That which may be ascribed or attributed.

To ATTRIBUTE, át-trib-ùte. v. a.

(492). To ascribe, to yield; to impute, as to a cause.

ATTRIBUTE, át-tré-bùte. s. (492). The thing attributed to another; quality adherent; a thing belonging to another, as appendant; reputation, honour.

ATtribution, át-tré-bú'shùn. s. Commendation.

ATTRITE, át-trite'. a. Ground, worn by rubbing.

ATTRITENESS, át-trite'nés. s. The being much worn.

ATTRITION, át-trish'ùn. s. (507). The act of wearing things by rubbing; grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

To ATTUNE, át-tùne'. v. a. To make any thing musical; to tune one thing to another.—See TUNE.

ATWEEN, á-twéén'. ad. or prep. Between, between.

ATWIXT, á-twíkt'. prep. In the middle of two things.

To AVAIL, á-vále'. v. a. To profit, to turn to profit, to promote, to prosper, to assist.

AVAIL, á-vále'. s. Profit, advantage, benefit.

AVAILABLE, á-vá'lá-bl. a. Profitable, advantageous; powerful, having force.

AVAILABLENESS, á-vá'lá-bl-nés. s. Power of promoting the end for which it is used.

AVAILABLY, á-vá'lá-blé. ad. Powerfully, profitably.

AVAILMENT, á-vále'mént. s. Usefulness, advantage.

To AVALE, á-vále'. v. a. To let fall, to deprecate.

AVANT-GUARD, á-vám'gárd. s. The van.

AVARICE, áv-á-ris. s. (142). Covetousness, insatiable desire.

AVARICIOUS, áv-á-rish'ús. a. (292). Covetous.

AVARICIOUSLY, áv-á-rish'ús-lé. ad. Covetously.

AVARICIOUSNESS, áv-á-rish'ús-nés. s. The quality of being avaricious.

AVAUNT, á-vánt'. interject. (216). A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

AUBURN, áw'búrn. a. Brown, of a tan colour.

AUCTION, áwk'shùn. s. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another; the thing sold by auction.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- AUCTIONARY**, âwk'fûn-â-ré. a. Belonging to an auction.
- AUCTIONER**, âwk'fûn-ê-er'. s. The person that manages an auction. (275).
- AUCTIVE**, âwk'tiv. a. (158). Of an increasing quality. Not used.
- AUCUPATION**, âw-kû-pâ'fûn. s. Fowling, bird catching.
- AUDACIOUS**, âw-dâ'fûs. a. (292). Bold, impudent.
- AUDACIOUSLY**, âw-dâ'fûs-lé. ad. Boldly, impudently.
- AUDACIOUSNESS**, âw-dâ'fûs-nés. s. Impudence.
- AUDACITY**, âw-dâs'ê-ré. s. (511). Spirit, boldness.
- AUDIBLE**, âw-dé-bl. a. (405). That which may be perceived by hearing; loud enough to be heard.
- AUDIBLENESS**, âw-dé-bl-nés. s. Capableness of being heard.
- AUDIBLY**, âw-dé-blé. ad. In such a manner as to be heard.
- AUDIENCE**, âw'jé-énie. s. (293) (294). The act of hearing; the liberty of speaking granted, a hearing; an auditory, persons collected to hear; the reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.
- AUDIT**, âw'dit. s. A final account.
- TO AUDIT**, âw'dit. v. a. To take an account finally.
- AUDITION**, âw-dish'ûn. s. (507). Hearing.
- AUDITOR**, âw-dé-tûr. s. (98) (503, 6). A hearer; a person employed to take an account ultimately; a king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book.
- AUDITORY**, âw-dé-tûr-ré. a. (557). That which has the power of hearing.
- AUDITORY**, âw-dé-tûr-ré. s. An audience, a collection of persons assembled to hear; a place where lectures are to be heard.
- AUDITRESS**, âw-dé-trés. s. The woman that hears.
- TO AVEL**, â-vél'. v. a. To pull away.
- AVEMARY**, â-vé-mâ-ré. s. A form of worship in honour of the Virgin Mary.
- AVENAGE**, âv'én-idje. s. (91). A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.
- TO AVENGE**, â-vénje'. v. a. To revenge; to punish.
- AVENGANCE**, â-vén'jânsé. s. (244). Punishment.
- AVENGEMENT**, â-vénje'mént. s. Vengeance, revenge.
- AVENGER**, â-vén'jûr. s. Punisher; revenger, taker of vengeance.
- AVENS**, âv'énz. s. Herb Bennet.
- ADVENTURE**, â-vén'fûr. s. (461). A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony.
- AVENUE**, âv'ê-nû. s. (335) (503). A way by which any place may be entered; an alley, or walk of trees before a house.—See REVENUE.
- TO AVER**, â-vér'. v. a. To declare positively.
- AVERAGE**, âv'ûr-âje. s. (90) (555). That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king; a medium, a mean proportion.
- AVERTMENT**, â-vér'mént. s. Establishment of any thing by evidence.
- AVERNAT**, â-vér'nât. s. A sort of grape.
- TO AVERUNCATE**, âv-ér-rûng'kâte. v. a. To root up. (91) (408.)
- AVERSION**, âv-ér-sâ'fûn. s. Hatred, abhorrence.
- AVERSE**, â-verse'. a. Malign, not favourable; not pleased with, unwilling to.
- AVERSELY**, â-verse'lé. ad. Unwillingly; backwardly.
- AVERSENESS**, â-verse'nés. s. Unwillingness, backwardness.
- AVERSION**, â-vér'fûn. s. Hatred, dislike, detestation; the cause of aversion.
- TO AVERT**, â-vért'. v. a. To turn aside, to turn off, to put by.
- AUGER**, âw'gûr. s. (98) (166). A carpenter's tool, to bore holes with.
- AUGHT**, âwt. pronoun. (393). Any thing.
- ♣ This word is not a pronoun as Dr. Johnson has marked it, but a substantive.
- TO AUGMENT**, âwg-mént'. v. a. To increase, to make bigger or more.
- TO AUGMENT**, âwg-mént'. v. n. To increase, to grow bigger.
- AUGMENT**, âwg'mént. s. (492). Increase; state of increase.
- AUGMENTATION**, âwg-mén-tâ'fûn. s. The act of increasing or making bigger; the state of being made bigger; the thing added, by which another is made bigger.
- AUGUR**, âw'gûr. s. (98) (166). One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds.
- TO AUGUR**, âw'gûr. v. n. To guess, to conjecture by signs.
- TO AUGURATE**, âw'gû-râte. v. n. (91). To judge by augury.
- AUGURATION**, âw-gû-râ'fûn. s. The practice of augury.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

AUGURER, àw'gúr-úr. s. (555). The same with augur.

AUGURIAL, àw-gù'rè-ál. a. Relating to augury.

AUGURY, àw'gù-rè. s. (179). The act of prognosticating by omens; the rules observed by augurs; an omen or prediction.

AUGUST, àw-gùst'. a. (494). Great, grand, royal, magnificent.

AUGUST, àw'gùst. s. The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.

AUGUSTNESS, àw-gùst'nès. s. Elevation of look, dignity.

AVIARY, àv'è-à-rè. s. (505). A place inclosed to keep birds in.

AVIDITY, à-vid'è-té. s. Greediness, eagerness.

AVITOUS, àv'è-tùs. a. (503) (314). Left by a man's ancestors. Not used.

TO AVIZE, à-vize'. v. a. To counsel; to bethink himself, to consider.

AULD, àwld. a. Old. Not used.

AULETICK, àw-lèt'ik. a. (509). Belonging to pipes.

AULICK, àw'lik. a. Belonging to the court.

AULN, àwn. s. A French measure of length, an ell.

TO AUMAIL, àw-màle'. v. a. To variegate.

AUNT, ànt. s. (214). A father or mother's sister.

AVOCADO, àv-ò-ká-dò. s. A plant.—See LUMBAGO.

TO AVOCATE, àv-vò-káte. v. a. (91). To call away.

AVOCATION, àv-vò-ká'shùn. s. The act of calling aside; the business that calls.

TO AVOID, à-vòld'. v. a. (299). To shun, to escape; to endeavour to shun; to evacuate, to quit.

TO AVOID, à-vòld'. v. n. To retire; to become void or vacant.

AVOIDABLE, à-vòld'á-bl. a. That which may be avoided or escaped.

AVOIDANCE, à-vòld'ánfè. s. The act of avoiding; the course by which any thing is carried off.

AVOIDER, à-vòld'ér. s. (98). The person that shuns any thing; the person that carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away.

AVOIDLESS, à-vòld'lès. a. Inevitable.

AVOIRDUPOIS, àv-ér-dù-pòiz'. a. (302). A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy as 17 to 14.

AVOLATION, àv-ò-lá'shùn. s. The flying away.

TO AVOUCH, à-vòútsh'. v. a. To affirm, to maintain; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate, to justify.

AVOUCH, à-vòútsh'. s. (313). Declaration, evidence.

AVOUCHABLE, à-vòútsh'á-bl. a. That may be avouched.

AVOUCHER, à-vòútsh'ér. s. He that avouches.

TO AVOW, à-vòú'. v. a. To justify, to declare openly.

AVOWABLE, à-vòú'á-bl. a. That which may be openly declared.

AVOWAL, à-vòú'ál. s. Justificatory declaration.

AVOWEDLY, à-vòú'éd-lé. ad. (364). In an avowed manner.

AVOWEE, àv-òú-é'. s. He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.

AVOWER, à-vòú'úr. s. (98). He that avows or justifies.

AVOWRY, à-vòú'rè. s. Where one takes an oath, the taker shall justify for what cause he took it; which is called his avowry.

AVOWSAL, à-vòú'zál. s. (442). A confession.

AVOWTRY, à-vòú'tré. s. Adultery.

AURATE, àw'ráte. s. A sort of pear.

AURELIA, àw-ré'lè-á. A term used for the first apparent change of the cruce or maggot of any species of insects, the chrysalis.

AURICLE, àw'rè-kl. s. (405). The external ear; two appendages of the heart, being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.

AURICULA, àw-rik'ù-lá. s. Bear's ear, a flower.

AURICULAR, àw-rik'ù-lár. a. Within the sense or reach of hearing; secret, told in the ear.

AURICULARLY, àw-rik'ù-lár-lé. ad. In a secret manner.

AURIFEROUS, àw-riffè-rùs. a. That which produces gold.

AURIGATION, àw-rè-gá'shùn. s. The act of driving carriages. Not used.

AURORA, àw-rò'rá. s. (545). A species of crowfoot; the goddess that opens the gates of day, poetically the morning.

AUSCULTATION, àw-f-kùl-tá'shùn. s. A hearkening or listening to.

AUSPICE, àw'spìs. s. (140) (142). The omens of any future undertaking drawn

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

from birds; protection; favour shewn; influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

AUSPICIAL, âw-splîh'âl. a. (292). Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPICIOUS, âw-splîh'ûs. a. (292). With omens of success; prosperous, fortunate; favourable, kind, propitious; lucky, happy, applied to things.

AUSPICIOUSLY, âw-splîh'ûs-lê. ad. Happily, prosperously.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, âw-splîh'ûs-nês. s. Prosperity, happiness.

AUSTERE, âw-stêrê'. a. Severe, harsh, rigid; sour of taste, harsh.

AUSTERELY, âw-stêrê-lê. ad. Severely, rigidly.

AUSTEREMESS, âw-stêrê'nês. s. Severity, strictness, rigour; roughness in taste.

AUSTERITY, âw-stêrê-tê. s. (511). Severity, mortified life, strictness; crueky; harsh discipline.

AUSTRAL, âws'trâl. a. Southern.

AUSTRINE, âws'trin. a. (140). Southern.

AUTHENTICAL, âw-thên'tê-kâl. a. Authentick. (509.)

AUTHENTICALLY, âw-thên'tê-kâl-lê. ad. With circumstances requisite to procure authority.

AUTHENTICNESS, âw-thên'tê-kâl-nês. s. The quality of being authentic, genuineness.

TO AUTHENTICATE, âw-thên'tê-kâte. v. a. To establish any thing by authority. (91).

♣ I have inserted this word without any precedent from our other Dictionaries; but it is, in my opinion, sufficiently established by good usage to give it a place in all of them.

AUTHENTICITY, âw-thên-tis'sê-tê. s. Authority, genuineness.

AUTHENTICK, âw-thên'tik. a. That which has every thing requisite to give it authority.

AUTHENTICKLY, âw-thên'tik-lê. ad. After an authentick manner.

AUTHENTICKNESS, âw-thên'tik-nês. s. Authenticity.

AUTHOR, âw'thûr. s. (98) (418).

The first beginner or mover of any thing; the efficient, he that effects or produces any thing; the first writer of any thing; a writer in general.

AUTHORITATIVE, âw-thôr'ê-tâ-tiv. a. Having due authority; having an air of authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, âw-thôr'ê-tâ-tiv-lê. ad. In an authoritative manner, with a shew of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, âw-thôr'ê-tâ-tiv-nês. s. Authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, âw-thôr'ê-tê. s. Legal power; influence, credit; power, rule; support, countenance; testimony, credibility.

♣ This word is sometimes pronounced as if written *autarky*. This affected pronunciation is traced to a gentleman who was one of the greatest ornaments of the law, as well as one of the politest scholars of the age, and whose authority has been sufficient to sway the bench and the bar, though *author*, *authentic*, *theatre*, *theory*, &c. and a thousand similar words where the *th* is heard, are constantly staring them in the face.

The public ear, however, is not so far vitiated as to acknowledge this innovation; for though it may with security, and even approbation, be pronounced in Westminster Hall, it would not be quite so safe for an actor to adopt it on the stage.

I know it will be said, that *autoritas* is better Latin, than the purer Latin never had the *b*; and that our word, which is derived from it, ought, on that account, to omit it. But it may be observed, that, according to the best Latin critics, the word ought to be written *authoritas*, and that according to this reasoning, we ought to write and pronounce *authority* and *autior*: but this, I presume, is farther than these innovators would choose to go. The truth is, such singularities of pronunciation should be left to the lower order of critics; who, like coxcombs in dress, would be utterly unnoticed if they were not distinguished by petty deviations from the rest of the world.

AUTHORIZATION, âw-thô-rê-zâ'shûn. s. Establishment by authority.

TO AUTHORIZE, âw'thô-rize. v. a. To give authority to any person; to make any thing legal; to establish any thing by authority; to justify, to prove a thing to be right; to give credit to any person or thing.

AUTOCRASY, âw-tôk'râ-sê. s. (518). Independent power.

AUTOGRAPH, âw'tô-grâf. s. A particular person's own writing, the original.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, âw'tô-grâf'ê-kâl. a. Of one's own writing.

AUTOMATICAL, âw-tô-mât'ê-kâl. a. Having the power of moving itself.

AUTOMATON, âw-tôm'â-tôn. s. A machine that hath the power of motion within itself.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—tûbe, tûh, bôll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

AUTOMATOUS, âw-tôm'â-tûs. *a.* Having in itself the power of motion.

AUTONOMY, âw-tôn'ô-mé. *s.* (518). The living according to one's own mind and prescription. Not in use.

AUTOPSY, âw'tôp-sé. *s.* Ocular demonstration.

AUTOPTICAL, âw-tôp'té-kâl. *a.* Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, âw-tôp'té-kâl-lé. *ad.* By means of one's own eyes.

AUTUMN, âw'tôm. *s.* (411). The season of the year between summer and winter.

AUTUMNAL, âw-tûm'nâl. *a.* Belonging to autumn.

AVULSION, â-vûl'shûn. *s.* The act of pulling one thing from another.

AUXESIS, âwg-zé'sis. *s.* (478) (520). Amplification.

AUXILIAR, âwg-zil'yâr. (478). }
AUXILIARY, âwg-zil'yâr-ré. }

aux. *a.* Helper, assistant; helping, assisting.

AUXILIATION, âwg-zil-é-â'shûn. *s.* Help, aid.

TO AWAIT, â-wâ'té'. *v. a.* To expect, to wait for; to attend, to be in store for.

AWAIT, â-wâ'té'. *s.* Ambush.

TO AWAKE, â-wâ'ké'. *v. a.* To rouse out of sleep; to raise from any state resembling sleep; to put into new action.

TO AWAKE, â-wâ'ké'. *v. n.* To break from sleep, to cease to sleep.

AWAKE, â-wâ'ké'. *a.* Without sleep, not sleeping.

TO AWAKEN, â-wâ'kn. (103). See **AWAKE**.

TO AWARD, â-wâ'rd'. *v. a.* To adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial sentence; to judge, to determine.

AWARD, â-wâ'rd'. *s.* Judgment, sentence, determination.

AWARE, â-wâ're'. *a.* Vigilant, attentive.

TO AWARE, â-wâ're'. *v. n.* To beware, to be cautious.

AWAY, â-wâ'y'. *ad.* Absent, from any place or person; let us go; begone; out of one's own power.

AWE, âw. *s.* Reverential fear, reverence.

TO AWE, âw. *v. a.* To strike with reverence, or fear.

AWHARD, âw'bârd. *s.* A check.

AWFUL, âw'fûl. *a.* (173) (406). That which strikes with awe, or fills with rever-

ence; worshipful, invested with dignity; struck with awe, timorous.

AWFULLY, âw'fûl-lé. *ad.* In a reverential manner.

AWFULNESS, âw'fûl-nés. *s.* The quality of striking with awe, solemnity; the state of being struck with awe.

AWHILE, â-hwile'. *ad.* (397). Some time.

AWKWARD, âwk'wûrd. *a.* (475). Inelegant, unpolite, untaught; unready, unhandy, clumsy; perverse, untoward.

AWKWARDLY, âwk'wûrd-lé. *ad.* Clumsily, unready, inelegantly.

AWKWARDNESS, âwk'wûrd-nés. *s.* Inelegance, want of gentility, clumsiness.

AWL, âll. *s.* A pointed instrument to bore holes.

AWLESS, âw'lés. *a.* Without reverence; without the power of causing reverence.

AWME, âwm. *s.* A Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-seventh of an English tun.

AWNING, âw'ning. *s.* (410). A cover spread over a boat or vessel to keep off the weather.

AWOKE, â-wô'ké'. The preterite of **Awake**.

AWORK, â-wûrk'. *ad.* (165). On work, in a state of labour.

AWORKING, â-wûrk'ing. *ad.* In the state of working.

AWRY, â-rî'. *ad.* (474). Not in a straight direction, obliquely; askew, with oblique vision; not level, unevenly; not equally between two points; not in a right state, perversely.

AXE, âks. *s.* An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge.

AXILLAR, âks'zill-lâr. (478). }
AXILLARY, âks'zill-lâ-ré. } *a.*

Belonging to the armpit.—See **MAXILLARY**.

AXIOM, âk'ihûm. *s.* (479). A proposition evident at first sight.

AXIS, âk'sis. *s.* The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

AXLE, âk'sl. (405). }
AXLE-TREE, âk'sl-trée. } *s.*

The pin which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

AY, âé. *ad.* (105). Yes.

See **Directions to Foreigners** prefixed to this Dictionary, page xxi.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

AYE, âe. ad. Always, to eternity, for ever.

AYGREEN, âe'grêen. s. The same with houeſeek.

AYRY, â'rê. a. See AIRY.

AZIMUTH, âz'ê-mûth. s. The azimuth of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any

given vertical line; magneſtical azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's azimuth circle and the magneſtical meridian; azimuth compaſs, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magneſtical azimuth.

AZURE, â'zhûre. a. (484) (461). Blue, faint blue.

B

BAA, bâ. s. (77). The cry of a ſheep.

TO BAA, bâ. v. n. To cry like a ſheep.

TO BABBLE, bâb'bl. v. n. (405). To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell ſecrets; to talk much.

BABBLE, bâb'bl. s. Idle talk, ſenſeleſs prattle.

BABBLEMENT, bâb'bl-mênt. s. Senſeleſs prate.

BABBLER, bâb'blûr. s. (98). An idle talker; a teller of ſecrets.

BABE, bâbe. s. An infant.

BABERY, bâ'bûr-rê. s. (555). Finery to pleaſe a babe or child.

BABISH, bâ'biſh. a. Childiſh.

BABOON, bâ-bôôn'. s. A monkey of the largeſt kind.

BABY, bâ'bê. s. vulgarly bâb'bê. A child, an infant; a ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

BACCATED, bâk'kâ-têd. a. Beſet with pearls. Having many berries.

BACCHANALIAN, bâk-kâ-nâ'lê-ân. s. A drunkard.

BACCHANALS, bâk'kâ-nâlz. s. The drunken feaſts of Bacchus.

BACCHUS BOLE, bâk'kûs-bôle. s. A ſlower, not tall, but very full and broad leaved.

BACCIFEROUS, bâk-sîf'ê-rûs. a. (555). Berry-bearing.

BACHELOR, bâtſh'ê-lûr. s. A man unmarried; a man who takes his firſt degrees; a knight of the loweſt order.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON, bâtſh'ê-lûrz-bû'tn. s. (170). Campion, an herb.

BACHELORSHIP, bâtſh'ê-lûr-ſhip. s. The condition of a bachelor.

BACK, bâk. s. The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand when it is ſhut; the rear; the place behind; the part of any thing out of ſight; the thick part of any tool, oppoſed to the edge.

BACK, bâk. ad. To the place whence one came; backward from the preſent ſtation; behind, not coming forward; toward things paſt; again, in return; again, a ſecond time.

TO BACK, bâk. v. a. To mount a horſe; to break a horſe; to place upon the back; to maintain, to ſtrengthen; to juſtify, to ſupport; to ſecond.

TO BACKBITE, bâk'bîte. v. a. To cenſure or reproach the abſent.

BACKBITER, bâk'bl-tûr. s. A privy calumniator, cenſurer of the abſent.

BACKDOR, bâk'dôre. s. The door behind the houſe.

BACKED, bâkt. a. (359). Having a back.

BACKFRIEND, bâk'frênd. s. An enemy in ſecret.

BACKGAMMON, b'k-gâm'm'n. s. A play or game with dice and tables. (166.)

BACKHOUSE, bâk'houſe. s. The build-ings behind the chief part of the houſe.

BACKPIECE, bâk'piêce. s. The piece of armour which covers the back.

BACKROOM, bâk'rûom. s. A room behind.

BACKSIDE, bâk'sîde. s. The hinder part of any thing; the hind part of an animal; the yard or ground behind a houſe.

TO BACKSLIDE, bâk-slîde'. v. n. (497). To fall off.

☞ I have in this word preferred Dr. Johnſon's accentuation on the ſecond ſyllable, to Mr. Sheridan's on the firſt; for the reaſons ſee principles under the number marked. Dr. Aſh, Entick, Scott, and Perry, are on

—nô, m3ve, nôr, nôt; tûbe, tûb, bûll, —ôll; —pôund; —lin, THIS.

the side of Mr. Sheridan; and Dr. Johnson and W. Johnston only on that which I have chosen; but Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash, by marking the noun *backslider* with the accent on the second syllable, as it is always heard, have betrayed their pronunciation of the verb; for one of these modes must be wrong, as the verbal noun must unquestionably have the same accent as the verb.

BACKSLIDER, bâk-slî-dûr. s. (98). An apostate.

BACKSTAFF, bâk'stâf. s. An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea.

BACKSTAIRS, bâk'stârz. s. The private stairs in the house.

BACKSTAYS, bâk'stâze. s. Ropes which keep the mast from pitching forward.

BACKSWORD, bâk'sôrd. s. A sword with one sharp edge.

BACKWARDS, bâk'wûrdz. ad. (88). With the back forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the present station to the place behind; regressively; towards something past; out of the progressive state; from a better to a worse state; past, in time past.

BACKWARD, bâk'wûrd. a. Unwilling, averse; hesitating; sluggish, dilatory; dull, not quick, or apprehensive.

BACKWARD, bâk'wûrd. ad. The things past.

BACKWARDLY, bâk'wûrd-lê. ad. Unwillingly, aversely.

BACKWARDNESS, bâk'wûrd-nês. s. Dulness, sluggishness.

• **BACON**, bâ'kn. s. (170). The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

BAD, bâd. a. Ill, not good; vicious, corrupt; unfortunate, unhappy; hurtful, unwholesome; sick.

BAD, bâd. (75). The preterite of Bid.

BADGE, bâdje. s. (74). A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known; the mark of any thing.

TO BADGE, bâdje. v. a. To mark.

BADGER, bâd'jûr. s. (98). A brook, an animal.

BADGER, bâd'jûr. s. One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another.

BADLY, bâd'lê. ad. Not well.

BADNESS, bâd'nês. s. Want of good qualities.

TO Baffle, bâ'fl. v. a. (405). To elude; to confound; to crush.

BAFFLER, bâ'flûr. s. (98). He that baffles.

BAG, bâg. s. A sack, or pouch; that part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poisons of vipers; an ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair; a term used to signify quantities, as a bag of pepper.

TO BAG, bâg. v. a. To put into a bag; to load with a bag.

TO BAG, bâg. v. n. To swell like a full bag.

BAGATELLE, bâg-â-têl'. s. A trifle. Not English.

BAGGAGE, bâg'gidje. s. (90). The furniture of an army; a worthless woman.

BAGNIO, bân'yô. s. (388). A house for bathing and sweating.

BAGPIPE, bâg'pipe. s. A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, and pipes.

BAGPIPER, bâg'pi-pûr. s. (98). One that plays on a bagpipe.

BAIL, bâle. s. Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance.

TO BAIL, bâle. v. a. To give bail for another; to admit to bail.

BAILABLE, bâ'lâ-bl. a. (405). That may be set at liberty by bail.

BAILIFF, bâ'llif. s. A subordinate officer, an officer whose business it is to execute arrests; an under-steward of a manor.

BAILIWICK, bâ'lê-wik. s. The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

TO BAIT, bâte. v. a. To put meat to tempt animals.

TO BAIT, bâte. v. a. To set dogs upon.

TO BAIT, bâte. v. n. To stop at any place for refreshment; to clap the wings, to flutter.

BAIT, bâte. s. Meat set to allure animals to a snare; a temptation, an enticement; a refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE, bâze. s. A kind of coarse open cloth.

TO BAKE, bâke. v. a. To heat any thing in a close place; to dress in an oven; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.

TO BAKE, bâke. v. n. To do the work of baking.

BAKEHOUSE, bâke'hôûse. s. A place for baking bread.

BAKER, bâ'kûr. s. (98). He whose trade is to bake.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

BALANCE, bâl'lânse. *s.* A pair of scales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoise; the beating part of a watch; in astronomy, one of the signs, *Libra*.

TO BALANCE, bâl'lânse. *v. a.* To weigh in a balance; to counterpoise; to regulate an account; to pay that which is wanting.

TO BALANCE, bâl'lânse. *v. n.* To hesitate, to fluctuate.

BALANCER, bâl'lân-sûr. *s.* The person that weighs.

BALASS RUBY, bâl'âf-rû'bê. *s.* A kind of Ruby.

BALCONY, bâl-kò'nê. *s.* A frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

BALD, bâwld. *a.* Without hair; without natural covering; unadorned, inelegant; stripped, without dignity.

BALDERDASH, bâwld'r-dâsh. *s.* Rude mixture.

BALDLY, bâwld'lê. *ad.* Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.

BALDMONY, bâwld'mûn-nê. *s.* Gentian, a plant.

BALDNESS, bâwld'nês. *s.* The want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of writing.

BALDRICK, bâwld'rîk. *s.* A girdle; the zodiac.

BALE, bâle. *s.* A bundle of goods.

BALEFUL, bâle'fûl. *a.* Sorrowful, sad; full of mischief.

BALEFULLY, bâle'fûl-lê. *ad.* Sorrowfully, mischievously.

BALE, bâwk. *s.* (402) (84). A great beam.

BALK, bâwk. *s.* A ridge of land left unploughed.

BALK, bâwk. *s.* Disappointment when least expected.

TO BALK, bâwk. *v. a.* (402). To disappoint, to frustrate; to miss any thing.

BALKERS, bâw'kûrz. *s.* (98). Men who give a sign which way the shoal of herrings is.

BALL, bawl. *s.* (33) (77). Any thing made in a round form; a round thing to play with; a globe; a globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty; any part of the body that approaches to roundness.

BALL, bawl. *s.* An entertainment of dancing.

BALLAD, bâl'lâd. *s.* A song.

BALLAD-SINGER, bâl'lâd-sîng-ûr. *s.*

One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

BALLAST, bâl'lâst. *s.* (88). Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady.

BALLETTE, bâl'lêt. *s.* A dance.

BALLOON, bâl-lôôn'. *s.* A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry; a ball placed on a pillar; a ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts; a large hollow ball of silk filled with gas, which makes it rise into the air.

BALLOT, bâl'lût. *s.* (166). A little ball or ticket used in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot.

TO BALLOT, bâl'lût. *v. n.* To choose by ballot.

BALLOTATION, bâl-lô-tâ'shûn. *s.* The act of voting by ballot.

BALM, bâm. *s.* (403). The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous; any valuable or fragrant ointment; any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

BALM, bâm. *s.* The name of a plant.

BALM OF GILEAD, bâm of gil'yâd. *s.* The juice drawn from the balsam tree; a plant having a strong balsamic scent.

BALMY, bâm'ê. *a.* (403). Having the qualities of balm; producing balm; soothing, soft; fragrant, odoriferous; mitigating, assuasive.

BALNEARY, bâl'nê-â-rê. *a.* A bathing-room.

BALNEATION, bâl'nê-â'shûn. *s.* The act of bathing.

BALNEATORY, bâl'nê-â-tôr-rê. *a.* Belonging to a bath. (512) (557).

BALSAM, bâw'l'sûm. *s.* (88). Ointment, unguent.

BALSAM APPLE, bâw'l'sûm-âp-pl. *s.* An Indian plant.

BALSAMICAL, bâl-sâm'ê-kâl. (84). }

BALSAMICK, bâl-sâm'îk. (509). }

a. Unctuous, mitigating.

BALUSTRADE, bâl-ûf-trâde'. *s.* Rows of little pillars called balusters.

♂ This word is often corrupted into banisters, as the banisters of a staircase.

Balustrade means the row of small pillars supporting the guard of a staircase, taken collectively; as a colonnade means a collection of columns in regular order; but, besides this collective term, there is the distributive Balusters, meaning either the whole of the balustrade, or any part of it; as each of the small pillars that compose it may be called a baluster.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt ;—tùbe, tùb, bắl ;—ôl ;—pôund ;—thin, THIS.

- BAMBOO**, bắm-bồ'. s. An Indian plant of the reed kind.
- TO BAMBOOZLE**, bắm-bồ'zl. v. a. To deceive, to impose upon. A low word.
- BAMBOOZLER**, bắm-bồ'z-lư. s. A cheat.
- BAN**, bắn. s. Public notice given of any thing ; a curse ; excommunication ; interdiction ; Ban of the Empire, a public censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.
- BANANA TREE**, bắ-ná-ná-trẻ. s. Plantain.
- BAND**, bắnd. s. A tie, a bandage, a chain by which any animal is kept in restraint ; any union or connexion ; any thing bound round another ; a company of persons joined together ; a particular kind of neck-cloth worn chiefly by the clergy ; in architecture, any flat low moulding, fascia, face, or plinth.
- TO BAND**, bắnd. v. a. To unite together into one body or troop ; to bind over with a band.
- BANDAGE**, bắn'diđe. s. (90). Something bound over another ; the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.
- BANDBOX**, bắnd'bỏks. s. A slight box used for bands and other things of small weight.
- BANDELET**, bắn'dẻ-lẻt. s. Any flat moulding or fillet.
- BANDIT**, bắn'dít. } s. An outlawed robber.
- BANDITTO**, bắn-dít-tỏ. } s. An outlawed robber.
- BANDITTI**, bắn-dít-tẻ. s. A company of outlawed robbers.
- BANDOG**, bắn'dỏg. s. A mastiff.
- BANDOLEERS**, bắn-dỏ-lẻẻr'. s. Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.
- BANDROL**, bắnd'rỏl. s. A little flag or streamer.
- BANDY**, bắn'dẻ. s. A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.
- TO BANDY**, bắn'dẻ. v. a. To beat to and fro, or from one to another ; to give and take reciprocally ; to agitate, to toss about.
- BANDYLEG**, bắn'dẻ-lẻg. s. A crooked leg.
- BANDYLEGGER**, bắn'dẻ-lẻgd. a. Having crooked legs. (362).
- BANE**, bắne. s. Poison ; mischief, sin.
- TO BANE**, bắne. v. a. To poison.
- BANEFUL**, bắne'fủl. a. Poisonous ; destructive.
- BANEFULNESS**, bắne'fủl-nẻs. s. Poisonousness, destructiveness.
- BANEWORT**, bắne'wủrt. s. (88). Deadly nightshade.
- TO BANG**, bắng. v. a. (409). To beat, to thump ; to handle roughly.
- BANG**, bắng. s. A blow, a thump.
- TO BANISH**, bắn'nẻs. v. a. To condemn to leave his own country ; to drive away.
- BANISHER**, bắn'nẻs-hử. s. He that forces another from his own country.
- BANISHMENT**, bắn'nẻmẻnt. s. The act of banishing another ; the state of being banished, exile.
- BANK**, bắnk. s. (409). The earth rising on each side of a water ; any heap of earth piled up ; a bench of rowers ; a place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally ; the company of persons concerned in managing a bank.
- TO BANK**, bắnk. v. a. To lay up money in a bank ; to inclose with banks.
- BANK-BILL**, bắnk'bill. s. A note for money laid up in a bank ; at the sight of which the money is paid.
- BANKER**, bắnk'ử. s. (98). One that trafficks in money.
- BANKRUPTCY**, bắnk'rủp-tẻ. s. (472). The state of a man broken, or bankrupt ; the act of declaring one's self bankrupt.
- BANKRUPT**, bắnk'rủpt. a. In debt beyond the power of payment.
- BANNER**, bắn'nử. s. (98). A flag, a standard ; a streamer borne at the end of a lance.
- BANNERET**, bắn'nử-ẻt. s. A knight made in the field.
- BANNEROL**, bắn'nử-rỏl. s. (555). A little flag or streamer.
- BANNIAN**, bắn-yắn'. s. A man's undress, or morning gown.
- BANNOCK**, bắn'nủk. s. (166). A kind of oaten or pease-meal cake.
- BANQUET**, bắnk'kwẻt. s. (408). A feast.
- TO BANQUET**, bắnk'kwẻt. v. n. (409). To feast, to fare daintily.
- BANQUETER**, bắnk'kwẻt-ử. s. A feaster ; one that lives deliciously ; he that makes feasts.
- BANQUET-HOUSE**, bắnk'kwẻt-hỏủe. } s.
- BANQUETING-HOUSE**, bắnk'kwẻt-ing-hỏủe. } s.
- A house where banquets are kept.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pln ;—

BANQUETTE, bânk-kêt'. s. A small bank at the foot of the parapet.

BANSTLE, bân'stik-kl. s. (405). A small fish, a stickleback.

TO BANTER, bân'tûr. v. a. (98). To play upon, to rally.

BANTER, bân'tûr. s. Ridicule, railery.

BANTERER, bân'tûr-ûr. s. One that banter.

BANTLING, bânt'ling. s. A little child.

BAPTISM, báp'tizm. s. Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use ; baptism is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

BAPTISMAL, báp-tiz'mál. a. Of or pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST, báp'tist. s. He that administers baptism.

BAPTISTERY, báp'tist-ûr-ê. s. (555). The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

TO BAPTISE, báp-tize'. v. a. To christen, to administer the sacrament of baptism.

BAPTISER, báp-ti'zûr. s. (98). One that christens, one that administers baptism.

BAR, bâr. s. (77). A piece of wood hid across a passage to hinder entrance ; a bolt to fasten a door ; any obstacle ; a rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour ; any thing used for prevention ; the place where causes of law are tried ; an inclosed place in a tavern where the housekeeper sits ; in law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea ; any thing by which the structure is held together ; bars in music, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music, used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

TO BAR bâr v. a. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar ; to hinder, to obstruct ; to prevent ; to shut out from ; to exclude from a claim ; to prohibit ; to except ; to hinder a suit.

BARB, bârb. s. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard ; the points that stand backward in an arrow ; the armour for horses.

BARB, bârb. s. A Barbary horse.

TO BARB, bârb. v. a. To shave, to dress out the beard, to furnish the horse with armour ; to jag arrows with hooks.

BARBACAN, bâr'bâ-kân. s. A fortification placed before the walls of a town ; an

opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES CHERRY, bâr-bâ'dûz tihér'rê. s. (166). A pleasant tart fruit in the West India.

BARBARIAN, bâr-bâ'rê-ân. s. A man uncivilized, a savage ; a foreigner ; a man without pity.

BARBARICK, bâr-bâr'ik. a. Foreign, far-fetched.

BARBARISM, bâr'bâ-rizm. s. A form of speech contrary to the purity of language ; ignorance of arts, want of learning ; brutality, savageness of manners, incivility ; cruelty, hardness of heart.

BARBARITY, bâr-bâr'ê-tê. s. Savageness, incivility ; cruelty, inhumanity ; impurity of speech.

BARBAROUS, bâr'bâ-rûs. a. (314). Stranger to civility, savage, uncivilized ; unacquainted with arts ; cruel, inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, bâr'bâ-rûs-jê. ad. Without knowledge of arts ; in a manner contrary to the rules of speech ; cruelly, inhumanly.

BARBAROUSNESS, bâr'bâ-rûs-nês. s. Incivility of manners ; impurity of language ; cruelty.

TO BARBECUE, bâr'bê-kû. v. a. A term for dressing a hog whole.

BARBECUE, bâr'bê-kû. s. A hog dressed whole.

BARBED, bâr'bêd, or bâr'b'd. (362). Furnished with armour ; bearded, jagged with hooks.

BARBEL, bâr'bl. s. (102) (405). A kind of fish found in rivers.

BARBER, bâr'bûr. s. (98). A man who shaves the beard.

BARBERRY, bâr'bêr-rê. s. Piperidge bush.

BARB, bârb. s. (77). A poet.

BARE, bâte. a. Naked, without covering ; uncovered in respect ; unadorned, plain, simple ; detected, without concealment ; poor, without plenty ; mere ; threadbare, much worn ; not united with any thing else.

TO BARE, bâte. v. a. To strip.

BARE, bâte. preterite of TO BEAR. Almost obsolete.

BARBONE, bâte'bône. s. A very lean person.

BARFACED, bâte-fâste'. a. (359). With the face naked, not masked ; shameless, unreserved.

BARFACEDLY, bâte-fâste'jê. ad. Openly, shamelessly, without disguise. (364).

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôr;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund ?—thin, THIS.

BARFACEDNESS, bâr-fâst'-nês. s.

Effrontery, assurance, audaciousness. (365).

BARFOOT, bâr-fût. a. Without shoes.

BARFOOTED, bâr-fût-éd. a. Without shoes.

BARHEADED, bâr'héd-déd. a. Uncovered in respect.

BARELY, bâr'lé. ad. Nakedly, merely, only.

BARENESS, bâr'nês. s. Nakedness; leanness; poverty; meanness of clothe.

BARGAIN, bâr'gin. s. (208). A contract or agreement concerning sale; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.

TO BARGAIN, bâr'gin. v. n. To make a contract for sale.

BARGAINEE, bâr'gin-nê. s. He or she that accepts a bargain.

BARGAINER, bâr'gin-nûr. s. (98). The person who professes or makes a bargain.

BARGE, bârje. s. A boat for pleasure; a boat for burden.

BARGER, bâr'jûr. s. (98). The manager of a barge.

BARK, bârk. s. The rind or covering of a tree; a small ship.

TO BARK, bârk. v. a. To strip trees of their bark.

TO BARK, bârk. v. n. To make the noise which a dog makes; to clamour at.

BARKER, bâr'kûr. s. (98). One that barks or clamours; one employed in stripping trees.

BARKY, bâr'ké. a. Consisting of bark.

BARLEY, bâr'lé. s. (270). A grain, of which malt is made.

BARLEYBRAKE, bâr'lé-brâke. s. A kind of rural play.

BARLEYCORN, bâr'lé-kôrn. s. A grain of barley.

BARM, bârm. s. Yest, the ferment put into drink to make it work.

BARMY, bâr'mé. a. Containing barm.

BARN, bârn. s. A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

BARNACLE, bâr'nâ-kl. s. (405). A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees; a species of shell fish.

BAROMETER, bâ-rôm'mé-tûr. s. (518).

A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROMETRICAL, bâr-ô-mét'tré-kâl. a.

Relating to the barometer. (509) (515).

BARON, bâ'rûn. s. (166). A degree

of nobility next to a viscount; baron is one of the judges in the court of exchequer; there are also barons of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament; baron is used in law for the husband in relation to his wife.

BARONAGE, bâ'rûn-âdje. s. (90). The dignity of a baron.

BARONESS, bâ'rûn-ês. s. (557). A baron's lady.

BAR NET, bâ'rûn-ét. s. (557). The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.

BARONY, bâ'rûn-é. s. (557). That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron.

BAROSCOPE, bâ'r-ô-skôpe. s. An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere.

BARRACAN, bâ'râ-kân. s. A strong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK, bâ'râk. s. Building to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR, bâ'râ-tûr. s. A wrangler, and encourager of law suits.

BARRATRY, bâ'râ-tré. s. Foul practice in law.

BARREL, bâ'rîl. s. (99). A round wooden vessel to be stopped close; a vessel containing liquor; any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder.

TO BARREL, bâ'rîl. v. a. To put any thing in a barrel.

BARREN, bâ'rén. a. Not prolific; unfruitful, not fertile, sterile; not copious, scanty; unmeaning, uninventive, dull.

BARRENLY, bâ'rén-lé. ad. Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, bâ'rén-nês. s. Want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulness, sterility; want of invention; want of matter; in theology, want of sensibility.

BARRENWORT, bâ'rén-wûrt. s. A plant.

BARFUL, bâ'r'fûll. a. Full of obstructions—properly **BARFUL**.

BARRICADE, bâ-ré-kâde'. s. A fortification made to keep off an attack; any stop, bar, obstruction.

TO BARRICADE, bâ-ré-kâde'. v. a. To stop up a passage.

BARRICADO, bâ-ré-kâ'dô. s. A fortification, a bar.—See **LUMBAÇO**.

TO BARRICADO, bâ-ré-kâ'dô'. v. a. To fortify, to bar.

BARRIER, bâ'rê-ûr. s. (98). A barricade, an entrenchment; a fortification, or strong place; a stop, an obstruction; a bar

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

to mark the limits of any place; a boundary.

♂ Pope, by the license of his art, pronounced this word in two syllables, with the accent on the last, as if written *bar-rier*.

"Twixt that and reason what a nice barrier!
"For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near."

Essay on Man, Ep. i. v. 215.

And yet in another part of his works he places the accent on the first syllable, as we always hear it in prose.

"Safe in the love of Heav'n an ocean flows
"Around our realm, a barrier from the foes."

BARRISTER, bâr'ris-tûr. s. A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice.

BARROW, bâr'row. s. Any carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow.

BARSHOT, bâr'shôt. s. Two bullets or half-bullets joined by a bar, and used chiefly at sea to cut down the masts and rigging of ships.

TO BARTER, bâr'tûr. v. n. (98). To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another.

TO BARTER, bâr'tûr. v. a. To give any thing in exchange.

BARTER, bâr'tûr. s. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange.

BARTERER, bâr'tûr-ûr. s. He that trafficks by exchange.

BARTERY, bâr'tûr-rê. s. (555). Exchange of commodities.

BARTRAM, bâr'trâm. s. A plant, pellitory.

BARYTONE, bâr'ê-tône. s.

♂ A word with the grave accent on the last syllable. If the inspector does not know what is meant by the grave accent, it may be necessary to inform him, that writers on the Greek accent tell us that every syllable which has not the acute accent has the grave; and as there could but be one syllable accented in that language, the rest must necessarily be grave. What these accents are has puzzled the learned so much that they seem neither to understand each other nor themselves; but it were to be wished they had kept this distinction into acute and grave out of our own language, as it is impossible to annex any clear ideas to it, except we consider the grave accent merely as the absence of the acute, which reduces it to no accent at all. If we divide the voice into its two leading inflections, the rising and falling, and call the former the acute and the latter the grave, we can annex distinct ideas to these words: and perhaps it is an ignorance of this distinction of speaking

sounds, and confounding them with high and low, or loud and soft, that occasions the confusion we meet with in writers on this subject.—See *Elements of Elocution*, page 60. Also observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, at the end of the *Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names*.

BASE, bâse a. Mean, vile, worthless; disingenuous, illiberal, ungenerous; of low station, of mean account; base-born, born out of wedlock; applied to metals, without value; applied to sounds, deep, grave.

BASE-BORN, bâse'bôrn. a. Born out of wedlock.

BASE-COURT, bâse'kôrt. s. Lower court.

BASE-MINDED, bâse-mind'ed. a. Mean spirited.

BASE-VIOL, bâse-vi'ûl. s. (166). An instrument used in concerts for the base found.

BASE, bâse. s. The bottom of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; the bottom of a cone; stockings; the place from which racers or tilers run; the string that gives a base found; an old rustic play.

BASELY, bâse'lê ad. Meanly, dishonourably; in bastardy, as basely born.

BASENESS, bâse'nês. s. Meanness, villainess; villainess of metal; hasty, deepness of sound.

BASHAW, bâsh-âw'. s. Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province.

BASHFUL, bâw'fûl. a. Modest, shame-faced, shy.

BASHFULLY, bâsh'fûl-lê. ad. Timorously, modestly.

BASHFULNESS, bâsh'fûl-nês. s. Modesty, foolish or rustic shame.

BASIL, bâz'il. s. The name of a plant.

BASILICA, bâ-zil'ê-kâ. s. The middle vein of the arm.

BASILICA, bâ-zil'ê-kâ. s. The basilick vein.

BASILICK, bâ-zil'lik. a. Belonging to the basilica.

BASILICK, bâ-zil'lik. s. The basilick vein; a large hall.

BASILIKON, bâ-zil'ê-kôn. s. An ointment called also tetrapharmacon.

BASILISK, bâz'ê-lisk. s. A kind of serpent, a cockatrice, said to kill by looking. He is called Basilisk, or little king, from a comb or crest on his head; a species of cannon.

BASIN, bâ'sîn. s. (405). A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses; a small pond; a part of the sea inclosed in

—*nô*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*; —*tûbe*, *tûb*, *bûll*; —*ôil*; —*pôund*; —*shin*, *THIS*.

rock; any hollow place capacious of liquids; a dock for repairing and building ships; *Basin* of a balance, the same with the scales.

BASIS, *bâ'sis*. *s.* The foundation of any thing; the lowest of the three principal parts of a column; that on which any thing is raised; the pedestal; the ground-work.

TO BASK, *bâsk*. *v. a.* (79). To warm by laying out in the heat.

BASK, *bâsk*. *v. n.* To lie in a place to receive heat.

BASKET, *bâskit*. *s.* (99). A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters.

BASKET-HILT, *bâskit-hilt*. *s.* (99). A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand.

BASKET-WOMAN, *bâskit-wûm-ûn*. *s.* (166). A woman that plies at market with a basket.

BASS, *bâse*. *a.* properly **BASE**. In music, grave, deep.

BASS-VIOL, *bâse-vi'ûl*. *s.* (166). See **BASS-VIOL**.

BASS, *bâs*. *s.* A mat used in churches.

BASS-RELIEF, *bâs-rè-léef*. *s.* Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BASSET, *bâs'sit*. *s.* (99). A game at cards.

BASSOON, *bâs-sôon'*. *s.* A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BASTARD, *bâs'târd*. *s.* (88). A person born of a woman out of wedlock; any thing spurious.

BASTARD, *bâs'târd*. *a.* Begotten out of wedlock; spurious, supposititious, adulterate.

TO BASTARDIZE, *bâs'târ-dize*. *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard; to beget a bastard.

BASTARDLY, *bâs'târd-lè*. *ad.* In the manner of a bastard.

BASTARDY, *bâs'târ-dè*. An unlawful state of birth, which disables a child from succeeding to an inheritance.

TO BASTE, *bâste*. *v. a.* To beat with a stick; to drip batter upon meat on the spit; to sew lightly.

BASTINADE, *bâs-tè-nâde'*. } *s.*

BASTINADO, *bâs-tè-nâ'dò*. } *s.*
The act of beating with a cudgel; a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on his feet.

TO BASTINARE, *bâs-tè-nâde'*. } *v. a.*

TO BASTINADO, *bâs-tè-nâ'dò*. } *v. a.*
To beat.—See **LUMBAO**.

BASTION, *bâ's'th'ûn*. *s.* (291). A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark.

BAT, *bât*. *s.* A heavy stick.

BAT, *bât*. *s.* An animal having the body of a mouse, and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, bat with a sort of skin which is extended. It brings forth its young as mice do, and suckles them.

BAT-FOWLING, *bât'fou-ling*. *s.* Bird-catching in the night-time.

BATABLE, *bâ'tâ-bl*. *a.* (405). Disputable. Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH, *bâtsh*. *s.* The quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity made at once.

BATR, *bâte*. *s.* Strife, contention.

TO BATE, *bâtr*. *v. a.* To lessen any thing, to retrench; to sink the price; to lessen a demand; to cut off.

BATEFUL, *bâte'fûl*. *a.* Contentious.

BATEMENT, *bâte'mént*. *s.* Diminution.

BATH, *bâth*. *s.* (78). A Bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature; a vessel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire; a sort of Hebrew measure, containing seven gallons and four pints.

TO BATHE, *bâthe*. *v. a.* (467). To wash in a bath; to supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors; to wash with any thing.

TO BATHE, *bâthe*. *v. n.* To be in the water.

BATING, *bâ'ting*. *prep.* (410). Except.

BATLET, *bât'lét*. *s.* A square piece of wood used in beating linen.

BATOON, *bâ-tôon'*. *s.* A staff or club; a truncheon or marshal's staff.

BATAILOUS, *bât'tâ-lds*. *a.* Warlike, with military appearance.

BATTALIA, *bât'tâlè'yâ*. *s.* (272). The order of battle.

BATTALION, *bât'tâl'yûn*. *s.* (272). (307). A division of an army, a troop, a body of forces; an army.

TO BATTEN, *bât'tn*. *v. a.* (103). To fatten; to make fat; to fertilize.

TO BATTEN, *bât'tn*. *v. n.* (103). To grow fat.

TO BATTER, *bât'tûr*. *v. a.* (98). To beat, to beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with service.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

BATTER, bâ'tûr. s. A mixture of several ingredients beaten together.

BATTERER, bâ'tûr-rûr. s. He that batters.

BATTERY, bâ'tûr-ré. s. (555). The act of battering; the instruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent striking of any man.

BATTLE, bâ'tl. s. (405). A fight; an encounter between opposite armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army.

TO BATTLE, bâ'tl. v. n. To contend in fights.

BATTLE-ARRAY, bâ'tl-âr-râ'. s. Array, or order of battle.

BATTLE-AX, bâ'tl-âks. s. A weapon, a bill.

BATTLE-DOOR, bâ'tl-dôre. s. An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade, to strike a ball or a shuttlecock.

BATTLEMENT, bâ'tl-mént. s. A wall with open places to look through or annoy an enemy.

BATTY, bâ'té. a. Belonging to a bat.

BAVAROY, bâv-â-rôé'. s. A kind of cloke.

BAUBER, bâw bée'. s. In Scotland, a halfpenny.

BAVIN, bâv'in. s. A stick like those bound up in faggots.

BAWBLE, bâw'bl. s. (405). A gewgaw, a trifling piece of finery.

BAWBLING, bâw'bling. a. (410). Trifling, contemptible.

BAWCOCK, bâw'kôk. s. A fine fellow.

BAWD, bâwd. s. A procurer or procurers.

TO BAWD, bâwd. v. n. To procure.

BAWDILY, bâw'dé-lé. ad. Obscenely.

BAWDINESS, bâw'dé-nés. s. Obsceneness.

BAWDRIK, bâw'drik. s. A belt.

BAWDRY, bâw'dré. s. A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together; obscenity.

BAWDY, bâw'dé. a. Obscene, unchaste.

BAWDY-HOUSE, bâw'dé-hôûse. s. A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

TO BAWL, bâll. v. n. To hoot, to cry out with great vehemence; to cry as a forward child.

TO BAWL, bâll. v. a. To proclaim as a crier.

BAWREL, bâw'ril. s. (99). A kind of lawl.

BAWSIN, bâw'sin. s. A badger.

BAY, bâ. a. (220). A colour.

BAY, bâ. s. An opening into the land.

BAY, bâ. s. The state of any thing surrounded by enemies.

BAY, bâ. s. In architecture, a term used to signify the divisions of a barn or other buildings. Bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long.

BAY, bâ. s. A tree.

BAY, bâ. s. An honorary crown or garland.

TO BAY, bâ. v. n. To bark as a dog at a thief; to shut in.

BAY SALT bâ'sâlt. s. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour.

BAY WINDOW, bâ'win'dô. s. A window jutting outward.—See **BOW WINDOW**.

BAYARD, bâ'yârd. s. A bay horse.

BAYONET, bâ'yûn-nét. s. A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.

♣ This word is very frequently pronounced *bayonet*, but chiefly by the vulgar.

BDELLIUM, dêl'yûm. s. An aromattick gum brought from the Levant. See **PNEUMATICK**.

TO BE, bée. v. n. To have some certain state, condition, quality, as the man is wise; it is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed; to exist, to have existence.

BEACH, bêétsh. s. (227). The shore, the strand.

BEACHED, bêétsh'éd. a. Exposed to the waves.

BEACHY, bêétsh'é. a. Having beaches.

BEACON, bê'kn. s. (170). Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy; marks erected to direct navigators.

BEAD, bêde. s. (227). Small globes or balls strung upon a thread, and used by the Roman Catholics to count their prayers; little balls worn about the neck for ornament; any globular bodies.

BEAD-TREE, bêde'trêe. s. The nut of this tree is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads, whence it takes its name.

BEADLE, bê'dl. s. (227) (405). A messenger or servitor belonging to a court; a petty officer in parishes.

BEADROLL, bêde'rôll. s. A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund:—thin, THIS.

BEADSMAN, béédz'mán s. A man employed in praying for another.

BEAGLE, bé'gl. s. (227) (405). A small hound with which hares are hunted.

BEAK, béke. s. (227). The bill or horny mouth of a bird; a piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient galleys; any thing ending in a point like a beak.

BEAKED, bé'kéd, or békt. a. (362). Having a beak.

BEAKER, bé'kúr. s. (98). A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

BEAL, béle. s. (227). A wheel or pimple.

BEAM, béme. s. (227). The main piece of timber that supports the lofts of a house; any large and long piece of timber; that part of a balance, to the ends of which the scales are suspended; a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove; the ray of light emitted from some luminous body.

BEAM-TREE, béme'tréd. s. Wildservice.

BEAMY, bé'mé. a. Radiant, shining; emitting beams; having horns or antlers.

BEAN, béne. s. (227). The common garden bean; the horse bean.

BEAN-CAPER, béne'ká-pár. s. A plant.

TO BEAR, báre. v. a. (240). To carry as a burden; to convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority; to carry as a mark of distinction; to support, to keep from falling; to carry in the mind, as love, hate; to endure, as pain, without sinking; to suffer, to undergo; to produce, as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to support any thing good or bad; to behave; to impel, to urge, to push; to press; to bear in hand, to amuse with false pretences, to deceive; to bear off, to carry away by force; to bear out, to support, to maintain.

TO BEAR, báre. v. n. (73). To suffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolific; to tend, to be directed to any point; to behave; to be situated with respect to other places; to bear up, to stand firm without falling; to bear with, to endure an unpleasant thing.

BEAR, báre. s. (73). A rough savage animal; the name of two constellations, called the Greater and Lesser Bear, in the tail of the Lesser Bear is the Pole star.

BEAR-BIRD, báre'bind. s. A species of bird-weed.

BEAR-FLY, báre'fli. s. An insect.

BEAR-GARDEN, báre'gár-dn. s. A place

in which bears are kept for sport, any place of tumult or misrule,

BEAR'S-BREECH, bárz'brlth. s. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, bárz'éér. s. The name of a plant. The Auricula.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bárz'fút. s. A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT, bárz'wúrt. s. (165). An herb.

BEARD, béérd. s. (228). The hair that grows on the lips and chin; sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn; a barb on an arrow.

☞ This word, as Dr. Kenrick observes, is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *bird*: but I am of his opinion that this pronunciation is improper. Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways. Buchanan sounds it short, like Mr. Sheridan. W. Johnston makes it rhyme with *laired*, a Scotch lord: but Mr. Elphinston, who is the most accurate observer of pronunciation I ever met with, gives it as I have done. The stage has, in my opinion, adopted the short sound of the diphthong without good reason, and in this instance ought not to be followed; as the long sound is not only more agreeable to analogy, but to general usage. I am glad to find my opinion confirmed by so good a judge as Mr. Smith; and though the poets so often sacrifice pronunciation to rhyme, that their authority, in these cases, is not always decisive, yet, as Shakespeare says on another occasion,

"They still may help to thicken other proofs
That do demonstrate thinly."—*Othello*.

"Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd

"Their reverend persons to my beard."

Hudibras.

"Some thin remains of chastity appear'd

"Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard."

Dryden.

The impropriety of pronouncing this word as it is heard on the stage, will perhaps appear more perceptible by carrying this pronunciation into the compounds, as the false sound of *great* may be detected by the phrase *Alexander the Great* (241).

"Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,

"When bearded men in floating castles land.

"And as young striplings whip the top for sport,

"On the smooth pavement of an empty court,

"The wooden engine flies and whirls about,

"Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout."

Dryden.

TO BEARD, béérd. v. a. To take or pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

BEARDED, bêêrd'éd. a. Having a beard; having sharp prickles, as, corn; barbed, or jagged.

BEARDLESS, bêêrd'lès. a. Without a beard; youthful.

BEARER, bâre'ûr. s. (98). A carrier of anything; one employed in carrying burdens; one who wears any thing; one who carries the body to the grave; one who supports the pall at a funeral; a tree that yields its produce; in architecture, a post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARHERD, bâre'hûrd. s. A man that tends bears.

BEARING, bâre'ing. s. (410). The site or place of any thing with respect to something else; gesture, mien, behaviour.

BEARWARD, bâre'wârd. s. A keeper of bears.

BEAST, bêêst. s. (227). An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal, opposed to man; a brutal savage man.

BEASTLINESS, bêêst'lè-nès. s. Brutality.

BEASTLY, bêêst'lè. a. Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beasts.

TO BEAT, bête. v. a. (227) (233). To strike, to knock; to punish with stripes; to mark the time in musick; to give repeated blows; to strike ground; to rouse game; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to make a path by treading it; to conquer, to subdue, to vanquish; to harass, to over-labour; to depress; to deprive by violence; to move with fluttering agitation; to beat down, to lessen the price demanded; to heat up, to attack suddenly; to beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot.

♣ The past time of this verb is by the English uniformly pronounced like the present. Nay, except in solemn language, the present, preterit and participle are exactly the same; while the Irish, more agreeably to analogy, as well as utility, pronounce the preterit as the noun *bêr*, a wager; and this pronunciation, though contrary to English usage, is quite conformable to that general tendency observable in the preterits of irregular verbs, which is to shorten the vowel that is long in the present, as *eat*, *ate*, (often pronounced *et*); *bear*, *bêard*; *deal*, *delt*; *mean*, *meant*; *dream*, *dreamt*, &c.

TO BEAT, bête. v. n. To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash, as a flood or storm; to knock at a door; to throb, to be in agitation; to fluctuate, to be in motion; to try in different ways, to search; to act

upon with violence; to enforce by repetition.

BEAT, bête. s. A stroke, or a striking.

BEATEN, bê'tn. particip. (103). From **BEAT**.

BEATER, bê'tûr. s. (98). An instrument with which any thing is beaten; a person much given to blows.

BEATIFICAL, bê-â-tifè-kâl. }

BEATIFICK, bê-â-tif'ik. (509). } a. Blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATIFICALLY, bê-â-tifè-kâl-lè. ad. In such a manner as to complete happiness.

BEATIFICATION, bê-ât-è-sè-kâ'shûn. s. Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed.

TO BEATIFY, bê-ât-è-sî. v. a. (183). To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

BEATING, bête'ing. s. (410). Correction by blows.

BEATITUDE, bê-ât-è-tûde. s. Blessedness, felicity, happiness; a declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bô. s. (245) (481). A man of dress.

BEAVER, bée'vûr. s. (227) (98). An animal, otherwise named the castor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat of the best kind; the part of a helmet that covers his face.

BEAVERED, bée'vûrd. a. (362). Covered with a beaver.

BEAUVISH, bô'ûh. a. (245). Becoming a beau, foppish.

BEAUTEOUS, bû'thè-ûs. a. (263). Fair, elegant in form.

BEAUTEOUSLY, bû'thè-ûs-lè. ad. In a beauteous manner.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, bû'thè-ûs-nès. s. The state of being beauteous.

BEAUTIFUL, bû'tè-fûl. a. Fair.

BEAUTIFULLY, bû'tè-fûl-lè. ad. In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS, bû'tè-fûl-nès. s. The quality of being beautiful.

TO BEAUTIFY, bû'tè-fî. v. a. (183). To adorn, to embellish.

BEAUTY, bû'tè. s. That assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a particular grace; a beautiful person.

BEAUTY-SPOT, bû'tè-spôt. s. A spot placed to heighten some beauty.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—lín, THIS.

BECAFICO, bék-á-fé'kò. s. (112). A bird like a nightingale, a fig-pecker.

TO BECALM, bē-kām'. v. a. (403).

To still the elements; to keep a ship from motion; to quiet the mind.

BECAME, bē-kámē'. The preterit of *Become*.

BECAUSE, bē-kāwz'. conjunct. For this reason; for; on this account.

TO BECHANCE, bē-tihānsē'. v. n. To befall, to happen to. (352).

TO BECK, bék. v. a. To make a sign with the head.

BECK, bék. s. A sign with the head, a nod; a nod of command.

TO BECKON, bék'kn. v. n. (170). To make a sign.

TO BECLIP, bē-klíp'. v. a. To embrace.

TO BECOME, bē-kūm'. v. a. To enter into some state or condition; to become of, to be the fate of, to be the end of.

TO BECOME, bē-kūm'. v. a. To appear in a manner suitable to something; to be suitable to the person; to beset.

BECOMING, bē-kūm'ming. part. a. That which pleases by an elegant propriety, graceful. (410).

BECOMINGLY, bē-kūm'ming'lē. ad. After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, bē-kūm'ming-nēs. s. Elegant congruity, propriety.

BED, béd. s. Something made to sleep on; lodging; marriage; bank of earth raised in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow; the place where any thing is generated; a layer, a stratum; To bring to *BED*, to deliver of a child; To make the *BED*, to put the bed in order after it has been used.

TO BED, béd. v. a. To go to bed with; to be placed in bed; to be made partaker of the bed; to sow, or plant in earth; to lay in a place of rest; to lay in order, in strata.

TO BED, béd. v. n. To cohabit.

TO BEDABLE, bē-dáb'bl. v. a. To wet, to besprinkle.

TO BEDAGGLE, bē-dág'gl. v. a. To bewire.

TO BEDASH, bē-dásh'. v. a. To bespatter.

TO BEDAWS, bē-dáwb'. v. a. To besneeze.

TO BEDAZZLE, bē-dáz'zl. v. a. To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

BEDCHAMBER, béd'tihāme-bēr. s. The chamber appropriated to rest.

BEDCLOATHS, béd'clóze. s. Coverlets spread over a bed.

BEDDING, béd'ding. s. (410). The materials of a bed.

TO BEDECK, bē-dék'. v. a. To deck, to adorn.

TO BEDAW, bē-dú'. v. a. To moisten gently, as with fall of dew.

BEDFELLOW, béd'fél-lò. s. One that lies in the same bed.

TO BEDIGHT, bē-díte'. v. a. To adorn, to dress.

TO BEDIM, bē-dim'. v. a. To obscure, to cloud, to darken.

TO BEDIZEN, bē-dí'zn. v. a. (103). To dress out. A low term.

BEDLAM, béd'lúm. s. (88). A mad-house; a madman.

BEDLAMITE, béd'lúm-ite. s. (155). A madman.

BEDMAKER, béd'mà-kúr. s. A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds.

BEDMATE, béd'máte. s. A bedfellow.

BEDMOULDING, béd'mòld-ing. s. A particular moulding.

BEDPOST, béd'pòst. s. The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

BEDPRESSER, béd'prēs-súr. s. A heavy lazy fellow.

TO BEDRAGGLE, bē-drág'gl. v. a. To soil the clothes. (405).

TO BEDRENCH, bē-drénsh'. v. a. To drench, to soak.

BEDRID, béd'ríd. a. Confined to the bed by age or sickness.

BEDRITE, béd'rite. s. The privilege of the marriage bed.

TO BEDROP, bē-dróp'. v. a. To besprinkle, to mark with drops.

BEDSTEAD, béd'stéd. s. The frame on which the bed is placed.

BEDSTRAW, béd'stráw. s. The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

BEDSWERVER, béd'swér-vúr. s. One that is false to the bed.

BEDTIME, béd'time. s. The hour of rest.

TO BEDUNG, bē-düng'. v. a. To cover with dung.

TO BEDUST, bē-dúst'. v. a. To sprinkle with dust.

BEDWARD, béd'wárd. ad. Toward bed.

TO BEDWARP, bē-dwárf'. v. a. To make little, to stunt.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

BEDWORK, bêd'wôrk. s. Work performed without toil of the hands.

BEE, bée. s. The animal that makes honey; an industrious and careful person.

BEE-EATER, bée'é-tûr. s. A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, bée fîôû-dr. s. A species of fool-stones.

BEE-GARDEN, bée'gâr-dn. s. (103). A place to set hives of bees in.

BEE-HIVE, bée'hive. s. The case, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER, bée'mâs-tûr. s. One that keeps bees.

BEECH, bêéth. s. A tree.

BEECHEN, bêé'tshn. a. (103). Consisting of the wood of the beech.

BEEF, bée. s. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural *Beeves*.

BEEF-EATER, bêé'fê-tûr. s. A yeoman of the guard.—Probably a corruption of the French word *Beaufetier*, one who attends at the sideboard, which was anciently placed in a *Beaufet*.

BEEN, bin. The participle preterit of To Be.

♣ This word, in the solemn, as well as the familiar style, has shared the fate of most of those words, which, from their nature, are in the most frequent use. It is scarcely ever heard otherwise than as the noun *bin*, a repository for corn or wine, and must be placed among those deviations which language is always liable to in such words as are auxiliary or subordinate to others; for, as those parts of bodies which are the most frequently handled grow the soonest smooth by constant friction, so such words as are in continual use seem to wear off their articulations, and become more irregular than others. So low as the age of James the First, I have seen this word spelled *Byn*.

BEER, bêér. s. Liquor made of malt and hops.

BEET, bêét. s. The name of a plant.

BEETLE, bêé'tl. s. (405). An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings; a heavy mallet.

BEETLEBROWED, bêé'tl brôûd. a. Having prominent brows. (362).

BEETLEHEADED, bêé'tl-héd-éd. a. Logger-headed, having a stupid head.

BEETLESTOCK, bêé'tl-flûk. s. The handle of a beetle.

BEETRAVE, bêét'râve.

BEET-RADISH, bêét'râd-îsh. } s. Beet.

BEEVES, bêévz. s. Black cattle, oxen. l'o BÉFALL, bê-fâwl'. v. n. To happen to; to come to pass.

To BÉFIT, bê-flit'. v. a. To suit, to be suitable to.

To BÉFOOL, bê-fôôl'. v. a. To intimate, to fool.

BEFORE, bê-fôre'. prep. Further onward in place; in the front of; not behind; in the presence of; under the cognizance of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; superior to.

BEFORE, bê-fôre'. ad. Sooner than, earlier in time; in time past; in some time lately past; previously to; to this time, hitherto; further onward in place.

BEFOREHAND, bê-fôre'hând. ad. In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; previously, by way of preparation; in a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended; at first, before any thing is done.

BEFORETIME, bê-fôre'time. ad. Formerly.

To BÉFORTUNE, bê-fôr'tshûne. v. n. (461). To betide.

To BÉFOUL, bê-fôûl'. v. a. To make foul, to soil.

To BÉFRIEND, bê-frénd'. v. a. To favour; to be kind to.

To BÉFRINGE, bê-frinje'. v. a. To decorate, as with fringes.

To BÉG, bêg. v. n. To live upon alms.

To BÉG, bêg. v. a. To ask, to seek by petition; to take any thing for granted.

To BÉGET, bê-gét'. v. a. To generate, to procreate; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents.

BEGETTER, bê-gét'tûr. s. (98). He that procreates, or begets.

BEGGAR, bêg'gûr. s. (418). One who lives upon alms; a petitioner; one who assumes what he does not prove.

To BÉGGAR, bêg'gûr. v. a. To reduce to beggary, to impoverish; to deprive; to exhaust.

BEGGARLINESS, bêg'gûr-lê-nês. s. The state of being beggarly.

BEGGARLY, bêg'gûr-lê. a. Mean, poor, indigent.

BEGGARY, bêg'gûr-ê. s. Indigence.

To BÉGIN, bê-gin'. v. n. To enter upon something new; to commence any action or state; to enter upon existence; to have its original; to take rise; to come into act.

To BÉGIN, bê-gin'. v. a. To do the first act of any thing; to trace from any

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

thing as the first ground; to begin with, to enter upon.

BEGINNER, bè-gin'núr. s. (95). He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing; an unexperienced attempter.

BEGINNING, bè-gin'ning. s. (410). the first original or cause; the entrance into act or being; the state in which any thing first is; the rudiments, or first grounds; the first part of any thing.

TO BEGIRD, bè-gèrd'. v. a. (160).

To bind with a girdle; to surround, to encircle; to shut in with a siege, to beleaguer.

BEGLERBEG, bèg'lér-bég s. The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

TO BEGNAW, bè-nàw'. v. a. To bite, to eat away.

BEGONE, bè-gôn'. interject. Go away, hence, away.

BEGOT, bè-gót'.

BEGOTTEN, bè-gót'tn. (103).

The part. passive of the verb Beget.

TO BEGREASE, bè-gréze'. v. a. To soil or dawb with fat matter.

TO BEGRIME, bè-grime'. v. a. To soil with dirt deep impressed.

TO BEGUILE, bè-guille'. v. a. (160).

To impose upon, to delude; to deceive, to evade; to deceive pleasingly, to amuse.

BEGUN, bè-gùn'. The part. passive of Begin.

BEHALF, bè-háf'. s. (78) (403). Favour, cause; vindication, support.

TO BEHAVE, bè-hàve'. v. a. To carry, to conduct.

TO BEHAVE, bè-hàve'. v. n. To act, to conduct one's self.

BEHAVIOUR, bè-hàve'yúr. s. (294).

Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; external appearance; gesture, manner of action; elegance of manners, gracefulness; conduct, general practice, course of life; To be upon one's Behaviour, a familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution.

TO BEHEAD, bè-héd'. v. a. To kill by cutting off the head.

BEHELD, bè-héld'. Particip. passive from behold.

BEHEMOTH, bè'hé-móth. s. The hippopotamus, or river-horse.

BEST, bè-hést'. s. Command.

BEHIND, bè-hind'. prep.—See WIND. At the back of another; on the back part; towards the back; following another; remaining after the departure of something else; remaining after the death of those to

whom it belonged; at a distance from something going before; inferior to another.

BEHIND, bè-hind'. ad. Backward.

BEHINDHAND, bè-hind'hánd. ad. In a state in which rents or profits are anticipated; not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness.

TO BEHOLD, bè-hóld'. v. a. To view, to see.

BEHOLD, bè-hóld'. interject. See, lo.

BEHOLDEN, bè-hóld'nd. part. a. (103). Bound in gratitude.

BEHOLDER, bè-hóld'ndr. s. Spectator.

BEHOLDING, bè-hóld'nding. a. (410). Beholden.

BEHOLDING, bè-hóld'nding. Part. from the verb Behold. Seeing, looking upon.

BEHOOF, bè-hóóf'. s. Profit, advantage.

TO BEHOOVE, bè-hóóv'. v. n. To be fit, to be meet. Used only impersonally with it, as it behooves.

This word is sometimes improperly written *bebove*, and corruptly pronounced as rhyming with *rove*; but this is contrary to the analogy of words of this form; which preserve the same sound of the vowel, both in the noun and verb; as *proof, prove; wife, wive; thief, thieve*, &c.

BEHOVEFUL, bè-hóóv'e'fúl. a. Useful, profitable.

BEHOVEFULLY, bè-hóóv'e'fúl-lè. ad. Profitably, usefully.

TO BEHOWL, bè-hóul'. v. a. To howl at.

BEING, bè'ing. s. (410). Existence, opposed to non-entity; a particular state or condition; the person existing.

BEING, bè'ing. conjunct. Since.

BE IT SO, bè'it-sò. A phrase, suppose it to be so; let it be so.

TO BELABOUR, bè-lá'búr. v. a. To beat, to thump.

BELAMIE, bèl'à-mè. s. A friend, an intimate.

BELAMOUR, bèl'à-móór. s. A gallant, consort.

BELATED, bè-lá'téd. a. Benighted.

TO BELAY, bè-lá'. v. a. To block up, to stop the passage; to place in ambush.

TO BELCH, bèlsh. v. n. To eject the wind from the stomach; to issue out by eructation.

BELCH, bèlsh. s. (352). The action of eructation; a cant term for liquor.

BELDAM, bèl'dám. s. (88). An old woman; a hag.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pîne, pin ;—

- TO BELEAGUER**, bê-lê'gûr. v. a. To besiege, to block up a place.
- BELEAGURER**, bê-lê'gûr-ûr. s. One that besieges a place.
- BELFLOWER**, bêl'flôûr. s. A plant.
- BELFOUNDER**, bêl'fôûn-dûr. s. He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.
- BELFRY**, bêl'frê. s. The place where the bells are rung.
- TO BELIE**, bê-lî. v. a. To counterfeit, to feign, to mimic ; to give the lie to, to charge with falsehood ; to calumniate ; to give a false representation of any thing.
- BELIEF**, bê-lêef'. s. Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves ; the theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion ; religion, the body of tenets held ; persuasion, opinion ; the thing believed ; creed, a form containing the articles of faith.
- BELIEVABLE**, bê-lêe'vâ-bl. a. Credible.
- TO BELIEVE**, bê-lêev'. v. a. To credit upon the authority of another ; to put confidence in the veracity of any one.
- TO BELIEVE**, bê-lêev'. v. n. To have a firm persuasion of any thing ; to exercise the theological virtue of faith.
- BELIEVER**, bê-lêe'vûr. s. (98). He that believes or gives credit ; a professor of Christianity.
- BELIEVINGLY**, bê-lêe'vîng-lê. ad. After a believing manner.
- BELIKE**, bê-like'. ad. Probably, likely, perhaps ; sometimes in a sense of irony.
- BELL**, bêll. s. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument striking against it ; it is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.
- BELLE**, bêll. s. A gay young lady.
- BELLES LETTRES**, bêl-lâ'tûr. Polite literature.
- BELLIGEROUS**, bêl-lîdje'ê-rûs. a. (314). Waging war.
- BELLIGERENT**, bêl-lîdje'ê-rânt. a. (318). Waging war.
- BELLIPOTENT**, bêl-lîp'pô-tênt. a. (318). Mighty in war.
- TO BELLOW**, bêl'lo. v. n. (327). To make a noise as a bull ; to make any violent outcry ; to vociferate, to clamour ; to roar as the sea or the wind.
- BELLOWS**, bêl'lûs. s. The instrument used to blow the fire.
- ♣ The last syllable of this word, like that of Gallows, is corrupted beyond recovery into the sound of *loo*.
- BELLUINE**, bêl'lû-inc. a. (149). Beastly, brutal.
- BELLY**, bêl'lê. s. (182). That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels ; the womb ; that part of a man which requires food ; that part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity ; any place in which something is inclosed.
- TO BELLY**, bêl-lê. v. n. To hang out, to bulge out.
- BELLYACHE**, bêl'lê-âke. s. (355). The cholick.
- BELLYBOUND**, bêl'lê-bôund. a. Costive.
- BELLYFUL**, bêl'lê-fûl. s. As much food as fills the belly.
- BELLYGOD**, bêl'lê-gôd. s. A glutton.
- BELMAN**, bêll'mân. s. (88). He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.
- BELMETAL**, bêll'mêt-il. s. (405). The metal of which bells are made.
- TO BELOCK**, bê-lôk'. v. a. To fasten.
- TO BELONG**, bê-lông'. v. n. To be the property of ; to be the province or business of ; to adhere, or be appendant to ; to have relation to ; to be the quality or attribute of.
- BELOVED**, bê-lûv'êd. a. Dear.
- ♣ This word, when an adjective, is usually pronounced in three syllables, as a *belovèd son* ; and when a participle in two, as he was much *belovèd*.—See principles, No. 362.
- BELOW**, bê-lô'. prep. Under in place, not so high ; inferior in dignity ; inferior in excellence ; unworthy of, unbecoming.
- BELOW**, bê-lô'. ad. In the lower place ; on earth, in opposition to heaven ; in hell, in the regions of the dead.
- TO BELOWT**, bê-lôût'. v. a. To treat with opprobrious language.
- BELSWAGGER**, bêl-fwâg'gûr. s. A whoremaster.
- BELT**, bêlt. s. A girdle, a cincture.
- BELWETHER**, bêll'wêth-ûr. s. A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck ; hence, To hear the bell.
- TO BEMAD**, bê-mâd'. v. a. To make mad.
- TO BEMIRE**, bê-mîrê'. v. a. To drag, or incumber in the mire.
- TO BEMOAN**, bê-mône'. v. a. To lament, to bewail.
- BEMOANER**, bê-mô'nûr. s. (98). A lamenter.
- TO BEMOIE**, bê-môll'. v. a. To be drabble, to bemire.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; tûbe, tûb, búll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

TO BEMONSTER, bê-môn's'tûr. v. a. To make monstrous.

BEMUSED, bê-mûz'd. a. (359). Overcome with musing.

BENCH, bê'nsh. s. (352). A seat; a seat of justice; the person sitting upon a bench.

BENCHER, bê'n'shûr. s. (98). The senior members of the society of the inns of court.

TO BEND, bênd. v. a. To make crooked, to crook; to direct to a certain point; to incline; to subdue, to make submissive.

TO BEND, bênd. v. n. To be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to be submissive, to bow.

BEND, bênd. s. Flexure, incurvation; the crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.

BENDABLE, bê'n'dâ-bl. a. (405). That may be bent.

BENDER, bê'n'dûr. s. (98). The person who bends; the instrument with which any thing is bent.

BENDWITH, bênd'wîth. s. An herb.

BENEAPED, bê-nêpt'. a. (352). A ship is said to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENEFATH, bê-nêth'e. prep. Under, lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.

BENEATH, bê-nêth'e. ad. (467). In a lower place, under; below, as opposed to heaven.

BENEDICT, bê'n'ê-dikt. a. Having mild and salubrious qualities.

BENEDICTION, bê'n'ê-dik'shûn. s. Blessing, a decretory pronounciation of happiness; the advantage conferred by blessing; acknowledgments for blessings received; the form of instituting an abbot.

BENEFACTION, bê'n'ê-fâk'shûn. s. The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred.

BENEFACITOR, bê'n'ê-fâk'tûr. s. (166). He that confers a benefit.

BENEFACTRESS, bê'n'ê-fâk'três. s. A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE, bê'n'ê-fis. s. (142). Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally used for all ecclesiastical livings.

BENEFICED, bê'n'ê-fist. a. (352). Possessed of a benefice.

BENEFICENCE, bê-nêf'ê-sênsê. s. Active goodness.

BENEFICANT, bê-nêf'ê-sênt. a. Kind, doing good.

BENEFICIAL, bê'n'ê-fish'âl. a. Advantageous, conferring benefits, profitable; helpful, medicinal.

BENEFICIALLY, bê'n'ê-fish'âl-lê. ad. Advantageously, helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS, bê'n'ê-fish'âl-nês. s. Usefulness, profit.

BENEFICIARY, bê'n'ê-fish'yâ-rê. a. (113). Holding something in subordination to another.

BENEFICIARY, bê'n'ê-fish'yâ-rê. s. (113). He that is in possession of a benefice.

BENEFIT, bê'n'ê-flit. s. A kindness, a favour conferred; advantage, profit, use.

Benefit of Clergy in law is a privilege formerly allowed, by virtue of which a man convicted of felony or manslaughter was put to read in a Latin book of a Gothick black character; and if the Ordinary of Newgate said *Legit ut Clericus*, i. e. he reads like a clerk, he was only burnt in the hand and set free, otherwise he suffered death for his crime.—*Bailey*.

TO BENEFIT, bê'n'ê-flit. v. a. To do good to.

TO BENEFIT, bê'n'ê-flit. v. n. To gain advantage.

TO BENET, bê-nét'. v. a. To ensnare.

BENEVOLENCE, bê-nêv'vô-lênsê. s. Disposition to do good, kindness; the good done, the charity given; a kind of tax.

BENEVOLENT, bê-nêv'vô-lênt. a. Kind, having good-will.

BENEVOLENTNESS, bê-nêv'vô-lênt-nês. s. The same as benevolence.

BENGAL, bê'n-gâll'. s. A sort of thin slight stuff.

BENJAMIN, bê'n'jâ-mîn. s. The name of a tree.

TO BENIGHT, bê-nîte'. v. a. To surprise with the coming on of night; to involve in darkness, to embarrass by want of light.

BENIGN, bê-nîns'. a. (385). Kind, generous, liberal; wholesome, not malignant.

BENIGNITY, bê-nîg'nê-tê. s. Graciousness, actual kindness; salubrity, wholesome quality.

BENIGNLY, bê-nînê'lê. ad. Favourably, kindly.

BENISON, bê'n'ê-zn. s. (170) (443). Blessing, benediction.

BENNET, bê'n'nét. s. (99). An herb.

BENT, bênt. s. The state of being bent; degree of flexure; declivity; utmost power, application of the mind; inclination, disposition towards something; determina-

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mèt;—pine, pln;—

tion, fixed purpose; turn of the temper or disposition; tendency, flexion; a stalk or grass, called the Bent-grass.

BENT, bènt. part. of the verb **To bend**. Made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.

BENTING TIME, bèn'ting-tîme. s. The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

TO BENUMB, bè-nûm'. v. a. To make torpid; to stupify.—See **To NUMB**.

BENZON, bènzôn'. s. A medicinal kind of resin, imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called Benjamin.

TO BEPAINT, bè-pânt'. v. a. To cover with paint.

TO BEPINCH, bè-pinsh'. v. a. To mark with pinches.

TO BIQUEATH, bè-kwêthé'. v. a. (467). To leave by will to another.

BEQUEST, bè-kwêst'. s. (334) (414). Something left by will.

TO BERATTLE, bè-rât'tl. v. a. To rat-tle off.

BERBERRY, bàr'bér-ré. s. (555). A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

TO BEREAVE, bè-réve'. v. a. To strip off, to deprive of; to take away from.

BEREFT, bè-réft'. Part. pass. of **Bereave**.

BERGAMOT, bèr'gá-môt. s. A sort of pear, commonly called Burgamot, and vulgarly called Burgamee, a fruit of essence or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a Burgamot pear stock; a sort of snuff.

TO BERHYME, bè-rîme'. v. a. To celebrate in rhyme or verses.

BERLIN, bèr-lîn'. s. A coach of a particular form.

BERRY, bèr'ré. s. Any small fruit with many seeds.

TO BERRY, bèr'ré. v. n. To bear berries.

BERTRAM, bèr'trám. s. (88). Bastard pelltitory.

BERYL, bèr'ril. s. A precious stone.

TO BESCREEN, bè-skreen'. v. a. To shelter, to conceal.

TO BESEECH, bè-séetsh'. v. a. To entreat, to supplicate, to implore; to beg, to ask.

TO BESEEM, bè-séem'. v. n. To become, to besit.

TO BESIEGE, bè-sét'. v. a. To besiege, to hem in; to embarrass, to perplex; to way-lay, to surround; to fall upon, to harass.

TO BESHREW, bè-shrôô'. v. a. To wish a curse to; to happen ill to.

BESIDE, bè-side'. } prep. **At**

BESIDES, bè-sides'. } the side of another, near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary; out of, in a state of deviation from.

BESIDE, bè-side'. } ad. **Over**

BESIDES, bè-sides'. } and above; not in this number, beyond this class.

TO BESIEGE, bè-séeje'. v. a. To beleaguer, to lay siege to, to beset with armed forces.

BESIEGER, bè-sée'jûr. s. (98). One employed in a siege.

TO BESLUBBER, bè-slûb'bûr. v. a. To dawb, to smear.

TO BESMEAR, bè-sméer'. v. a. To be-dawb; to soil, to foul.

TO BESMIRCH, bè-smértsh'. v. a. To soil, to discolour.

TO BESMOKE, bè-smôke'. v. a. To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke.

TO BESMUT, bè-smût'. v. a. To blacken with smoke or soot.

BESOM, bè-zûm. s. An instrument to sweep with.

TO BESORT, bè-sôrt'. v. a. To suit, to fit.

BESORT, bè-sôrt'. s. Company, attendance, train.

TO BESOT, bè-sôt'. v. a. To infatuate, to stupify, to make to doat.

BESOUGHT, bè-sâwt'. Part. pass. of **Beseech**: which see.

TO BESPANGLE, bè-spáng'gl. v. a. To adorn with spangles, to besprinkle with something shining.

TO BESPATTER, bè-spât'tûr. v. a. To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.

TO BESPawl, bè-spâwl'. v. a. To dawb with spittle.

TO BESPEAK, bè-spéek'. v. a. To order or intreat any thing beforehand; to make way by a previous apology; to forebode; to speak to, to address; to betoken, to shew.

BESPEAKER, hè-spéek'kûr. s. He that bespeaks any thing.

TO BESPECKLE, bè-spék'kl. v. a. To mark with speckles or spots.

TO BESPEW, bè-spû'. v. a. To dawb with spew or vomit.

TO BESPICE, bè-spice'. v. a. To season with spices.

TO BESPIT, bè-spît'. v. a. To dawb with spittle.

— *ab, móve, nór, nót*; — *túbe, túb, búll*; — *óil*; — *póund*; — *thin, THIS.*

To **BESPOOT**, *bé-spót'*. v. a. To mark with spots.

To **BESPREAD**, *bé-spréd'*. v. a. To spread over.

To **BESPRINKLE**, *bé-sprink'kl.* v. a. To sprinkle over.

To **BESPUTTER**, *bé-spút'túr.* v. a. To spatter over something, to dawb any thing by sputtering.

BEST, *bést.* a. Most good.

BEST, *bést.* ad. In the highest degree of goodness; fittest.

To **BESTAIN**, *bé-stáne'*. v. a. To mark with stains, to spot.

To **BESTRAD**, *bé-stéd'*. v. a. To profit; to treat, to accommodate.

BESTIAL, *bés'thí-ál.* a. (464). Belonging to a beast; brutal, carnal.

BESTIALITY, *bés'thí-ál'è-té.* s. The quality of beasts.

BESTIALLY, *bés'thí-ál-lè.* s. Brutally.

To **BESTICK**, *bé-slík'*. v. a. To stick over with any thing.

To **BESTIR**, *bé-ítér'*. v. a. (109). To put into vigorous action.

To **BESTOW**, *bé-stó'*. v. a. To give, to confer upon; to give as charity; to give in marriage; to give as a present; to apply; to lay out upon; to lay up, to flow, to place.

BESTOWAR, *bé-stó'úr.* s. (98). Giver, disposer.

BESTRAUGHT, *bé-stráwt'*. particip. Distracted, mad.

To **BESTREW**, *bé-stró'*. v. a. To sprinkle over.—See **STREW**.

To **BESTRIDE**, *bé-ítríde'*. v. a. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs; to step over.

To **BESTUD**, *bé-stúd'*. v. a. To adorn with studs.

BET, *bét.* s. A wager.

To **BET**, *bét.* v. a. To wager, to stake at a wager.

To **BITAKE**, *bé-táke'*. v. a. To take, to seize; to have recourse to.

To **BETHINK**, *bé-thínk'*. v. a. To recall to reflection.

To **BETHRAL**, *bé-thráll'*. v. a. (406). To enslave, to conquer.

To **BETHUMP**, *bé-thúmp'*. v. a. To beat.

To **BETIDE**, *bé-tíde'*. v. n. To happen to, to befall; to come to pass, to fall out.

BETINE, *bé-time'*. } ad.

BETIMES, *bé-tímz'*. } ad.
Seasonably; early; soon, before long time has passed; early in the day.

To **BETOKEN**, *bé-tó'kn.* v. a. To signify, to mark, to represent; to foreshew, to prefignify.

BETONY, *bét'tó-né.* s. A plant.

BATOOK, *bé-tóók'*. Irreg. pret. from **BETAKE**.

To **BETOSS**, *bé-tós'*. v. a. To disturb, to agitate.

To **BETRAY**, *bé-trá'*. v. a. To give in to the hands of enemies; to discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy; to make liable to something inconvenient; to show, to discover.

BETRAYER, *bé-trá'úr.* a. He that betrays, a traitor.

To **BETHIM**, *bé-trím'*. v. a. To deck, to dress, to grace.

To **BETROTH**, *bé-tróth'*. v. a. To contract to any one, to affiancé; to nominate to a bishoprick.

To **BETRUST**, *bé-trúst'*. v. a. To entrust, to put into the power of another.

BETTER, *bét'túr.* a. (98). Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else.

BETTER, *bét'túr.* ad. Well in a greater degree.

To **BETTER**, *bét'túr.* v. a. To improve, to meliorate; to surpass, to exceed, to advance.

BETTER, *bét'túr.* a. Superior in goodness.

BETTOR, *bét'túr.* s. (166). One that lays bets or wagers.

BETTY, *bét'té.* s. An instrument to break open doors.

BETWEEN, *bé-twéen'*. prep. In the intermediate space; from one to another; belonging to two in partnership; bearing relation to two; in separation of one from the other.

BETWIXT, *be-twíxst'*. prep. Between.

BEVEL, } *bév'll.* } s. (99).

In masonry and joinery, a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked.

BEVERAGE, *bév'úr-idje.* s. (90) (555). Drink, liquor to be drunk.

BEVV, *bév'é.* s. A flock of birds; a company, an assembly.

To **BEWAIL**, *bé-wáile'*. v. a. To bemoan, to lament.

To **BEWARE**, *bé-wáre'*. v. n. To regard with caution, to be suspicious of danger from.

To **BEWEEP**, *bé-wéép'*. v. a. To weep over or upon.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

TO BEWET, bê-wêt'. v. a. To wet, to moisten.

TO BEWILDER, bê-wil'dûr. v. a. To lose in pathless places, to puzzle. (515).

TO BEWITCH, bê-witsh'. v. a. To injure by witchcraft; to charm, to please.

BEWITCHERY, bê-witsh'ûr-rê. s. Fascination, charm. (555).

BEWITCHMENT, bê-witsh'mênt. s. Fascination.

TO BEWRAY, bê-râ'. v. a. (427). To betray, to discover perfidiously; to show, to make visible.

BEWRAYER, bê-râ'ûr. s. Betrayer, discoverer.

BEYOND, bê-yônd'. prep. Before, at a distance not reached; on the farther side of; farther onward than; past, out of the reach of; above, exceeding to a greater degree than; above in excellence; remote from, not within the sphere of; To go beyond, is to deceive.

♣ There is a pronunciation of this word so obviously wrong as scarcely to deserve notice; and that is founding the *e* like *a*, as if the word were written *beyand*. Absurd and corrupt as this pronunciation is, too many of the people of London, and those not entirely uneducated, are guilty of it.

BEZOAR, bê-zôre. s. A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.

BEZOARDICK, bêz-ô-âr-dik. a. Compounded with bezoar.

BIANGULATED, bi-âng'gû-lâ-têd. }
BIANGULOUS, bi-âng'gû-lûs. (116). }
a. Having two corners or angles.

BIAS, bi'âs. s. (88). The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line; any thing which turns a man to a particular course; propensity, inclination.

TO BIAS, bi'âs. v. a. To incline to some side.

BIB, blb. s. A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their clothes.

BIBACIOUS, bi-bâ'shûs. a. (118). Much addicted to drinking.

♣ Perhaps the first syllable of this word may be considered as an exception to the general rule. (117).

BIBBER, bib'bûr. s. (98). A tippler.

BIBLE, bi'bl. s. (405). The sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God.

BIBLIOGRAPHER, bib-lê-ôg'grâ-fûr. s. A transcriber.

BIBLIOTHECAL, bib-lê-ôb'ê-kâl. a. Belonging to a library.

BIBULOUS, bib'û-lûs. a. (314). That which has the quality of drinking moisture.

BICAPSULAR, bi-kâp'shû-lâr. a. (118). (552). A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.

BICE, bise. s. A colour for painting.

BICIPITAL, bi-sip'ê-tâl. (118). } a.

BICIPITOUS, bi-sip'ê-tûs. } a.

Having two heads; it is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

TO BICKER, bik'kûr. v. n. (98). To skirmish, to fight off and on; to quiver, to play backward and forward.

BICKERER, bik'ûr-ûr. s. (555). A skirmisher.

BICKERN, blk'kûrn. s. (98) (418). An iron ending in a point.

BICORNE, bi'kôrn. (118). } a.

BICORNOUS, bi-kôrnûs. } a.

Having two horns.

BICORPORAL, bi-kôr'pô-râl. a. (118). Having two bodies.

TO BID, bld. v. a. To desire, to ask; to command, to order; to offer, to propose; to pronounce, to declare; to denounce.

BIDDEN, bld'dn. part. pass. (103). Invited; commanded.

BIDDER, bid'dûr. s. (98). One who offers or proposes a price.

BIDDING, bld'ding. s. (410). Command, order.

TO BIDE, bide. v. a. To endure, to suffer.

TO BIDE, bide. v. n. To dwell, to live, to inhabit; to remain in a place.

BIDENTAL, bi-dên'tâl. a. (118). Having two teeth.

BIDING, bi'ding. s. (410). Residence, habitation.

BIENNIAL, bi-ên'nê-âl. a. (116). Of the continuance of two years.

BIER, bêr. s. (275). A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.

BIESTINGS, bêes'tingz. s. (275.) The first milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFAROUS, bi-fâ'rê-ûs. a. Twofold.

BIFEROUS, blf'fê-rûs. a. (503). Bearing fruit twice a year.

♣ We see that the antepenultimate accent on this word, as well as on Bigamy, and some others, has the power of shortening the vowel in the first syllable (535).

BIFID, bl'fid. (118). } a.

BIFIDATED, blf'fê-dâ-têd. } a.

(503) (535). Opening with a cleft.

—*nò*, *mòve*, *nòr*, *nòt*;—*tùbe*, *tùb*, *bùll*;—*òil*;—*pòund*:—*thin*, *THIS*.

BIFOLD, *bi'fòld*. *a.* Twofold, double.

BIFORMED, *bi'fòrm*. *a.* (362). Com-
pounded of two forms.

BIFURCATED, *bi-fúr'ká-téd*. *a.* (118).
Shooting out into two heads.

BIFURCATION, *bi-fúr-ká'shún*. *s.* Di-
vision into two.

BIG, *big*. *a.* Great in bulk, large;
teeming, pregnant; full of something; dis-
tended, swollen; great in air and mien;
proud; great in spirit, brave.

BIGAMIST, *big'gá-mist*. *s.* One that
has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY, *big'gá-mé*. *s.* (535) (503).
The crime of having two wives at once.

BIGBELLED, *big'bél-lid*. *a.* (282).
Pregnant.

BIGGIN, *big'gin*. *s.* A child's cap.

BIGLY, *big'lé*. *ad.* Tumidly, haugh-
tily.

BIGNESS, *big'nés*. *s.* Greatness of
quantity; size, whether greater or smaller.

BIG T, *big'gút*. *s.* (166). A man
devoted to a certain party.

BIGOTED, *big'gút-éd*. *a.* Blindly pre-
possessed in favour of something.

From what oddity I know not, this word
is frequently pronounced as if accented on
the last syllable but one, and is generally
found written as if it ought to be so pro-
nounced, the *t* being doubled, as is usual
when a participle is formed from a verb that
has its accent on the last syllable. Dr. John-
son, indeed, has very judiciously set both
orthography and pronunciation to rights,
and spells the word with one *t*, though he
finds it with two in the quotations he gives
us from Garth and Swift. That the former
thought it might be pronounced with the
accent on the second syllable, is highly pre-
sumable from the use he makes of it, where
he says:

"Bigotted to this idol, we disclaim

"Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a
name."

For if we do not lay the accent on the se-
cond syllable, here the verse will be unpar-
donably ragged. This mistake must certain-
ly take its rise from supposing a verb which
does not exist, namely, as *bigot*; but as this
word is derived from a substantive, it ought
to have the same accent; thus though the
words *balloet* and *billet* are verbs as well as
nouns, yet as they have the accent on the
first syllable, the participial adjectives deriv-
ed from them have only one *t*, and both are
pronounced with the accent on the first syl-
lable, as *balloeted*, *billeted*. Bigotted therefore
ought to have but one *t*, and to preserve the
accent on the first syllable.

BIGOTRY, *big'gút-tré*. *s.* (555).

Blind zeal, prejudice; the practice of a bigot.

BIGSWOLN, *big'swòln*. *a.* Turgid.

BILANDER, *bil'án-dúr*. *s.* (503). A
small vessel used for the carriage of goods.

BILBERRY, *bil'bér-ré*. *s.* Whortle-
berry.

BILBO, *bil'bó*. *s.* A rapier, a sword.

BILBOES, *bil'bóze*. *s.* (296). A sort
of stocks.

BILE, *bile*. *s.* A thick, yellow, bit-
ter liquor, separated in the liver, collected
in the gall-bladder, and discharged by the
common duct.

BILE, *bile*. *s.* A fore angry swelling.
Improperly Boil.

TO BILGE, *bilje*. *v. n.* (74). To
spring a leak.

BILIARY, *bil'yá-ré*. *a.* (113). Be-
longing to the bile.

BILINGS-GATE, *bil'lingz-gáte*. *s.* Ri-
baldry, foul language.

BILINGUOUS, *bi-ling'gwús*. *a.* (118).
Having two tongues.

BILIOUS, *bil'yús*. *a.* (113). Consist-
ing of bile.

TO BILK, *bilk*. *v. a.* To cheat, to
defraud.

BILL, *bill*. *s.* The beak of a fowl.

BILL, *bill*. *s.* A kind of hatchet with
a hooked point.

BILL, *bill*. *s.* A written paper of any
kind; an account of money; a law present-
ed to the parliament; a physician's prescrip-
tion; an advertisement.

TO BILL, *bill*. *v. n.* To caress, as
doves by joining bills.

TO BILL, *bill*. *v. a.* To publish by an
advertisement.

BILLET, *bil'lit*. *s.* (99) (472) (481).
A small paper, a note; Billet-doux, or a
soft Billet, a love letter.

BILLET, *bil'lit*. *s.* (99). A small log
of wood for the chimney.

TO BILLET, *bil'lit*. *v. a.* To direct a
soldier where he is to lodge; to quarter sol-
diers.

BILLIARDS, *bil'yárdz*. *s.* (113). A
kind of play.

Mr. Nares has very judiciously corrected
a false etymology of Dr. Johnson in this word,
which might eventually lead to a false pro-
nunciation. Dr. Johnson derives it from
ball and *yard*, or *stick*, to push it with. So
Spencer—

"With dice, with cards, with balliards far unfit.
"With shuttle-cocks, unseemingly manly wit."

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

Spencer, says Mr. Nares, was probably misled, as well as the Lexicographer, by a false notion of the etymology. The word, as well as the game, is French *billiard*; and made by the addition of a common termination, from *bille*, the term for the ball used in playing.

BILLOW, bil'lô. s. A wave swollen.

BILLOWY, bil'lô-ê. a. Swelling, turgid.

BIN, bin. s. A place where bread or wine is repositied.

BINACLE, bin'â-kl. A sea term, meaning the compass box.

♣ This word is not in Johnson; and Dr. Ash and Mr. Smith, who have it, pronounce the *i* in the first syllable short. It is probably only a corruption of the word *Bistacle*.

BINARY, bi'nâ-ré. (118). Two double.

TO BIND, bind. v. a. To confine with bonds, to enchain; to gird, to enwrap; to fasten to any thing; to fasten together; to cover a wound with dressings; to compel, to constrain; to oblige by stipulation; to confine, to hinder; to make coſtive; to restrain; To bind to, to oblige to ſerve ſome one; to bind over, to oblige to make appearance.

TO BIND, bind. v. n. To contract, to grow ſtiff; to be obligatory.

BINDER, bind'ûr. s. (98). A man whoſe trade it is to bind books; a man that binds ſheaves; a fillet, a ſired cut to bind with.

BINDING, bind'ing. s. (410). A bandage.

BINDWEED, bind'wéed. s. A plant.

BINOCLE, bin'nô-kl. s. (405). A telescope fitted ſo with two tubes, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes.

♣ The ſame reaſon appears for pronouncing the *i* in the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort as in *Bigamy*. (535).

BINOCULAR, bi-nôk'û-lûr. a. (118). Having two eyes (88) (98).

BIOGRAPHER, bi-ôg'grâ-fûr. s. (116). A writer of lives.

BIOGRAPHY, bi-ôg'grâ-fê. s. (116). An hiſtorical account of the lives of particular men. (518).

BIPAROUS, bip'pâ-rûs. a. (503). Bringing forth two at a birth.

♣ This word and *Bipedal* have the *i* long in Dr. Aſh and Mr. Sheridan; but Mr. Perry makes the *i* in the firſt long, and in the laſt ſhort: analogy, however, ſeems to decide in favour of the ſound I have given it. For though the penultimate accent has a tendency to lengthen the vowel when followed by a ſingle conſonant, as in *biped*, *tripod*, &c.

the antepenultimate accent has a greater tendency to ſhorten the vowel it falls upon.—See **BIGAMY** and **TRIPOD** (503).

BIPARTITE, bip'pâr-tite. a. (155). Having two correſpondent parts.

♣ Every orthoſiſt has the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word but Entick, who places it on the ſecond; but a conſiderable difference is found in the quantity of the firſt and laſt *i*. Sheridan and Scott have them both long. Nares the laſt long, Perry both ſhort, and Buchanan and W. Johnſton as I have done it. The varieties of quantity on this word are the more ſurpriſing, as all theſe writers that give the ſound of the vowels make the firſt *i* in *tripartite* ſhort, and the laſt long; and this uniformity in the pronunciation of one word ought to have led them to the ſame pronunciation of the other, ſo perfectly ſimilar. The ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent is evident in both (503).

BIPARTITION, bi-pâr-tiſh'ûn. s. The act of dividing into two.

BIPED, bi'péd. s. (118). An animal with two feet.

BIPEDAL, bip'pè-dâl. a. (503). Two feet in length.—See **BIPAROUS**.

BIPENNATED, bi-pên'nâ-réd. a. (118). Having two wings.

BIPETALOUS, bi-pêt'tâ-lûs. a. (118). Conſiſting of two flower-leaves.

BIQUADRATE, bi-qwâ'drâte. (91). } s.

BIQUADRATIC, bi-qwâ-drât'ik. } s. The fourth power ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare by itſelf.

BIRCH, bûrſh. s. (108). A tree.

BIRCHEN, bûr'tſhn. a. (103) (405). Made of birch.

♣ An Engliſhman may bluſh at this cluſter of conſonants for a ſyllable; and yet this is unqueſtionably the exact pronunciation of the word; and that our language is full of theſe ſyllables without vowels.—See **Principles**, No. 103, 405.

BIRD, bûrd. s. (108). A general term for the feather kind, a fowl.

TO BIRD, bûrd. v. n. To catch birds

BIRDBOLT, bûrd'bôlt. s. A ſmall arrow.

BIRDCATCHER, bûrd'kâtſh-ûr. s. (89). One that makes it his employment to take birds.

BIRDER, bûrd'ûr. s. (98). A bird-catcher.

BIRDINGPIECE, bûrd'ing-pééſe. s. A gun to ſhoot birds with.

BIRDLIME, bûrd'lîme. s. A glutinous ſubſtance ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

—nò, móve, nór, nót; túbe, túb, báll;—óll;—póund;—élin, THIS.

BREDMAN, búrd'mán. s. (88). A birdcatcher.

BIRDSYE, búrdz'í. s. A plant.

BIRDSFOOT, búrdz'fút. s. A plant.

BIRDSNEST, búrdz'néft. s. An herb.

BIRDSNEST, búrdz'néft. s. The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young.

BIRDSTONGUE, búrdz'túng. s. An herb.

BIRGANDER, bér'gán-dúr. s. A fowl of the goose kind.

BIRTH bér'tb. s. (108). The act of coming into life; extraction, lineage; rank which is inherited by descent; the condition in which any man is born; thing born; the act of bringing forth.

BIRTHDAY, érb'dá. s. The day on which any one is born.

BIRTHDOM, bér'tb'dúm. s. Privilege of birth.

BIRTHNIGHT, bér'tb'níte. s. The night in which any one is born.

BIRTHPLACE, bér'tb'pláse. s. Place where any one is born.

BIRTHRIGHT, bér'tb'rite. s. The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.

BIRTHSTRANGLER, bér'tb'stráng-gld. a. Strangled in being born (359).

☞ See **BIRCHEN**.

BIRTHWORT, bér'tb'wúrt. s. (166). The name of a plant.

BISCUIT, bis'kit. s. (341). A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; a composition of fine flour, almonds and sugar.

TO BISECT, bi-sékt'. v. a. (118) (119). To divide into two parts.

BISECTION, bi-sék'shún. s. (118). A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP, bísh'úp. s. (166). One of the head order of the clergy.

BISHOP, bísh'úp. s. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

BISHOPRICK, bísh'úp-rik. s. The diocese of a bishop.

BISHOPWEED, bísh'úp-wéed. s. A plant.

BISK, bísk. s. Soup, broth.

BISMUTH, bíz'múth. s. Marcasite, a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia.

BISSEXTILE, bis-séks'til. s. (140). Leap year.

☞ Mr. Scott places the accent on the first syllable of this word; Dr. Kendrick on the

first and last; Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Perry, Entick and Bayley, on the second; Mr. Scott, Dr. Kendrick, and W. Johnston, pronounce the last *i* long, as in *tile*. But as the accent is on the second syllable by so great a majority, analogy determines the last *i* to be short.

BISSON, bis'sún. a. (166). Blind. Obsolete.

BISORT, bis'tórt. s. A plant called snake-weed.

BISTOURY, bls'túr-é. s. (314). A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

BIT bit. s. The iron part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth.

BIT, bit. s. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once; a small piece of any thing; a Spanish West-India silver coin, valued at seven-pence halfpenny, sterling.

TO BIT, bit. v. a. To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH, bit(h). s. The female of the dog kind; a vulgar name of reproach for a woman.

TO BITE, bite. v. a. To crush or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut, to wound; to make the mouth smart with an acrid taste; to cheat, to trick.

BITE, bite. s. The seizure of any thing by the teeth; the act of a fish that takes the bait; a cheat, a trick; a sharper.

BITER, bitúr. s. (98). He that bites; a fish apt to take a bait; a tricker, a deceiver.

BITTACLE, bit'tá-kl. s. (405). A frame of timber in the steeple, where the compass is placed. More commonly **BWACLE**.

BITTER, bit'túr. a. (98). Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood; sharp, cruel, severe, calamitous, miserable; reproachful, satirical; unpleasing or hurtful.

BITTERGROUND, bit'túr-ground. s. A plant.

BITTERLY, bit'túr-lé. ad. With a bitter taste; in a biting manner, sorrowfully, calamitously; sharply, severely.

BITTERN, bit'túr. s. (98). A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish.

BITTERNESS, bit'túr-nés. s. A bitter taste; malice, grudge, hatred, implacability; sharpness, severity of temper; satire, piquancy, keenness of reproach; sorrow, vexation; affliction.

BITTERSWEET, bit'túr-swéet. s. An apple which has a compounded taste.

♣ (559) —Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât; —mê, mêt; —pine, pin; —

BITUMEN, bê-tû'mên. s. (118) (503).

A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes.

♣ This word, from the propensity of our language to the antepenultimate accent, is often pronounced with the stress on the first syllable, as if written *bî'tu-men*; and this last mode of sounding the word may be considered as the most common, though not the most learned pronunciation. For Dr. Ash is the only orthoëpist who places the accent on the first syllable; but every one who gives the sound of the unaccented vowels, except Buchanan, very improperly makes the *i* long, as in *idle*; but if this sound be long, it ought to be slender, as in the second syllable of *visible*, *terrible*, &c. (117) (551).

BITUMINOUS, bê-tû'mê-nûs. a. (118).

Compounded of bitumen.

BIVALVE, bi'vâlv. a. (118). Having two valves or shutters, used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters.

BIVALVULAR, bi-vâlv'vû-lâr. a. Having two valves.

BIXWORT, bîks'wûrt. s. An herb.

BIZANTINE, biz'ân-tine. s. (149). A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offers upon high festival days.

♣ Perry is the only orthoëpist who pronounces the last *i* in this word short: and Dr. Johnson remarks, that the first syllable ought to be spelled with *y*, as the word arises from the custom established among the Emperors of Constantinople, anciently called **BYZANTIUM**.

TO BLAB, bláb. v. a. To tell what ought to be kept secret.

TO BLAB, bláb. v. n. To tell tales.

BLAB, bláb. s. A telltale.

BLABBER, bláb'bûr. s. A tattler.

BLACK, blák. a. Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance; sullen; horrible, wicked; dismal, mournful.

BLACK-BRYONY, blák-bri'ô-nê. s. The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE, blák'kât-tl. s. Oxen, bulls, and cows.

BLACK-GUARD, blág-gârd'. a. (448). A dirty fellow. A low term.

BLACK-LEAD, blák-lêd'. s. A mineral found in the lead mines, much used for pencils.

BLACK-PUDDING, blák-pûd'ding. s. A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLACK-ROD, blák-rôd'. s. The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is usher of the parliament.

BLACK, blák. s. A black colour; mourning; a blackamoor; that part of the eye which is black.

TO BLACK, blák. v. a. To make black, to blacken.

BLACKAMOOR, blák'â-môre. s. A negro.

BLACKBERRY, blák'bêr-rê. s. A species of bramble; the fruit of it.

BLACKBIRD, blák'bûrd. s. The name of a bird.

TO BLACKEN, blák'kn. v. a. (103). To make of a black colour; to darken, to defame.

TO BLACKEN, blák'kn. v. n. To grow black.

BLACKISH, blák'ish. a. Somewhat black.

BLACKMOOR, blák'môre. s. A negro.

BLACKNESS, blák'nês. s. Black colour; darkness.

BLACKSMITH, blák'smitb. s. A smith that works in iron, so called from being very smutty.

BLACKTAIL, blák'tâle. s. The ruff or pope. A small fish.

BLACKTHORN, blák'tbörn. s. The sloe.

BLADDER, blád'dûr. s. (98). That vessel in the body which contains the urine; a blister, a pustule.

BLADDER-NUT, blád'dûr-nût. s. A plant.

BLADDER SENA, blád'dûr-sên'â. s. A plant.

BLADE, blâde. s. The spire of grass, the green shoots of corn.

BLADE, blâde. s. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument; a brisk man, either fierce or gay.

BLADEBONE, blâde'bône. s. The scapula, or scapular bone.

♣ Probably corrupted from *Platbone*: Greek *πλατὸν*.

BLADED, blâ'dêd. a. Having blades or spires.

BLAIN, blâne. s. A pustule, a blister.

BLAMEABLE, blâ'mâ-bl. a. (405). Culpable, faulty.

BLAMEABLENESS, blâ'mâ-bl-nês. s. Fault.

BLAMEABLY, blâ'mâ-blê. ad. Culpably.

TO BLAME, blâme. v. a. To censure, To charge with a fault.

BLAME, blâme. s. Imputation of a fault; crime, hurt.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—*shin*, *this*.

- BLAMEFUL**, blâmé'fûl. a. Criminal, guilty.
- BLAMELESS**, blâmé'lés. a. Guiltless, innocent.
- BLAMELESSLY**, blâmé'lés-lè. ad. Innocently.
- BLAMELESSNESS**, blâmé'lés-nés. s. Innocence.
- BLAMER**, blá'mûr. s. (98). A censurer.
- BLAMEWORTHY**, blâmé'wûr-thê. a. Culpable, blameable.
- TO BLANCH**, blánsh. v. a. To whiten; to strip or peel such things as have husks; to obliterate, to pass over.
- BLANCHER**, blán'shûr. s. (98). A whitener.
- BLAND**, blánd. a. Soft, mild, gentle.
- TO BLANDISH**, blán'dîsh. v. a. To smooth, to soften.
- BLANDISHMENT**, blán'dîsh-mént. s. Act of fondness, expression of tenderness by gesture; soft words, kind speeches; kind treatment.
- BLANK**, blánk. a. White, unwritten; confused; without rhyme.
- BLANK**, blánk. s. A void space; a lot, by which nothing is gained; a paper unwritten; the point to which an arrow or shot is directed.
- BLANKET**, blánk'lt. s. (99). A woolen cover, soft, and loosely woven; a kind of garb.
- TO BLANKET**, blánk'lt. v. a. To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.
- BLANKLY**, blánk'lê. a. In a blank manner, with paleness, with confusion.
- TO BLASPHEME**, blás-fème'. v. a. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of.
- TO BLASPHEME**, blás-fème'. v. n. To speak blasphemy.
- BLASPHEMER**, blás-fé'mûr. s. A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.
- BLASPHEMOUS**, blás-fé-mûs. a. Impiously irreverent with regard to God.
- ☞ We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable like blaspheme; and as the word *blasphemus* in Latin has the second syllable long, and the English word has the same number of syllables, it has as good a right to the accent on the second syllable, as *Somorous*, *Bitumen*, *Assues*, &c.; but placing the accent on the first syllable of blasphemoes is by much the most polite; as, unfortunately for the other pronunciation, though the learned one, it has been adopted by the vulgar (503).
- BLASPHEMOUSLY**, blás-fé-mûs-lè. ad. Impiously, with wicked irreverence.
- BLASPHEMY**, blás-fé-mê. s. Blasphemy is an offering of some indignity unto God himself.
- BLAST**, blást. s. A gust, or puff of wind; the sound made by any instrument of wind musick; the stroke of a malignant planet.
- TO BLAST**, blást. v. a. To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to strike with terror.
- BLASTMENT**, blást'mént. s. Sudden stroke of infection.
- BLATANT**, blá'tánt. a. Bellowing as a calf.
- TO BLATTER**, blát'tûr. v. n. To roar.
- BLAY**, blá. s. A small whitish river fish; a bleak.
- BLAZE**, bláze. s. A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horse.
- TO BLAZE**, bláze. v. n. To flame; to be conspicuous.
- TO BLAZE**, bláze. v. a. To publish, to make known; to blazen; to inflame; to fire.
- BLAZER**, blá'zûr. s. (98). One that spreads reports.
- TO BLAZON**, blá'zn. v. a. (170). To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck, to embellish; to display, to set to show; to celebrate, to set out; to blaze about, to make publick.
- BLAZONRY**, blá'zn-rê. s. The art of blazoning.
- TO BLEACH**, bléétsh. v. a. To whiten.
- BLEAK**, blêke. a. Pale; cold, chill.
- BLEAK**, blêke. s. A small river fish.
- BLEAKNESS**, blêke'nés. s. Coldness, chillness.
- BLEAKY**, blê'kê. a. Bleak, cold, chill.
- BLEAR**, blêér. a. Dim with rheum or water; dim, obscure in general.
- BLEAREDNESS**, blêér'êd-nés. s. (365). The state of being dimmed with rheum.
- TO BLEAT**, blête. v. n. To cry as a sheep.
- BLEAT**, blête. s. The cry of a sheep or lamb.
- BLEB**, blêb. s. A blister.
- TO BLEED**, blééd. v. n. To lose blood, to run with blood; to drop as blood.
- TO BLEED**, blééd. v. a. To let blood.
- TO BLEMISH**, blém'îsh. v. a. To mark with any deformity; to defame, to tarnish, with respect to reputation.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pne, pin ;—

BLEMISH, blêm'ish. s. A mark of deformity, a scar ; reproach, disgrace.

TO BLANCH, blénih. v. n. (352). To shrink, to start back.

TO BLEND, blénd. v. a. To mingle together ; to confound ; to pollute, to spoil.

BLENT, blént. The obsolete participle of Blend.

TO BLESS, blés. v. a. To make happy, to prosper, to wish happiness to another ; to praise ; to glorify for benefits received.

BLESSED, blés'séd. particip. a. (361). Happy, enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESSEDLY, blés'séd-lé. ad. Happily.

BLESSEDNESS, blés'séd-nés. s. Happiness, felicity, sanctity ; heavenly felicity ; Divine favour.

BLESSER, blés'sûr. s. (98). He that blesses.

BLESSING, blés'sing. s. (410). Benediction ; the means of happiness ; Divine favour.

BLEST, blést. part. a. (361). Happy.

BLEW, blù. The preterit of Blow.

BRIGHT, blite. s. (393). Mildew ; any thing nipping, or blasting.

TO BLIGHT, blite. v. a. To blast, to hinder from fertility.

BLIND, blind. a. Without sight, dark ; intellectually dark ; unseen, private ; dark, obscure.

TO BLIND, blind. v. a. To make blind ; to darken ; to obscure to the eye ; to obscure to the understanding.

BLIND, blind. s. Something to hinder the sight ; something to mislead.

TO BLINDFOLD, blind'fôld. v. a. To hinder from seeing by blinding the eyes.

BLINDFOLD, blind'fôld. a. Having the eyes covered.

BLINDLY, blind'lé. ad. Without sight ; implicitly, without examination ; without judgement or direction.

BLINDMAN'S-BUFF, blind-mânz-bûf'. s. A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

BLINDNESS, blind'nés. s. Want of sight ; ignorance, intellectual darkness.

BLINDSIDE, blind-side'. s. Weakness, foible.

BLINDWORM, blind'wûrm. s. A small viper, venomous.

TO BLINK, blink. v. n. To wink ; to see obscurely.

♣ This word has been used for some years ;

chiefly in Parliament, as a verb active ; as when a speaker has omitted to take notice of some material point in question, he is said to *blink* the question. It were to be wished that every word which finds its way into that house had as good a title to remain there as the present word. It combines in its signification an omission and an artful intention to omit ; and as this cannot be so handsomely or so comprehensively expressed by any other word, this word, in this sense, ought to be received.

BLINKARD, blink'ûrd. s. (98). One that has bad eyes ; something twinkling.

BLISS, blis. s. The highest degree of happiness ; the happiness of blessed souls ; felicity in general.

BLISSFUL, blis'fûl. a. Happy in the highest degree.

BLISSFULLY, blis'fûl-lé. ad. Happily.

BLISSFULNESS, blis'fûl-nés. s. Happiness.

BLISTER, blis'tûr. s. (98). A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis ; any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.

TO BLISTER, blis'tûr. v. n. To rise in blisters.

TO BLISTER, blis'tûr. v. a. To raise blisters by some hurt.

BLITH, blith. a. (467). Gay, airy.

BLITHLY, blith'lé. ad. In a blithe manner.

♣ These compounds of the word *blithe* ought to be written with the final *e*, as *blithely*, *blithesome*, &c. for as they stand in Johnson, the *i* might be pronounced short.—See Introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphorism the 8th.

BLITHENESS, blith'nés.

BLITHSOMENESS, blith'sûm-nés. } s.

The quality of being blithe.

BLITHSOME, blith'sûm. a. Gay, cheerful.

TO BLOAT, blôte. v. a. To swell.

TO BLOAT, blôte. v. n. To grow tumid.

BLOATEDNESS, blôt'éd-nés. s. Tumidness ; swelling.

BLOBB, blôb'bûr. s. (98). A bubble.

BLOBBERLIP, blôb'bûr-llp. s. A thick lip.

BLOBBERLIPPED, blôb'bûr-llpt. } a.

BLOBLIPPED, blôb'llpt.

Having swelled or thick lips.

BLOCK, blôk. s. A short heavy piece of timber ; a rough piece of marble ; the

— *nó*, *móve*, *nór*, *nót* ; — *tábe*, *táb*, *báll* ; — *óil* ; — *póund* ; — *éin*, *THIS*.

wood on which hats are formed ; the wood on which criminals are beheaded ; an obstruction, a stop ; a sea term for a pulley ; a blockhead.

TO BLOCK, *blók*. v. a. To shut up, to enclose.

BLOCK-HOUSE, *blók'hóuse*. s. A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass.

BL CK-TIN, *blók-tin'*. s. Tin pure or unmixed.

BLOCKADE, *blók-káde'*. s. A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

TO BLOCKADE, *blók-káde'*. v. a. To shut up.

BLOCKHEAD, *blók'héd*. s. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a man without parts.

BLOCKHEADED, *blók'héd'éd*. a. Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISH, *blók'ish*. a. Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISHLY, *blók'ish-lé*. ad. In a stupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS, *blók'ish-nés*. s. Stupidity.

BLOOD, *blód*. s. (308). The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals ; child ; progeny ; family, kindred ; descent, lineage ; birth, high extraction ; murder, violent death ; temper of mind, state of the passions ; hot spark ; man of fire.

TO BLOOD, *blód*. v. a. To stain with blood ; to enure to blood, as a hound ; to heat, to exasperate.

BLOOD-BOLTERED, *blód'ból-túrd*. a. Blood sprinkled.

BLOODSTONE, *blód'stóné*. s. The bloodstone is green, spotted with a bright blood-red.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, *blód'thúrf-té*. a. Desirous to shed blood.

BLOOD-FLOWER, *blód'flóúr*. s. A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS, *blód'gilt'é-nés*. s. Murder.

BLOOD-BOUND, *blód'hóund*. s. A hound that follows by the scent.

BLOODILY, *blód'é-lé*. a. Cruelly.

BLOODINESS, *blód'é-nés*. s. The state of being bloody.

BLO-BLESS, *blód'lés*. a. Without blood, dead ; without slaughter.

BLOODSHED, *blód'shéd*. s. The crime of blood, or murder ; slaughter.

BLOODSHEDDER, *blód'shéd-dár*. s. Murderer.

BLOODSHOT, *blód'shót*.

BLOODSHOTTER, *blód'shót-tén*. } a.

Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels (303).

BLOODSUCKER, *blód'súk-úr*. s. A leech, a fly, any thing that sucks blood ; a murderer.

BLOODY, *blód'é*. a. Stained with blood ; cruel, murderous.

BLOOM, *blóóm*. s. A blossom ; the state of immaturity.

TO BLOOM, *blóóm*. v. n. To bring or yield blossoms ; to produce, as blossoms ; to be in a state of youth.

BLOOMY, *blóóm'mé*. a. Full of blossoms, flowery.

BLOSSOM, *blós'súm*. s. (166). The flower that grows on any plant.

TO BLOSSOM, *blós'súm*. v. n. To put forth blossoms.

TO BLOT, *blót*. v. a. To obliterate, to make writing invisible ; to efface, to erase ; to blur ; to disgrace, to disfigure ; to darken.

BLOT, *blót*. s. An obliteration of something written ; a blur, a spot ; a spot in reputation.

BLOTCH, *blótfh*. s. A spot or pustule upon the skin.

TO BLOTE, *blóte*. v. a. To smoke, or dry by the smoke,

BLOW, *bló*. s. (324). A stroke ; the fatal stroke ; a single action, a sudden event ; the act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

TO BLOW, *bló*. v. n. To move with a current of air : This word is used sometimes impersonally with it ; to pant, to puff ; to breathe hard ; to sound by being blown ; to play musically by wind ; to bloom ; to blossom ; To blow over, to pass away without effect ; To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

TO BLOW, *bló*. v. a. To drive by the force of the wind ; to inflame with wind ; to swell, to puff into size ; to sound an instrument of wind music ; to warm with the breath ; to spread by report ; to infect with the eggs of flies ; To blow out, to extinguish by wind ; To blow up, to raise or swell with breath ; To blow up, to destroy with gunpowder ; To blow upon, to make stale.

BLOWZE, *blóúze*. s. (323). A ruddy fat-faced wench ; a female whose hair is in disorder.

BLOWZY, *blóú'zé*. a. Sun-burnt, high coloured.

BLUBBER, *blúb'búr*. s. The part of a whale that contains the oil.

TO BLUBBER, *blúb'búr*. v. n. To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

BLUDGEON, blúdjún. s. (259). A short stick, with one end loaded.

BLUE, blú. a. (335). One of the seven original colours.

BLUEBOTTLE, blúbót-tl. s. A flower of the bell shape; a fly with a large blue belly.

BLUELY, blú'lé. ad. With a blue colour.

☞ There is an inconsistency in spelling this and similar words with the silent *e*, and leaving it out in *duly*, and *truly*, which shows how much our orthography still wants regulating, notwithstanding the labour and attention of Dr. Johnson. My opinion is, that the servile *e* ought to be omitted in these words; for my reasons, I must refer the inspector to the Introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary, Aphorism the 8th.

BLUENESS, blú'nés. s. The quality of being blue.

BLUFF, blúf. a. Big, surly, blustering.

BLUISH, blú'ish. a. Blue in a small degree.

TO BLUNDER, blún'dúr. v. n. (98). To mistake grossly; to err very widely; to flounder, to stumble.

TO BLUNDER, blún'dúr. v. a. To mix foolishly, or blindly.

BLUNDER, blún'dúr. s. A gross or shameful mistake.

BLUNDERBUSS, blún'dúr-bús. s. A gun that is discharged with many bullets.

BLUNDERER, blún'dúr-úr. s. A block-head.

BLUNDERHEAD, blún'dúr-héd. s. A stupid fellow.

BLUNT, blúnt. a. Dull on the edge or point, not sharp; dull in understanding, not quick; rough, not delicate; abrupt, not elegant.

TO BLUNT, blúnt. v. a. To dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken any appetite.

BLUNTLY, blúnt'lé. ad. Without sharpness; coarsely, plainly.

BLUNTNESS, blúnt'nés. s. Want of edge or point, coarseness, roughness of manners.

BLUR, blúr. s. A blot, a stain.

TO BLUR, blúr. v. a. To blot, to efface; to stain.

TO BLURT, blúrt. v. a. To let fly without thinking.

TO BLUSH, blúsh. v. n. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheeks; to carry a red colour.

BLUSH, blúsh. s. The colour in the cheeks; a red or purple colour; sudden appearance.

BLUSHY, blúsh'á. a. Having the colour of a blush.

TO BLUSTER, blúst'úr. v. n. To roar, as a storm; to bully, to puff.

BLUSTER, blúst'úr. s. Roar, noise, tumult; boast, boisterousness.

BLUSTERER, blúst'úr-úr. s. A swaggerer, a bully.

BLUSTROUS, blústrús. a. Tumultuous, noisy.

BO, bó. interj. A word of terror.

BOAR, bóre. s. (295). The male swine.

BOARD, bórd. s. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness; a table, at which a council or court is held; a court of jurisdiction; the deck or floor of a ship.

TO BOARD, bórd. v. a. To enter a ship by force; to attack, or make the first attempt; to lay or pave with boards.

TO BOARD, bórd. v. n. To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

BOARD-WAGES, bórd-wá'jíz. s. (99). Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

BOARDER, bórd'úr. s. One who diets with another at a certain rate.

BOARISH, bóre'ish. a. Swinish, brutal, cruel.

TO BOAST, bóst. v. n. To display one's own worth or actions.

TO BOAST, bóst. v. a. To brag of; to magnify, to exalt.

BOAST, bóst. s. A proud speech; cause of boasting.

BOASTER, bóst'úr. s. A bragger.

BOASTFUL, bóst'fúk. a. Ostentatious.

BOASTINGLY, bóst'ing-lé. ad. Ostentatiously.

BOAT, bóte. s. (295). A vessel to pass the water in.

BOATION, bó-á'shún. s. Roar, noise.

BOATMAN, bóte'mán.

BOATSMAN, bótes'mán. } s. (88).
He that manages a boat.

BOATSWAIN, bó'sín. s. An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, and anchors.

☞ This word is universally pronounced in common conversation as it is here marked: but in reading it would favour somewhat of vulgarity to contract it to a sound so very unlike the orthography. It would be advisable, therefore, in those who are not of the naval profession, where it is technical, to pronounce this word, when they read it, distinctly as it is written.

—ná, móve, nór, nót; túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—éin, THIS.

To **BOB**, bóbb v. a. To beat, to drub; to cheat, to gain by fraud.

To **BOB**, bóbb v. n. To play backward and forward.

BOB, bóbb s. Something that hangs so as to play loose; the words repeated at the end of a stanza; a blow; a short wig.

BOBBIN, bóbb'bin. s. A small pin of wood with a notch.

BOBCHERRY, bóbb'tshér-ré. s. A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

BORTAIL, bóbb'táile. s. Cut tail.

BORTAILED, bóbb'tál'd. a. (359). Having a tail cut.

BOBWIG, bóbb'wig'. s. A short wig.

To **BODE**, bóde. v. a. To portend, to be the omen of.

BODEMENT, bóde'mént. s. Portent, omen.

To **BODGE**, bódje. v. n. To boggle.

BODICE, bódd'is. s. (142). Stays, a waistcoat quilted with whalebone.

BODILESS, bódd'él-és. a. Incorporeal, without a body.

BODILY, bódd'él-lé. a. Corporeal, containing body; relating to the body, not the mind; real, actual.

BODILY, bódd'él-lé. ad. Corporeally.

BODKIN, bódd'kin. s. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point; an instrument to draw a thread or ribband through a loop; an instrument to dress the hair.

BODY, bódd'é. s. The material substance of an animal; matter, opposed to spirit; a person; a human being; reality, opposed to representation; a collective mass; the main army; the battle; a corporation; the outward condition; the main part; a parcel, a general collection; strength, as wine of a good body.

BODY-CLOATHS, bódd'é-clòze. s. Clothing for horses that are dieted.

BOG, bógg. s. A marsh, a fen, a morass.

BOG-TROTTER, bógg'trót-túr. s. One that lives in a boggy country.

To **BOGGLE**, bógg'gl. v. n. (405). To start, to fly back; to hesitate.

BOGGLER, bógg'glúr. s. A doubter, a timorous man.

BOGGY, bógg'gé. a. (283). Marshy, swampy.

BOGHOUSE, bógg'hóuse. s. A house of office.

BOHEA, bó-hé'. s. A species of tea.

To **BOIL**, bóill. v. n. (299). To be agitated by heat; to be hot, to be fervent; to move like boiling water; to be in hot liquor.

To **BOIL**, bóill. v. a. To seeth; to heat by putting into boiling water; to dress in boiling water.

BOILER, bóill'túr. s. The person that boils any thing; the vessel in which any thing is boiled.

BOISTEROUS, bóiss'tér-ús. a. Violent, loud, roaring, stormy; turbulent, furious; unwieldy.

BOISTEROUSLY, bóiss'tér-ús-lé. ad. Violently, tumultuously.

BOISTEROUSNESS, bóiss'tér-ús-nés. s. Tumultuousness, turbulence.

BOLAR, bó'llá-ré. a. Partaking of the nature of 'bole.

BOLD, bóld. a. Daring, brave, stout; executed with spirit; confident, not scrupulous; impudent, rude; licentious; standing out to the view; To make bold, to take freedoms.

To **BOLDEN**, bóld'd'n. v. n. (103). To make bold.

BOLDFACE, bóld'fáse. s. Impudence, sauciness.

BOLDFACED, bóld'fáste. a. Impudent.

BOLDLY, bóld'lé. ad. In a bold manner.

BOLDNESS, bóld'nés. s. Courage, bravery; exemption from caution; assurance, impudence.

BOLE, bóle. s. The body or trunk of a tree; a kind of earth; a measure of corn containing six bushels.

BOLIS, bó'llis. s. Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, bóle. s. (406). A round stalk or stem.

BOLSTER, bóle'stúr. s. Something laid in the bed, to support the head; a pad, or quilt; compress for a wound.

To **BOLSTER**, bóle'stúr. v. a. To support the head with a bolster; to afford a bed to; to hold wounds together with a compress; to support, to maintain.

BOLT, bólt. s. An arrow, a dart; a thunderbolt; Bolt upright, that is, upright as an arrow; the bar of a door; an iron to fasten the legs; a spot or stain.

To **BOLT**, bólt v. a. To shut or fasten with a bolt; to blunt out; to fetter, to shackle; to sift, or separate with a sieve; to examine, to try out; to purify, or purge.

To **BOLT**, bólt. v. n. To spring out with speed and suddenness.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

BOLTER, bôlt'ûr. s. A sieve to separate meal from bran.

BOLTHEAD, bôlt'héd. s. A long straight-necked glass vessel ; a matraze, or receiver.

BOLTING-HOUSE, bôlt'ing-bôûse. s. The place where meal is sifted.

BOLTSPRIT, or **BOWSPRIT**, bô'sprît. s. A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aloope.

BOLUS, bô'lûs. s. A medicine made up into a soft mass, larger than pills.

BOMB, hûm. s. (165). A loud noise ; a hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter ; to be thrown out from a mortar.

♣ I do not hesitate to follow Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares in this word, and all its compounds, in giving the *e* its fourth sound, equivalent to the second sound of *u*, though contrary to Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes it rhyme with *Tom, from, &c.* Dr. Johnson's derivation of the word to *bump*, from the same origin as *bomb*, makes the pronunciation I have given more agreeable to analogy.

BOMB CHEST, bôm'tshést. s. A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed underground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH, bôm'kétsh. } s.

BOMB-VESSSEL, bôm'vêss-sêl. }
A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar.

BOMBARD, bôm'bârd. s. A great gun ; a barrel for wine.

TO BOMBARD, bôm'bârd'. v. a. To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, bôm'bâr-dêér'. s. (275). The engineer, whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

BOMBARDMENT, bôm'bârd'mént. s. An attack made by throwing bombs.

BOMBASIN, bôm'bâ-zéén'. s. A slight silken stuff.

BOMBAST, bôm'bâst. s. Fustian, big words.

BOMBAST, bôm'bâst'. a. High sounding.

BOMBASTICK, bôm'bâst'ik. a. High-sounding, pompous.

♣ Dr. Ash is the only lexicographer who has inserted this word ; but I think its general usage entitles it to a place in the language, especially as it has the true adjective termination, and relieves us from the inconvenience to which our language is so subject, that of having the substantive and adjective of the same form ; and though, as *bombast*

stands in Dr. Johnson, the substantive has the accent on the last syllable, and the adjective on the first, contrary, I think, to the analogy of accentuation (494) ; yet this is but a bungling way of supplying the want of different words for different parts of speech.—See **BOWL**.

BOMBULATION, bôm-bû'lâ'shân. s. Sound, noise.

BONAROA, bônâ-rô'bâ. s. A whore.

BONASUS, bônâ'sûs. s. A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRETIAN, bôn-kre'tshéén. s. A species of pear.

BOND, bônd. s. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound ; ligament that holds any thing together ; union, connexion ; imprisonment, captivity ; cement of union, cause of union ; a writing of obligation ; law by which any one is obliged.

BONDAGE, bôn'dâge. s. (90). Captivity, imprisonment.

BONDMAID, bônd'mâde. s. A woman slave.

BONDMAN, bônd'mân. s. (88). A man slave.

BOND-SERVANT, bônd'sér-vânt. s. A slave.

BOND-SERVICE, bônd'sér-vîs. s. Slavery.

BONDS-LAVE, bônd'slâve. s. A man in slavery.

BONDSMAN, bôndz'mân. s. (38). One bound for another.

BONDWOMAN, bônd'wûm-ân. s. A woman slave.

BONE, bône. s. The solid parts of the body of an animal ; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it ; To make no bones, to make no scruple ; dice.

TO BONE, bône. v. a. To take out the bones from the flesh.

BONE-LACE, bône-lâcé'. s. Flaxen lacc.

BONELESS, bône'lês. a. Without bones.

TO BONESSET, bône'sét. v. n. To restore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.

BONESSETTER, bône'sét-tûr. s. One who makes a practice of setting bones.

BONFIRE, bôn'fîre. s. A fire made for triumph.

♣ Mr. Sheridan pronounces this word *bœn-fîre* ; Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, make the first syllable rhyme with *don* ; and though in the first edition of this Dictionary I made it rhyme with *tun*, I now prefer the sound rhyming with *don*.

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búh;—óil;—póund;—*thin*, *this*.

BONGRACE, bân'grás. *s.* A covering for the forehead.

BONNET, bôn'nít. *s.* (99). A hat, a cap.

BONNETS, bôn'níts. *s.* Small sails set on the courses of the mizen, main-sail, and fore-sail.

BONNILY, bôn'né-lé. *ad.* Gayly, handsomely.

BONNINESS, bôn'né-nés. *s.* Gayety, handsomeness.

BONNY, bôn'né. *a.* Handsome, beautiful; gay, merry.

BONNY-CLABBER, bôn'né-kláb'búr. *s.* Sour buttermilk.

BONUM MAGNUM, bó'núm-mág'núm. *a.* A great plumb.

BONY, bó'né. *a.* Consisting of bones; full of bones.

BOOBY, bóó'bé. *s.* A dull, heavy, stupid fellow.

BOOK, bóók. *s.* A volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work; the register in which a trader keeps an account; in books, in kind remembrance; Without book, by memory.

TO BOOK, bóók. *v. a.* To register in a book.

BOOK-KEEPING, bóók'kéép-ing. *s.* The art of keeping accounts.

BOOKBINDER, bóók'bin.dúr. *s.* A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BOOKFUL, bóók'fúl. *a.* Crowded with undigested knowledge.

BOOKISH, bóók'ish. *a.* Given to books.

BOOKISHNESS, bóók'ish-nés. *s.* Over-studiousness.

BOOKLEARNED, bóók'lérn-éd. *a.* Versed in books.

BOOKLEARNING, bóók'lérn-ing. *s.* Skill in literature; acquainted with books.

BOOKMAN, bóók'mán. *s.* (88). A man whose profession is the study of books.

BOOKMATE, bóók'máte. *s.* School-fellow.

BOOKSELLER, bóók'sél-lúr. *s.* A man whose profession it is to sell books.

BOOKWORM, bóók'wúrm. *s.* A mite that eats holes in books; a student too closely fixed upon books.

BOOM, bóóm. *s.* In sea language, a long pole used to spread out the clue of the fudding sail; a pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to shew the sailors how to steer; a bar laid across a harbour, to keep out the enemy.

TO BOOM, bóóm. *v. n.* To rush with violence.

BOON, bóóm. *s.* A gift, a grant.

BOON, bóón. *a.* Gay, merry.

BOOR, bóór. *s.* A lout, a clown.

BOORISH, bóór'ish. *a.* Clownish, rustic.

BOORISHLY, bóór'ish-lé. *ad.* After a clownish manner.

BOORISHNESS, bóór'ish-nés. *s.* Coarseness of manners.

TO BOOT, bóót. *v. a.* To profit, to advantage; to enrich, to benefit.

BOOT, bóót. *s.* Profit, gain, advantage; To boot, with advantage, over and above; booty, or plunder.

BOOT, bóót. *s.* A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

BOOT OF A COACH, bóót. *s.* The place under the coach-box.

BOOT-HOSE, bóót'hóze. *s.* Stockings to serve for boots.

BOOT-TREE, bóót'tréé. *s.* Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.

BOOT-CATCHER, bóót'kétsh-úr. *s.* The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.

BOOTED, bóót'éd. *a.* In boots.

BOOTH, bóóth. *s.* A house built of boards or boughs.

BOOTLESS, bóót'lés. *a.* Useless, unavailing; without success.

BOOTY, bóó'té. *s.* Plunder, pillage; things gotten by robbery; To play booty, to lose by design.

BOPEEP, bó-peép'. *s.* To play Bopeep, is to look out, and draw back, as if frightened.

BORACHIO, bó-rát'tshó. *s.* A drunkard.

BORABLE, bó'rá-bl. *a.* That may be bored.

BORAGE, búr'kдже. *a.* (90) (165). A plant.

BORAX, bó'ráks. *s.* An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine.

BORDEL, bórd'él. *s.* A brothel, a bawdy-house.

BORDER, bórd'úr. *s.* (98). The outer part or edge of any thing; the edge of a country; the outer part of a garment adorned with needle-work; a bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers.

TO BORDER, bórd'úr. *v. n.* To confine upon; to approach nearly to.

TO BORDER, bórd'úr. *v. a.* To adorn with a border; to reach, to touch.

BORDERER, bórd'úr-úr. *s.* (555). He that dwells on the borders.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pîac, pîn;—

To **BORE**, bôre. v. a. To pierce in a hole.

To **BORE**, bôre. v. n. To make a hole; to push forwards to a certain point.

BORE, bôre. s. The hole made by boring; the instrument with which a hole is bored; the size of any hole.

BORE, bôre. The preterit of Bear.

BOREAL, bô'rê-âl. a. Northern.

BOREAS, bô'rê-âs. s. The north wind.

BORÉE, bô-rêé'. s. A step in dancing.

BORN, bôrn. Come into life.

BORNE, bôrne. Carried, supported.

♣ See Appendix.

BOROUGH, bûr'rô. s. (318) (390). A town with a corporation.

To **BORROW**, bôr'rô. v. a. To take something from another upon credit; to ask of another the use of something for a time; to use as one's own, though not belonging to one.

BORROWER, bôr'rô-ûr. s. He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.

BOSCAGE, bôs'kâje. s. (90). Wood, or woodlands.

BOSKY, bôs'ké. a. Woody.

BOSOM, bôô'zûm. s. The breast, the heart; the innermost part of an enclosure; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the tender affections; inclination; desire; in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness, as my bosom friend.

♣ This word is pronounced four ways, *Bosum*, *Bursum*, and *Boosum*, the oo like u in *dull*; and *boozum*, as oo in *boose*. Sheridan and Scott adopt the third sound; Perry seems to mark the fourth; Dr. Kenrick has the second and fourth, but seems to prefer the former; and W. Johnson has the second; and that is, in my opinion, the most general; but the stage seems to have adopted the fourth sound, which has given it a currency among polite speakers, and makes it the most fashionable. Mr. Elphinston, a nice observer, as well as a deep investigator, announces the second, but tells us that the third was the original pronunciation.

To **BOSOM**, bôô'zûm. v. a. To incline in the bosom; to conceal in privacy.

BOSON, bô'sn. s. (170) (103). Corrupted from *Boatwain*, which see.

BOSS, bôs. s. A stud; the part rising in the midst of any thing; a thick body of any kind.

BOSSAGE, bôs'sâje. s. (90). Any stone that has a projection.

BOSVEL, bôz'vel. s. (448). A species of crowfoot.

BOTANICAL, bô-tân'é-kâl. } a. Relat-
BOTANICK, bô-tân'nik. } ing to herbs, skilled in herbs.

BOTANIST, bôt'â-nîst. s. (503, b.) (543). One skilled in plants.

BOTANOLOGY, bôt-ân-ôl'ô-jê. s. A discourse upon plants (518).

BOTCH, bôtsh. s. (352). A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished; an adventitious part clumsily added.

To **BOTCH**, bôtsh. v. a. To mend or patch clothes clumsily; to put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to mark with botches.

BOTCHY, bôt'shê. a. Marked with botches.

BOTH, bôth. a. (467). The two.

BOTH, bôth. conj. As well.

BOTS, bôts. s. Small worms in the entrails of horses.

BOTTLE, bôt'tl. s. (405). A small vessel of glass, or other matter; a quantity of wine usually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or grass banded up.

To **BOTTLE**, bôt'tl. v. a. To enclose in bottles.

BOTTLEFLOWER, bôt'tl-flôû-ûr. s. A plant.

BOTTLESCREW, bôt'tl-skroû. s. A screw to pull out the cork.

BOTTOM, bôt'tûm. s. (166). The lowest part of any thing; the ground under the water; the foundation, the groundwork; a dale, a valley; the deepest part; bound, limit; the utmost of any man's capacity; the last resort; a vessel for navigation; a chance, or security; a ball of thread wound up together.

To **BOTTOM**, bôt'tûm. v. a. To build up, to fix upon as a support; to wind upon something.

To **BOTTOM**, bôt'tûm. v. n. To rest upon as its support.

BOTTOMED, bôt'tûm'd. a. (359). Having a bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, bôt'tûm-lês. a. Without a bottom, fathomless.

BOTTOMRY, bôt'tûm-rê. s. The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.

BOUD, bôûd. s. An insect which breeds in malt.

To **BOUGE**, bôûdjê. v. n. (315). To swell out.

BOUGH, bôû. s. (313). An arm or a large shoot of a tree.

BOUGHT, bawt. (319). Preter. of To buy.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ôh;—pòund :—thin, THIS.

To **BOUNCE**, bôun'se. v. n. To fall or fly against any thing with great force; to make a sudden leap; to boast, to bully.

BOUNCE, bôun'se. s. A strong sudden blow; a sudden crack or noise; a boast, a threat.

BOUNCER, bôun'súr. s. A boaster, a bully, an empty threatener; a liar.

BOUND, bôund. s. (313). A limit, a boundary; a limit by which any excursion is restrained; a leap, a jump, a spring; a rebound.

To **BOUND**, bôund. v. a. To limit, to terminate; to restrain, to confine; to make to bound.

To **BOUND**, bôund. v. n. To jump, to spring; to rebound, to fly back.

BOUND, bôund. Participle passive of Bind.

BOUND, bôund. a. Defined, intending to come to any place.

BOUNDARY, bôun'dá-ré. s. Limit, bound.

BOUNDEN, bôun'dén. Participle passive of Bind.

BOUNDING-STONE, bôun'ding-stone. }
BOUND-STONE, bôund'stone. }

s. A stone to play with.

BOUNDLESSNESS, bôund'lés-nés. s. Exemption from limits.

BOUNDLESS, bôund'lés. a. Unlimited, unconfined.

BOUNTEOUS, bôun'tchè-ús. a. (263). Liberal, kind, generous.

BOUNTEOUSLY, bôun'tchè-ús-lé. ad. Liberally, generously.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, bôun'tchè-ús-nés. s. Munificence, liberality.

BOUNTIFUL, bôun'té-fúl. a. Liberal, generous, munificent.

BOUNTIFULLY, bôun'té-fúl-lé. ad. Liberally.

BOUNTIFULNESS, bôun'té-fúl-nés. s. The quality of being bountiful, generosity.

BOUNTINEAD, bôun'té-héd. }
BOUNTINESS, bôun'té-héd. } s.

Goodness, virtue.

BOUNTY, bôun'té. s. Generosity, liberality, munificence.

To **BOURGEON**, bú'r-jún. v. n. (313). (259). To sprout, to shoot into branches.

BOURNE, bôrne. s. A bound, a limit; a break, a torrent.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick in the pronunciation of this word. They make it 'sounded as if written *bourne*; but if my memory fail me not, it is

a rhyme to *bourne* upon the stage; and Mr. Garrick so pronounced it.

"That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourne* No traveller returns."—*Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

I am fortified in this pronunciation by the suffrages of Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Narce, and Mr. Smith.

To **BOUSE**, bôoze. v. n. To drink lavishly.

BOUSY, bôo'zé. a. Drunken.

BOUT, bôút. s. A turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time.

To **BOW**, bôú. v. a. To bend, or incline; to bend the body in token of respect or submission; to bend, or incline, in condescension; to depress, to crush.

To **BOW**, bôú. v. a. To bend, to suffer flexure; to make a reverence; to stoop; to sink under pressure.

BOW, bôú. s. An act of reverence or submission.

Bow, bô. s. An instrument of war; a rainbow; the instrument with which string instruments are played upon; the doubling of a string in a slip knot; Bow of a ship, that part of her which begins at the loof, and ends at the sternmost part of the fore-castle.

To **Bow**, bô. To bend sideways.

While some words are narrowing and contracting their original signification, others are dividing and subdividing into a thousand different acceptations. The verb to *bow* rhyming with *cow* might originally signify flexure every way, and so serve for that action which made any thing crooked, let its direction be what it would: but it appears certain, that at present it only means that flexure which is vertical, and which may be called a *bowing down*, but is by no means so applicable to that flexure which is sideways or horizontal, and for which, necessity seems insensibly to have brought the verb I have inserted into use. This verb seems accompanied by the word *out* as the other is by *down*, and we may say such a thing *bows down*, but another thing *bows out*, or swells sideways: the first verb is pronounced so as to rhyme with *cow*, *now*, &c. and the last with *go*, *no*, &c. Milton seems to have used the word with this sound, where in his *Paradise* he says—

"And love the high embowed roof,

"With antique pillars' massy proof."

But as nothing can tend more to the ambiguity of language than to have words spelled in the same manner sounded differently in order to distinguish their meaning by their pronunciation, I would humbly advise to

⇨ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mè, mèt ;—pine, pln ;—

spell the word *bow* (to shoot with), and the verb to *bow* (to bend sideways), with the final *e*; this slight addition will relieve a reader from the embarrassment he is under at first sight, where he is not thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of a relation, and does not know how to pronounce the word till he has read the context. For the propriety of this additional *e*, see the words *Bowl* and *Form*.

I cannot refrain from quoting Mr. Nares on this word, as his opinion has great authority :—"A bow for arrows, and to bow, "when it signifies merely to bend any thing, "have *ow* like *o* long. This distinction I "believe to be right, though our great "Lexicographer has not noticed it. He "gives to *bow*, in every sense, the regular "sound of *ow*, (that is rhyming with *cow*.) "But of this instance the first and fourth "appear to be erroneous; the third is "doubtful; and in the second, the word is "used to express an inclination of the body, "but metaphorically applied to trees. See "the four instances from Shakespeare, Dryden, and Lock, under *To bow*, v. a. "No. 1."

A want of attending to the different ideas the word *bow* conveys, as it is differently sounded, has occasioned the inconsistent sea terms; the *bow* of a ship, rhyming with *cow*; and an anchor, called the best *bower*, rhyming with *bour*; and *bow*, in the word *bowsprit*, rhyming with *go*, *no*, &c.

BOW-BENT, bô'bént. a. Crooked.

BOW-HAND, bô'hánd. s. The hand that draws the bow.

BOW-LEGGED, bô'lègd. a. (359). Having crooked legs.

BOWELS, bôu'èls. s. Intestines, the vessels and organs within the body; the inner parts of any thing; tenderness, compassion.

BOWER, bôu'úr. s. (98). An arbour: it seems to signify, in Spenser, a blow, a stroke.

BOWER, bôu'úr. s. Anchor so called.

BOWERY, bôu'úr-ré. a. Full of bowers.

BOWL, bôle. s. A vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a basin, a fountain.—See the next word.

BOWL, bôle. s. Round mass rolled along the ground.

⇨ Many respectable speakers pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *bowl*, the noise made by a dog. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Perry, declare for it; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, pronounced it as the vessel to hold liquor, rhyming with *bale*. I remember having been corrected by Mr. Garrick for pro-

nouncing it like *bowl*: and am upon the whole of opinion, that pronouncing it as I have marked it is the preferable mode, though the least analogical. But as the vessel has indisputably this sound, it is rendering the language still more irregular to give the ball a different one. The inconvenience of this irregularity is often perceived in the word *bow*; to have the same word signify different things, is the fate of all languages; but pronouncing the same word differently to signify different things, is multiplying difficulties without necessity; for though it may be alleged that a different pronunciation of the same word to signify a different thing is in some measure remedying the poverty and ambiguity of language, it may be answered, that it is in reality increasing the ambiguity by setting the eye and ear at variance, and obliging the reader to understand the context before he can pronounce the word. It may be urged, that the Greek and Latin languages had these ambiguities in words which were only distinguishable by their quantity or accent. But it is highly probable that the Greek language had a written accent to distinguish such words as were pronounced differently to signify different things, and this is equivalent to a different spelling; and though the Latin word *lego* signified either to *read* or to *send*, according to the quantity with which the first syllable was pronounced, it was certainly an imperfection in that language which ought not to be imitated. Ideas and combinations of ideas will always be more numerous than words; and therefore the same word will often stand for very different ideas: but altering the sound of a word without altering the spelling, is forming an unwritten language.

To BOWL, bôle. v. a. To play at bowls; to throw bowls at any thing.

BOWLER, bô'lúr. s. He that plays at bowls.

BOWLINE, bôu'lln. s. A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

BOWLING-GREEN, bô'lling-gréen. s. A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

BOWMAN, bô'mán. s. (88). An archer.

BOWSPRIT, bô'sprít. s. Boltspirit; which see.

BOWSTRING, bô'string. s. The string by which the bow is kept bent.

BOW-WINDOW, bô'win'dô.

⇨ Dr. Johnson derives this word, and, perhaps, justly, from *Bay-window*, or a window forming a *bay* in the internal part of the room; but present custom has universally

— *no, above, nor, not; this, ball, —all —potend, —thin, THIS.*

- agreed to call these windows *bow-windows*, from the curve, like a *bow*, which they form by jutting outwards. However original and just, therefore, Dr. Johnson's derivation may be, there is little hope of a conformity to it, either in writing or pronunciation, while there is apparently so good an etymology, both for sense and sound, to support the present practice.—See *To Bow*.
- BOWYER**, bó'yúr. s. (98). An archer; one whose trade is to make bows.
- Box**, bóks. s. A tree; the wood of it.
- Box**, bóks. s. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing; the case of the mariner's compass; the chest into which money given is put; seat in the play-house.
- To Box**, bóks, v. a. To inclose in a box.
- Box**, bóks. s. A blow on the head given with the hand.
- To Box**, bóks, v. n. To fight with the fist.
- Boxen**, bóks'n. a. (103). Made of box, resembling box.
- Boxer**, bóks'úr. s. A man who fights with his fists.
- Boy**, bóé s. (482). A male child, not a girl; one in the state of adolescence, older than an infant; a word of contempt for young men.
- Boyhood**, bóé'húd. s. The state of a boy.
- Boysish**, bóé'ish. a. Belonging to a boy; childish, trifling.
- Boysishly**, bóé'ish-lé. ad. Childishly, triflingly.
- Boysishness**, bóé'ish-nés. s. Childishness, triflingness.
- Boysism**, bóé'izm. s. Puerility, childishness.
- Brabble**, bráb'bl. s. (405). A clamorous contest.
- To Brabble**, bráb'bl. v. n. To contest noisily.
- Brabblers**, bráb'blr. s. A clamorous noisy fellow.
- To Brack**, bráé. v. s. To bind, to tie close with bandages; to strain up.
- Brace**, bráé. s. Cinchure, bandage; that which holds any thing tight; Braces of a coach, thick straps of leather on which it hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line inclosing a passage, as in a triplet; tension, tightness.
- Brace**, bráé. s. A pair, a couple.
- Brackley**, bráé'lé. s. An ornament for the man,
- I have in the pronunciation of this word, made the *a* long and slender, as in *brave*, as I find it in Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Scott; and not short as in *brass*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; and which, I believe, is the prevailing pronunciation in Ireland: for though many compounds shorten the vowel in the simple, as is shewn at large in the Principles of Pronunciation, (308) (315); yet I think such words are exceptions as are only diminutives, plurals and feminines.—*PATRONS*.
- BRACHA**, brá'sh. s. (98). A cinchure, a bandage.
- BRACH**, bráth. s. (252). A bitch hound.
- BRACHIAL**, brák'yál. s. (353). Belonging to the arm.
- BRACHYGRAPHY**, brá-kig'grá-fé. s. The art or practice of writing in a short compass (353).
- BRACH**, brák. s. A breach.
- BRACKET**, brák'kit. s. (99). A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.
- BRACKISH**, brák'ish. a. Salt, something salt.
- BRACKISHNESS**, brák'ish-nés. s. Saltiness.
- BRAD**, brád. s. A sort of nail to floor rooms with.
- To BRAG**, brág. v. n. To boast, to display ostentatiously.
- BRAG**, brág. s. A boast, a proud expression; the thing boasted.
- BRAGGADOEIO**, brág-gá-dó'shé-ó. s. A puffing, boasting fellow.
- BRAGGART**, brág'gárt. s. (88). Boastful, vainly ostentatious.
- BRAGGART**, brág'gárt. s. A boaster.
- BRAGGER**, brág'gár. s. (98). A boaster.
- BRAGLESS**, brág'lés. s. Without a boast.
- BRAGLY**, brág'lé. ad. Finely.
- To BRAID**, bráde. v. s. To weave together.
- BRAD**, bráde. s. A texture, a knot.
- BRAILS**, bráiz. s. Small ropes reeved through blocks.
- BRAIN**, bráne. s. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise; the understanding.
- To BRAIN**, bráne. v. n. e. To kill by beating out the brain.
- BRAINISH**, bráne'ish. s. Head-headed furious.
- BRAINLESS**, bráne'lés. s. Dumbly.

♣ (559).—Fate, fâ, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

BRAINPAN, brâne'pân. s. The skull containing the brains.

BRAINSICK, brâne'sik. a. Addleheaded, giddy.

BRAINSICKLY, brâne'sik-lê. ad. Weakly, headily.

BRAINSICKNESS, brâne'sik-nês. s. Indiscretion, giddiness.

BRAKE, brâke. The preterit of Break.

BRAKE, brâke. s. Fern, brambles.

BRAKE, brâke. s. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading-trough.

BRACKY, brâ'kê. a. Thorny, prickly, rough.

BRAMBEE, brâm'bl. s. (405). Blackberry bush, dewberry bush, raspberry bush; any rough prickly shrub.

BRAMBLING, brâm'bling. s. A bird; called also a mountain chaffinch.

BRAN, brân. s. The husks of corn ground.

BRANCH, brântsh. s. (352) (78). The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any distant article; any part that shoots out from the rest; a smaller river running into a larger; any part of a family descending in a collateral line; the offspring, the descendant; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

TO BRANCH, brântsh. v. n. To spread in branches; to spread into separate parts; to speak diffusively; to have horns shooting out.

TO BRANCH, brântsh. v. a. To divide as into branches; to adorn with needle work.

BRANCHER, brân'tshûr. s. One that shoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk.

BRANCHINESS, brân'thê-nês. s. Fullness of branches.

BRANCHLESS, brânsh'lês. a. Without shoots or boughs; naked.

BRANCHY, brân'thê. a. Full of branches spreading.

BRAND, brând. s. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted; a sword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.

TO BRAND, brând. v. a. To mark with a note of infamy.

BRANDGOOSE, brând'gôôs. s. A kind of wild fowl.

TO BRANDISH, brân'dish. v. a. To wave or shake; to play with, to flourish.

BRANDLING, brând'ling. s. A particular worm.

BRANDY, brân'dê. s. A strong liquor distilled from wine.

BRANGLE, brâng'gl. s. (405). Squabble, wrangle.

TO BRANGLE, brâng'gl. v. n. (405). To wrangle, to squabble.

BRANK, brânk. s. Buckwheat.

BRANNY, brân'nê. a. Having the appearance of bran.

BRASIER, brâ'zhûr. s. (283). A manufacturer that works in brass; a pan to hold coals.

BRASIL, or **BRAZIL**, brâ-zêl'. s. An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil.

BRASS, brâs. s. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris; impudence.

BRASSINESS, brâs'sê-nês. a. An appearance like brass.

BRASSY, brâs'sê. a. Partaking of brass; hard as brass; impudent.

BRAT, brât. s. A child, so called in contempt; the progeny, the offspring.

BRAVADO, brâ-vâ'dô. s. A boast, a brag.—See LUMBAGO.

BRAVE, brâve. a. Courageous, daring, bold; gallant, having a noble main; magnificent, grand; excellent, noble.

BRAVE, brâve. s. A hector, a man daring beyond prudence or fitness; a boast, a challenge.

TO BRAVE, brâve. v. a. To defy, to challenge; to carry a boasting appearance.

BRAVELY, brâve'lê. ad. In a brave manner, courageously, gallantly.

BRAVERY, brâ'vûr-ê. s. (555). Courage, magnanimity; splendour, magnificence; show, ostentation; bravado, boast.

BRAVO, brâ'vô. s. *Spanish*. A man who murders for hire.

TO BRAWL, brâwl. v. n. To quarrel noisily and indecently; to speak loud and indecently; to make a noise.

BRAWL, brâwl. s. Quarrel, noise, scurrility.

BRAWLER, brâw'lûr. s. A wrangler.

BRAWN, brâwn. s. The fleshy or muscular part of the body; the arm, so called from its being muscular; bulk, muscular strength; the flesh of a boar; a boar.

BRAWNER, brâw'nûr. s. A boar killed for the table.

BRAWNINESS, brâw'nê-nês. s. Strength, hardness.

BRAWNY, brâw'nê. a. Muscular, fleshy, bulky.

TO BRAY, brâ. v. a. To pound, or grind small.

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—tåbe, tåb, båll;—åil;—p åund;—åin, THIS.

TO BRAV, brå. v. n. To make a noise as an ås; to make an offensive noise.

BRAY, brå. s. Noise, found.

BRAYER, brå'år. s. One that brays like an ås; with printers, an instrument to temper the ink.

TO BRAZE, bråze. v. a. To solder with brass; to harden so impudence.

BRAZEN, brå'zn. a. (103). Made of brass; proceeding from brass; impudent.

TO BRAZEN, brå'zn. v. n. To be impudent, to bully.

BRAZENFACE, brå'zn-fåse. s. An impudent wretch.

BRAZENFACED, brå'zn-fåste. a. (359). Impudent, shameless.

BRAZENNESS, brå'zn-nés. s. Appearing like brass; impudence.

BRAZIER, bråze'yår. s. (283). See **BRASIER**.

BREACH, bréetå. s. The act of breaking any thing; the state of being broken; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference, quarrel; infraction, injury.

BREAD, bréd. s. Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

BREAD-CHIPPER, bréd'tåhp-år. s. A baker's servant.

BREAD-CORN, bréd'körn. s. Corn of which bread is made.

BREADTH, brédåb. s. The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.

TO BREAK, bråke. v. a. (240) (242).

To burst, or open by force; to divide; to destroy by violence; to overcome; to surmount; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to crash or destroy the strength of the body; to sink or appal the spirit; to subdue; to crush, to disable, to incapacitate; to weaken the mind; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrupt; to crack the skin; to violate a contract or promise; to infringe a law; to intercept, to hinder the effect of; to interrupt; to separate company; to dissolve any union; to open something new; To break the back, to disable one's fortune; To break ground, to open trenches; To break the heart, to destroy with grief; To break the neck, to lux, or put out the neck joints; To break off, to put a sudden stop; To break off, to dissolve; To break up, to separate or disband; To break upon the wheel, to punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with hús; To break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.

TO BREAK, bråke. v. n. To part in

two: to burst by dashing, as waves on a rock; to open and discharge matter; to open as the morning; to burst forth, to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to make way with some kind of suddenness; to come to an explanation; to fall out, to be friends no longer; to discard; To break from, to separate from with some vehemence; To break in, to enter unexpectedly; To break loose, to escape from captivity; To break off, to desert suddenly; To break off from, to part from with violence; To break out, to discover itself in sudden effects; To break out, to have eruptions from the body; To break out, to become dissolute; To break up, to cease, to intermit; To break up, to dissolve itself; To break up, to begin holidays; To break with, to part friendship with any.

BREAK, bråke. s. State of being broken, opening; a pause, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

BREAKER, brå'kår. s. He that breaks any thing; a wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.

TO BREAKFAST, brék'fåst, v. n. (234). (315). To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, brék'fåst. s. (88). The first meal in the day; the thing eaten at the first meal; a meal in general.

BREAKNECK, bråke'nék. s. A steep place endangering the neck.

BREAKPROMISE, bråke'próm-ås. s. One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

BREAM, bréme. s. The name of a fish.

BREAST, brést. s. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the dugs or teats of women, which contain the milk; the part of a beast that is under the neck, between the fore legs; the heart; the conscience; the passions.

TO BREAST, brést. v. a. To meet in front.

BREASTBONE, brést'båne. s. The bone of the breast, the sternum.

BREASTHIGH, brést'hå. a. Up to the breast.

BREASTHOOKS, brést'hååks. s. With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem and all the forepart of the ship.

BREASTKNOT, brést'nót. s. A knot or bunch of ribands worn by the women on the breast.

BREASTPLATE, brést'plåte. s. Armour for the breast.

BREASTPLOUGH, brést'plåå. s. A

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâz, fâll, fât; —mê, môz; —pînc, pîn; —

plough used for paring turf, driven by the breall.

BREASTWORK, brêst'wûrk. s. Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants.

BREATH, brêth. s. (437). The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; respiration; respite, pause, relaxation; brêeze, moving air; a single act, an instant.

TO BREATHE, brêth. v. n. (437). To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to rest; to take breath; to inject by breathing; to eject by breathing; to exercise; to move or actuate by breath; to utter privately; to give air or vent to.

BREATHES, brê'thûr. s. One that breathes, or lives.

BREATHING, brê'thing. s. Aspiration, secret prayer; breathing place, vent.

BREATHLESS, brêth'lês. a. Out of breath, spent with labour; dead.

BRED, brêd. Particip. pass. from To breed.

BREDE, brêde. s.—See BRAID.

BREECH, brêéth. s. (247). The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

TO BREECH, brêéth. v. a. (247). To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as to breech a gun.

BREECHES, britch'iz. s. (247) (99). The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body; to wear the breeches, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

TO BREED, brêed. v. a. To procreate, to generate; to occasion, to cause, to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to plot; to produce, from one's self; to give birth to; to educate, to qualify by education; to bring up, to take care of.

TO BREED, brêed. v. n. To bring young; to increase by new production; to be produced; to have birth; to raise a breed.

BREED, brêed. s. A cast, a kind, a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.

BREEDBATE, brêed'bâte. s. One that breeds quarrels.

BREEDER, brêed'dûr. s. (98). That which produces any thing; the person which brings up another; a female that is prolific; one that takes care to raise a breed.

BREEDING, brêed'ing. s. Education, instruction; qualifications; manners, knowledge of ceremony; nurture.

BREEZE, brêez. s. A stinging fly.

BREEZE, brêez. s. A gentle gale.

BREEZY, brêez' ad. Fanned with gales.

BRET, brêt. s. A ship of the turbot kind.

BROTHEREN, brêth'rên. s. The plural of brother.

BREVIARY, brêv'yârê. s. (507). An abridgment, an epitome; the book containing the daily service of the Church of Rome.

♣ All our orthœpists but Mr. Perry pronounce the first syllable of this word long; but if authority were silent, analogy would decide for the pronunciation I have given. (534).

BREVIAT, brêv'yât. s. (113). A short compendium.

BREVIATURE, brêv'yâtshûr. s. An abbreviation (485) (113).

BREVITY, brêv'êtê. s. (511). Conciseness, shortness.

TO BREW, brôd. v. a. (339). To make liquors by mixing several ingredients; to prepare by mixing things together; to combine, to plot.

TO BREW, brôd. v. n. To perform the office of a brewer.

BREWAGE, brôd'idje. s. (90). Mixture of various things.

BREWER, brôd'ûr. s. A man whose profession it is to make beer.

BREWHOUSE, brôd'hôûs. s. A house appropriated to brewing.

BREWING, brôd'ing. s. (410). Quantity of liquor brewed.

BREWIS, brôd'is. s. A piece of bread soaked in holding fat postage, made of salted meal.

BRIBE, bribe. s. A reward given to pervert the judgment.

TO BRIBE, bribe. v. a. To give bribes.

BRIBER, bri'bûr. s. (98). One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRIBERY, bri'bûr-rê. s. (555). The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

BRICK, brîk. s. A mass of burnt clay; a loaf shaped like a brick.

TO BRICK, brîk. v. a. To lay with bricks.

BRICKBAT, brîk'bât. s. A piece of brick.

BRICKCLAY, brîk'klâ. s. Clay used for making bricks.

BRICKDUST, brîk'dûst. s. Dust made by pounding bricks.

BRICK-KILN, brîk'kîl. s. A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.

BRICKLAYER, brîk'lâ-ûr. s. A brick maker.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —dùl; —pòund; —tùin, THIS.

BRICKMAKER, bri'k'mà-kàr. s. One whose trade it is to make bricks.

BRIDAL, bri'dál. a. Belonging to a wedding, nuptial.

BRIDE, bride. s. A woman new married.

BRIDEBED, bri'dèd. s. Marriage bed.

BRIDECAKE, bri'dèkè. s. A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

BRIDEGROOM, bri'dègròòm. s. A new-married man.

BRIDEMEN, bri'dè'mèn. } s. The attendants on the bride and bride-groom.

BRIDEAIDS, bri'dè'màdz. }

BRIDESTAKE, bri'dè'stèkè. s. A post set in the ground, to dance round.

BRIDEWELL, bri'dè'wèl. s. A house of correction.

BRIDGE, bri'dje. s. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; the upper part of the nose; the supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.

TO BRIDGE, bri'dje. v. a. To raise a bridge over any place.

BRIDLE, bri'dl. s. (405). The head-stall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed; a restraint, a curb, a check.

TO BRIDLE, bri'dl. v. a. To guide by a bridle; to restrain, to govern.

TO BRIDLE, bri'dl. v. n. To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND, bri'dl-hànd. s. The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF, brééf. a. Short, concise; contracted, narrow.

BRIEF, brééf. s. A short extract, or epitome; the writing given the pleaders containing the case; letters patent, giving license to a charitable collection; in music, a measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up.

BRIEFLY, brééflè. ad. Concisely, in few words.

BRIEFNESS, brééfnès. s. Conciseness, shortness.

BRIER, bri'ér. s. (98) (418). A plant.

BRIERY, bri'ér-ré. a. (555). Rough, full of briars.

BRIGADE, bré-gàdè'. s. (117). A division of forces, a body of men.

BRIGADIER GENERAL, brig-à-dèér'. s. An officer next in order below a major-general (257).

BRIGANDAGE, brig'-àn-dèz. (150). } s.
BRIGANDAGE, brig'-àn-dèz.

A light vessel, such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates; a coat of mail.

☞ All our orthoëpists found the last *i* in this word long; and yet my memory fails me if the *g* does not pronounce it short; a pronunciation to which the stage is very prone, as *Valentine*, *Cymbeline*, &c. are heard on the stage as if written *Valentin*, *Cymbelin*, &c.

"You may remember, scarce three years are past,

"When in your *brigantine* you sail'd to see

"The Adriatic wedded by our Duke,

"And I was with you." — *Venice Preserved*.

BRIGHT, bri'tè. a. Shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident; illustrious, as a bright reign; witty, acute, as a bright genius.

TO BRIGHTEN, bri'tn. v. a. (103).

To make bright, to make to shine; to make luminous by light from without; to make gay, or alert; to make illustrious; to make acute.

TO BRIGHTEN, bri'tn. v. n. To grow bright, to clear up.

BRIGHTLY, bri'tlè. ad. Splendidly, with lustre.

BRIGHTNESS, bri'tnès. s. Lustre, splendour; acuteness.

BRILLIANCY, bril'yàn-sè. s. Lustre, splendour.

BRILLIANT, bril'yànt. a. (113). Shining, sparkling.

BRILLIANT, bril'yànt. s. A diamond of the finest cut.

BRILLIANTNESS, bril'yànt-nès. s. Splendour, lustre.

BRIM, brim. s. The edge of any thing; the upper edge of any vessel; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain.

TO BRIM, brim. v. a. To fill to the top.

TO BRIM, brim. v. n. To be full to the brim.

BRIMFUL, brim'fùl. a. Full to the top.

BRIMFULNESS, brim'fùl-nès. s. Fullness to the top.

BRIMMER, brim'mèr. s. A bowl full to the top.

BRIMSTONE, brim'stòne. s. Sulphur.

BRIMSTONY, brim'stò-nè. a. Full of brimstone.

BRINDED, brin'dèd. a. Streaked, tabby.

BRINDLE, brin'dl. s. (405) (359). The state of being brindled.

BRINDLED, brin'dld. a. (405). Brinded, streaked.

BRINE, brine. s. Water impregnated with salt, the sea; tears.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac, pln;—

BRINEPIT, brine'p't. s. Pit of salt water.

TO BRING, bring. v. a. (408) (409).

To fetch from another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to send; to cause to come; to attract, to draw long; to put into any particular state; to conduct; to induce, to prevail upon; to bring about, to bring to pass, to effect; To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce; To bring in, to reclaim; To bring in, to afford gain; To bring off, to clear, to procure, to be acquitted; To bring on, to engage in action; To bring over, to draw to a new party; To bring out, to exhibit, to show; To bring under, to subdue, to repress; To bring up, to educate, to instruct; To bring up, to bring into practice.

BRINGER, bring'ûr. s. (409). The person that brings any thing.

BRINISH, bri'nish. a. Having the state of brine, salt.

BRINISHNESS, bri'nish-nês. s. Saltiness.

BRINK, brink. s. The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRINY, bri'nê. a. Salt.

BRISK, brisk. a. Lively, vivacious, gay, powerful, spirituous; vivid, bright.

BRISKET, bris'kit. s. (99). The breast of an animal.

BRISKLY, brisk'lê. ad. Actively, vigorously.

BRISKNESS, brisk'nês. s. Liveliness, vigour, quickness; gayety.

BRISTLE, bris'fl. s. (405) (472). The stiff hair of swine.

TO BRISTLE, bris'fl. v. a. To erect in bristles.

TO BRISTLE, bris'fl. v. n. To stand erect as bristles.

BRISTLY, bris'lê. a. Thick set with bristles.

BRISTOL STONE, bris'tol-stone. s. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

BRIT, brit. s. The name of a fish.

BRITTLE, brit'tl. a. (405). Fragile, apt to break.

BRITTLENESS, brit'tl-nês. s. Aptness to break.

BRIZE, brize, s. The gadfly.

BROACH, brôth. a. (295). A spit.

TO BROACH, brôth. v. a. To spit, to pierce as with a spit; to pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to open any store; to give out, to utter any thing.

BROACHER, brôth'ûr. s. A spit; an opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD, brâwd. a. (295). Wide, extended in breadth; large, clear, open; gross, coarse; obtuse, fullsome; bold, not delicate, not reserved.

BROAD CLOTH, brâwd'clôth. s. A fine kind of cloth.

TO BROADEN, brâw'dn. v. n. (103). To grow broad.

BROADLY, brâwd'lê. ad. In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, brâwd'nês. s. Breadth, extent from side to side; coarseness, fullness.

BROADSIDE, brâwd'side. s. The side of a ship; the volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

BROADSWORD, brâwd'sôrd. s. A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BROADWISE, brâwd'wize. ad. (140). According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, brô-kâde'. s. A silken stuff variegated.

BROCADED, brô-kâ'dêd. a. Drest in brocade; woven in the manner of brocade.

BROCAGE, brô'kidje. s. (90). The gain gotten by promoting bargains; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of dealing in old things.

BROCCOLI, brôk'kô-lê. s. A species of cabbage.

BROCH, brôk. s. A badger.

BROCKET, brôk'kit. s. (99). A roe deer, two years old.

BROQUE, brôg. s. (337). A kind of shoe; a corrupt dialect.

TO BROIDER, brôe'dûr. v. a. To adorn with figures of needle-work.

BROIDERY, brôe'dûrê. s. (555). Embroidery, flower-work.

BRÖIL, brôil. s. A tumult, a quarrel.

TO BRÖIL, brôil. v. a. To dress or cook by laying on the coals.

TO BRÖIL, brôil. v. n. To be in the heat.

BROKE, brôke. Preterimperfect tense of the verb To break.

TO BROKE, brôke. v. n. To contract business for others.

BROKEN, brô'kn. (103). Part. pass. of Break.

BROKEN-HEARTED, brô'kn-hârtêd. a. Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

BROKENLY, brô'kn-lê. ad. Without any regular series.

BROKER, brô'kûr. s. A factor, one that does business for another; one who

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—óll;—póund:—thin, THIS.

deal in old household goods; a pimp, a match-maker.

BROKERAGE, brók'úr-ldje. s. (90).

The pay or reward of a broker.

BRONCHOCLE, brón'kò-sèle. s. A

tumour of that part of the aspera arteria called the Bronchos.

BRONCHIAL, brón'ké-ál. } a. Belong-

BRONCHICK, brón'kík. } ing to the throat.

BRONCHOTOMY, brón-kót'tó-mé. s.

The operation which opens the windpipe by incision to prevent suffocation (518).

BROWSE, brónze. s. Brás; a medal.

BROOCH, bróóth. s. A jewel, an ornament of jewels.

TO BROOD, bróód. v. n. To sit on eggs, to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to watch, or consider anything thing anxiously; to mature any thing by care.

TO BROOD, bróód. v. a. To cherish by care, to hatch.

BROOD, bróód. s. Offspring, progeny; generation; a hatch, the number hatched at once; the act of covering the eggs.

BROODY, bróó'dé. a. In a state of sitting on the eggs.

BROOK, bróók. s. A running water; a rivulet.

TO BROOK, bróók. v. a. To bear, to endure.

TO BROOK, bróók. v. n. To endure, to be content.

BROOKLINE, bróók'líne. s. A sort of water; an herb.

BROOM, bróóm. s. A shrub, a besom. so called from the matter of which it is made.

BROOMLAND, bróóm'lánd. s. Land that bears broom.

BROOMSTAFF, bróóm'stáf. s. The staff to which the broom is bound.

BROOMY, bróó'mé. a. Full of broom.

BROTH, bróth. s. Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

BROTHEL, bróth'él. } s.

BROTHEL-HOUSE, bróth'él-hóúse. } A bawdy-house.

BROTHER, brúth'úr. s. (98). One born of the same father or mother; any one closely united; any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession; Brother is used in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD, brúth'úr-húð. s. The state or quality of being a brother; an asso-

ciation of men for any purpose, a fraternity; a class of men of the same kind.

BROTHERLY, brúth'úr-lé. a. Natural to brothers, such as becomes or befits a brother.

BROUGHT, bráwt. (393). Part. passive of Bring.

BROW, bróú. s. The arch of hair over the eye; forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of any high place.

TO BROWBEAT, bróú'bète. v. a. To depress with stern looks.

BROWBOUND, bróú'bóúnd. a. Crowned.

BROWSICK, bróú'sík. a. Dejected.

BROWN, bróún. a. The name of a colour.

BROWNBILL, bróún'bíl. s. The ancient weapon of the English foot.

BROWNESS, bróún'nés. s. A brown colour.

BROWNSTUDY, bróún'stúd'dé. s. Gloomy meditations.

TO BROWSE, bróúze. v. a. To eat branches or shrubs.

TO BRUISE, bróúze. v. a. (343). To crush or mangle with a heavy blow.

BRUISE, bróúze. s. A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

BRUISEWORT, bróúze'wúrt. s. Comfrey.

BRUIT, bróót. s. (343). Rumour, noise, report.

BRUMAL, bróó'mál. a. Belonging to the winter.

BRUNET, bróó-nét'. s. A woman with a brown complexion.

BRUNT, brúnt. s. Shock, violence; blow, stroke.

BRUSH, brúsh. s. An instrument for rubbing; a rude assault, a shock.

TO BRUSH, brúsh. v. a. To sweep or rub with a brush; to strike with quickness; to paint with a brush.

TO BRUSH, brúsh. v. n. To move with haste; to fly over, to skim lightly.

BRUSHER, brúsh'úr. s. He that uses a brush.

BRUSHWOOD, brúsh'wóód. s. Rough, shrubby thickets.

BRUSHY, brúsh'é. a. Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

TO BRUSTLE, brús'íl. v. n. (472). To crackle.

BRUTAL, bróó'tál. a. (343). That which belongs to a brute; savage, cruel, inhuman.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

BRUTALITY, brôd-tâl'd-té. *s.* Savageness, churlishness.

TO BRUTALIZE, brôd-tâl-lize. *v. a.* To grow brutal or savage.

BRUTALLY, brôd-tâl-lé. *ad.* Churlishly, inhumanly.

BRUTE, brôdt. *a.* (339). Senseless, unconscious; savage, irrational; rough, ferocious.

BRUTE, brôdt. *s.* A creature without reason.

BRUTENESS, brôdt'nés. *s.* Brutality.

TO BRUTIFY, brôdt'té-fl. *v. a.* To make a man a brute.

BRUTISH, brôd'tish. *a.* Bestial, resembling a beast; rough, savage, ferocious; gross, carnal; ignorant, untaught.

BRUTISHLY, brôd'tish-lé. *ad.* In the manner of a brute.

BRUTISHNESS, brôd'tish-nés. *s.* Brutality, savageness.

BRUYN, brô-né. *s.* A plant.

BUB, búb. *s.* Strong malt liquor. A low word.

BUBBLER, búb'bl. *s.* (405). A small bladder of water; any thing which wants solidity and firmness; a cheat, a false show; the person cheated.

TO BUBBLE, búb'bl. *v. n.* To rise in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise.

TO BUBBLE, búb'bl. *v. a.* To cheat.

BUBBLER, búb'blúr. *s.* (405). A cheat.

BUBBY, búb'bé. *s.* A woman's breast. A low word.

BUBO, bú'bó. *s.* The groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum: all tumours in that part are called Buboes.

BUCANIERS, búk-á-néérz'. *s.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

BUCK, búk. *s.* The liquor in which clothes are washed: the clothes washed in the liquor.

BUCK, búk. *s.* The male of the fallow deer, the male of rabbits and other animals.

TO BUCK, búk. *v. a.* To wash clothes.

TO BUCK, búk. *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does.

BUCKBASKET, búk'bák-két. *s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

BUCKBEAN, búk'béne. *s.* A plant, a sort of trefoil.

BUCKET, búk'kít. *s.* (99). The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; the vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

BUCKLE, búk'ld. *s.* (405). A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another; the state of the hair crisped and curled.

TO BUCKLE, búk'kl. *v. a.* To fasten with a buckle; to confine.

TO BUCKLE, búk'kl. *v. n.* To bend, to bow; To buckle to, to apply to; To buckle with, to engage with.

BUCKLER, búk'lúr. *s.* A shield.

BUCKMIST, búk'míst. *s.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

BUCKRAM, búk'rám. *s.* A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum.

BUCKSHORN-PLANTAIN, búks'hörn-plán'tín. *s.* A plant.

BUCKTHORN, búk'/bórn. *s.* A tree.

BUCOLICK, bú-kól'íck. *s.* A pastoral.

♂ From the tendency we have to remove the accent to the beginning of such Latin words as we anglicize by dropping the last syllable, we sometimes hear this word improperly accented on the first syllable.—See *ACADEMY*. The authorities for the accent on the second syllable are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Dr. Ash, and Entick; Buchanan stands alone for the accent on the first.

BUD, búd. *s.* The first shoot of a plant, a germ.

TO BUD, búd. *v. n.* To put forth young shoots, or germs; to be in the bloom.

TO BUD, búd. *v. a.* To inoculate.

TO BUDGE, búdje. *v. n.* To stir.

BUDGE, búdje. *a.* Stiff, formal.

BUDGER, búd'júr. *s.* One that stirs.

BUDGET, búd'jét. *s.* A bag, such as may be easily carried; a store, or stock.

BUFF, búf. *s.* Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, used for waist belts, pouches, &c. a military coat.

TO BUFF, búf. *v. a.* To strike. A low word.

BUFFALOE, búf'fá-ló. *s.* A kind of wild bull or cow.

BUFFET, búf'flt. *s.* (99). A blow with the fist.

BUFFET, búf-flt. *s.* A kind of cup-board.

TO BUFFET, búf'flt. *v. n.* (99). To box, to beat.

TO BUFFET, búf'flt. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

BUFFETTER, búf'flt-túr. *a.* A boxer.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôr;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, thin.

BUFFAL, bú'fá. s. (405). The same with buffalo.

BUFFLEHEAD, bú'fá-héd'éd. a. Dull, stupid.

BUFOON, búf-fôon'. s. A man whose profession is to make sport by low jests and antic postures, a jockpadding; a man that practises indecent raillery.

BUFOONERY, búf-fôon'ûr-ré. s. The practice of a buffoon; low jests, scurrile mirth.

BUG, búg. s. A stinking insect, bred in old household stuff.

BUGGAR, búg'bâre. s. A frightful object, a false terror.

BUGGINESS, búg'gê-nês. s. The state of being infested with bugs.

BUGGY, búg'gê. a. (285). Abounding with bugs.

BUGLY, bú'gl. (405). } s. A hunting horn.

BUGLEHORN, bú'gl-hôrn. }

BUGLE, bú'gl. s. A shining bead of black glass.

BUGLE, bú'gl. s. A plant.

BUGLOSS, bú'glôs. s. The herb ox-tongue.

TO BUILD, búld. v. a. (341). To make a fabric, or an edifice; to raise any thing on a support or foundation.

TO BUILD, búld. v. n. To depend on, to rest on.

BUILDER, búld'ûr. s. (98). He that builds, an architect.

BUILDING, búld'ing. a. (410). A fabric, an edifice.

BUILT, búlt. s. The form, the structure.

BULB, búlb. s. A round body, or root.

BULBACIOUS, búlb-bá'ibús. s. The same with Bulbous.

BULBOUS, búlb'bús. a. (314). Containing bulbs.

TO BULGE, búlje. v. n. To take in water, to founder, to jut out.

BULK, búlk. s. Magnitude, size, quantity; the gross, the majority; main fabric.

BULK, búlk. s. A part of a building jutting out.

BULKHEAD, búlb'héd'. s. A partition made across a ship with boards.

BULKINESS, búlb'kê-nês. s. Greatness of stature, or size.

BULKY, búlb'kê. a. Of great size or stature.

BULL, búll. s. (173). The male of black cattle; in the scriptural sense, an enemy, powerful, and violent; one of the twelve

signs of the zodiac; a letter published by the Pope; a blunder.

BULLBAITING, búlb'ba-ting. s. The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEGGAR, búlb'hég-ûr. s. Something terrible to fright children with.

BULL-DOG, búlb'dôg. s. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.

BULL-HEAD, búlb'héd. s. A stupid fellow; the name of a fish.

BULL-WEED, búlb'wédd. s. Knapweed.

BULL-WORT, búlb'wârt. s. Bishops-weed.

BULLACE, búll'is. s. (98). A wild four plum.

BULLET, búll'it. s. (99). A round ball of metal.

BULLION, búll'yôn. s. (113). Gold or silver in the lump unwrought.

BULLITION, búll'lih'n. s. (177). The act or state of boiling.

BULLOCK, búll'lôk. s. (166). A young bull.

BULLY, búll'le. s. A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow.

BULRUSH, búll'rúsh. s. A large rush.

BULWARK, búll'wôrk. s. A fortification, a citadel; a security.

BUM, búm. s. The part on which we sit; it is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as bum-bailiff.

BUMBAILIFF, búmb-bá'lif. s. A bailiff of the meanest kind, one that is employed in arrears.

BUMBARD, búmb'bârd. s. See BOMBARD.

BUMBAST, búmb'bâst. s.

A cloth made of patches; patchwork; more properly written *Bombast*, as derived by Mr. Stevens from *Bombicinus*, made of silk.

BUMP, búmp. s. A swelling, a protuberance.

TO BUMP, búmp. v. a.—See BOMB. To make a loud noise.

BUMPER, búm'pâr. s. (98). A cup filled.

There is a plausible derivation of this word from the French *Bon Pere*, which, say the anti-clerical critics, was the toast which the Monks gave to the Pope in a full glass. The farther a derivation is traced, the better it is liked by the common crowd of critics; but Mr. Elphinston, who saw farther into English and French etymology than any author I have met with, contents himself with deriving this word from the word *Bump*, which, as a verb, signifies the action of some heavy body that makes a dense noise, and,

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mè, mêt ;—pine, pln ;—

as a noun, implies the general effect of such an action on the animal frame, which is a protuberance or swelling ; and the swelling out of the liquor when a glass is full seems the natural offspring of the substantive *Bump*.

Dr. Ash, whose etymological knowledge seems very extensive, gives this word the same derivation, but tells us that the word *Bumpkin* is of uncertain etymology ; a little attention, however, would, I think, have led him to the same origin of this word as the former ; for the heavy and protuberant form of the rusticks, to whom this word is generally applied, might very naturally generate the appellation.

BUMPKIN, bûmp'kin. a. An awkward heavy rustick.—See **BUMPER**.

BUMPKINLY, bûmp'kin-lè. a. Having the manner or appearance of a clown.

BUNCH, bûnsh. s. (352). A hard lump, a knob ; a cluster ; a number of things tied together ; any thing bound into a knot.

BUNCHBACKED, bûnsh'bâkt. s. Having bunches on the back.

BUNCHY, bûn'shè. a. Growing into bunches.

BUNDLE, bûn'dl. s. (405). A number of things bound together ; any thing rolled up cylindrically.

TO BUNDLE, bûn'dl. v. a. To tie in a bundle.

BUNG, bûng. s. A stoppel for a barrel.

TO BUNG, bûng. v. a. To stop up.

BUNGHOLE, bûng'hòle. s. The hole at which the barrel is filled.

TO BUNGLE, bûng'gl. v. n. (405). To perform clumsily.

TO BUNGLE, bûng'gl. v. a. To botch, to manage clumsily.

BUNGLE, bûng'gl. s. A botch, an awkwardness.

BUNGLER, bûng'glûr. s. A bad workman.

BUNGLINGLY, bûng'gling-lè. ad. Clumsily, awkwardly.

BUNN, bûn. s. A kind of sweet bread.

BUNT, bûnt. s. An increasing cavity.

BUNTER, bûn'tûr. s. (98). Any low vulgar woman.

BUNTING, bûn'ting. s. The name of a bird.

BUOY, bùôé. s. (346). A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.

TO BUOY, bùôé. v. a. To keep afloat.

BUOYANCY, bùôé'ân-sè. s. The quality of floating.

BUOYANT, bùôé'ânt. a. Which will not sink.

BUR, bùr. s. A rough head of a plant.

BURBOT, bùr'bût. s. (166). A fish full of prickles.

BURDELAIS, bùr-dè-lâ'. s. A sort of grape.

BURDEN, bùr'dn. s. (103). A load ; something grievous ; a birth ; the verse repeated in a song.

TO BURDEN, bùr'dn. v. a. To load, to incumber.

BURDENER, bùr'dn-ûr. s. (98). A loader, an oppressor.

BURDENOUS, bùr'dn-ûs. a. Grievous, oppressive ; useless.

BURDENSOME, bùr'dn-sûm. a. Grievous, troublesome.

BURDENSOMENESS, bùr'dn-sûm-nès. s. Weight, uneasiness.

BURDOCK, bùr'dòk. s.—See **DOCK**.

BUREAU, bù'rò. s. A chest of drawers.

BURG, bùrg. s.—See **BURROW**.

BURGAGE, bùr'gâdje. s. (90). A tenure proper to cities and towns.

BURGAMOT, bùr-gâ-mòt'. s. A species of pear.

BURGANET, or **BURGONET**, bùr'gò-nèt. s. A kind of helmet.

BURGESS, bùr'jès. s. A citizen, a freeman of a city ; a representative of a town corporate.

BURGH, bùrg. s. (392). A corporate town or borough.

BURGHIER, bùr'gûr. s. One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.

BURGHERSHIP, bùr'gûr-shîp. s. The privilege of a burghier.

BURGLARY, bùr'glâ-rè. s. Robbing a house by night, or breaking in with intent to rob.

BURGOMASTER, bùr'gò-mâf-tûr. s. One employed in the government of a city.

BURIAL, bùr'rè-âl. s. (178). The act of burying, sepulture, interment ; the act of placing any thing under earth ; the church service for funerals.

BURIER, bùr'rè-ûr. s. He that buries.

BURINE, bù'rîn. s. A graving tool.

BURLACE, bùr'lâse. s. A sort of grape.

TO BURL, bùrl. v. a. To dress cloth as fullers do.

BURLESQUE, bùr-lèfk'. a. (415). Jocular, tending to raise laughter.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; tûbe, tûb, hûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, tûnz.

BURLESQUE, bûr-lêsk'. s. Ludicrous
image.

TO BURLESQUE, bûr-lêsk'. v. n. To
turn to ridicule.

BURLINESS, bûr'lê-nês. s. Bulk, bluf-
ter.

BURLY, bûr'lê. a. Big of stature.

TO BURN, bûrn. v. a. To consume
with fire; to wound with fire.

TO BURN, bûrn. v. n. To be on fire;
to be inflamed with passion; to act as fire.

BURN, bûrn. s. A hurt caused by fire.

BURNER, bûr'nâr. s. A person that
burns any thing.

BURNER, bûr'nît. s. (99). A plant.

BURNING, bûr'ning. s. (410). State of
inflammation.

BURNING-GLASS, bûr'ning-glâs. s. A
glass which collects the rays of the sun into
a narrow compass, and so increases their
force.

TO BURNISH, bûr'nîsh. v. a. To polish.

TO BURNISH, bûr'nîsh. v. n. To grow
bright or glossy.

BURNISHER, bûr'nîsh-ûr. s. The per-
son that burnishes or polishes; the tool with
which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves
of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth set
in a stick.

BURNT, bûrnt. Part. pass. of Burn.

BURR, bûr. s. The lobe or lap of the
ear.

BURREL, bûr'ril. s. (99). A sort of
pear.

BURROW, bûr'rô. s. A corporate town,
that is, not a city, but such as sends bur-
geesses to the parliament; a place fenced or
fortified; the holes made in the ground by
conies.

TO BURROW, bûr'rô. v. n. To mine as
conies or rabbits.

BURRER, bûr'rûr. s. (88). The trea-
surer of a college.

BURSE, bûrsê. s. An exchange where
merchants meet.

TO BURST, bûrst. v. n. To break, or
fly open; to fly asunder; to break away, to
spring; to come suddenly; to begin an ac-
tion violently.

TO BURST, bûrst. v. a. To break sud-
denly, to make a quick and violent disrup-
tion.

BURST, bûrst. s. A sudden disruption.

BURST, bûrst. } Part. a.

BURSTEN, bûr'stn. (472). }

Disended with a hernia or rupture (403).

BURSTNESS, bûrst'nês. s. A rupture.

BURSTWORT, bûrst'wûrt. s. An herb
good against ruptures.

BURT, bûrt. s. A flat fish of the tur-
bot kind.

BURTHEN, bûr'thn. s. (468). See
BURDEN.

TO BURY, bér'rê. v. a. (178). To inter,
to put into a grave; to inter with rites and
ceremonies; to conceal, to hide.

BUSH, bûsh. s. (173). A thick shrub;
a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show
that liquors are sold there.

BUSHEL, bûsh'll. s. (173). A measure
containing eight gallons, a strike.

BUSHINESS, bûsh'ê-nês. s. The quality
of being bushy.

BUSHMENT, bûsh'mênt. s. A thicket.

BUSHY, bûsh'ê. a. Thick, full of small
branches; full of bushes.

BUSINESS, biz'zê-lês. a. (178). At lei-
sure.

BUSILY, biz'zê-lê. ad. With hurry,
actively.

BUSINESS, biz'nês. s. (178). Employ-
ment, multiplicity of affairs; an affair; the
subject of action; serious engagement; right
of action; a matter of question; To do one's
business, to kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUSK, bûsk. s. A piece of steel, or
whalebone, worn by women to strengthen
their flays.

BUSKIN, bûs'kin. s. A kind of half
boot, a shoe which comes to the mid-leg;
a kind of high shoe worn by the ancient
actors of tragedy.

BUSKINED, bûs'kind. a. (359). Dress-
ed in buskins.

BUSKY, bûs'kê. a. Woody.

BUSS, bûs. s. A kiss, a salute with
lips; a boat for fishing.

TO BUSS, bûs. v. a. To kiss. A low
word.

BUST, bûst. s. A statue representing a
man to his breast.

BUSTARD, bûs'tûrd. s. (88). A wild
turkey.

TO BUSTLE, bûs'ûl. v. n. (472). To
be busy, to stir.

BUSTLE, bûs'ûl. s. A tumult, a hurry.

BUSTLER, bûs'lûr. s. (98). An active
stirring man.

BUSY, biz'zê. a. (178). Employed
with earnestness; bustling, active, meddling.

TO BUSY, biz'zê. v. a. To employ, to
engage.

BUSYBODY, biz'zê-bôd-dê. s. A vain,
meddling, fastidious person.

BT (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

BUT, bût. conjunct. Except; yet, nevertheless; the particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism, now; only, nothing more than; than; not otherwise than; by no other means than; if it were not for this; however, howbeit; otherwise than; even, not longer ago than; yet it may be objected; but for, had not this been.

BUT-ND, bût'ênd'. s. The blunt end of any thing.

BUTCHER, bût'tshâr. s. (175). One that kills animals to sell their flesh; one that is delighted with blood.

TO BUTCHER, bût'tshâr. v. a. To kill, to murder.

BUTCHERLINESS, bût'tshâr-lê-nês. s. A butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY, bût'tshâr-lê. a. Bloody, barbarous.

BUTCHERY, bût'tshâr-rê. s. The trade of a butcher; murder, cruelty; the place where blood is shed.

BUTLER, bût'lûr. s. (98). A servant employed in furnishing the table.

BUTMENT, bût'mênt. s. That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

BUTT, bût. s. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed; the point at which the endeavour is directed; a man upon whom the company break their jests.

BUTT, bût. s. A vessel, a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine.

TO BUTT, bût. v. a. To strike with the head.

BUTTER, bût'tûr. s. (98). An unctuous substance, made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey.

TO BUTTER, bût'tûr. v. a. To smear, or oil with butter; to increase the stakes every throw.

BUTTERBUMP, bût'tûr-bûmp. s. A fowl, the bittern.

BUTTERSUR, bût'tûr-bûr. s. A plant.

BUTTERFLOWER, bût'tûr-flôû'tûr. s. A yellow flower of May.

BUTTERFLY, bût'tûr-flî. s. A beautiful insect.

BUTTERIS, bût'tûr-rls. s. An instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse.

BUTTERMILK, bût'tûr-milk. s. The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

BUTTERPRINT, bût'tûr-prînt. s. A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

BUTTERTOOTH, bût'tûr-tôôth. s. The great broad foretooth.

BUTTERWOMAN, bût'tûr-wôm-ûn. s. A woman that sells butter.

BUTTERWORT, bût'tûr-wûrt. s. A plant, sanicle.

BUTTERY, bût'tûr-rê. a. Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BUTTERY, bût'tûr-rê. s. The room where provisions are laid up.

BUTTOCK, bût'tûk. s. (166). The rump, the part near the tail.

BUTTON, bût'tn. s. (103) (170). Any knob or ball; the bud of a plant.

TO BUTTON, bût'tn. v. a. (405). To dress, to clothe; to fasten with buttons.

BUTTONHOLE, bût'tn-hôle. s. The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

BUTTRESS, bût'trls. s. (99). A prop, a wall built to support another; a prop, a support.

TO BUTTRESS, bût'trls. v. a. To prop.

BUXOM, bûk'sûm. a. (166). Obedient, obsequious; gay, lively, brisk; wanton, jolly.

BUXOMLY, bûk'sûm-lê. ad. Wantonly, amorously.

BUXOMNESS, bûk'sûm-nês. s. Wantonness, amorosness.

TO BUY, bi. v. a. To purchase, to acquire by paying a price; to manage by money.

TO BUY, bi. v. n. To treat about a purchase.

BUYER, bi'dr. s. He that buys, a purchaser.

TO BUZZ, bûz. v. n. To hum, to make a noise like bees; to whisper, to prate.

BUZZARD, bûz'zûrd. s. (88). A degenerate or mean species of hawk; a blockhead, a dunce.

BUZZER, bûz'zûr. s. (98). A secret whisperer.

By, { bl. } prep. It notes the agent ;

{ bẽ. }
it notes the instrument; it notes the cause; it notes the means by which any thing is performed; at, or in, noting place; it notes the sum of the difference between two things compared; not later than, noting time; beside, noting passage; near to, in presence, noting proximity; before Himself, it notes the absence of all others; it is the solemn form of swearing; at hand; it is used in forms of obtesting; by proxy of, noting substitution.

—nô, móve, nór, nât;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—*thin*, *THIS*.

§ The general sound of this word is like the verb to *buy*; but we not unfrequently hear it pronounced like the verb to *be*. This latter sound, however, is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and then only when used as a preposition; as when we say, Do you travel *by* land or *by* water? But in reading these lines of Pope:

"By land, *by* water, they renew the charge;
"They stop the chariot, and they board the barge."

Here we ought to give the word *by* the sound of the verb to *buy*; so that pronouncing this like *be*, is, if the word will be pardoned me, a *colloquialism*.

By, *bi*. ad. Near, at a small distance; beside, passing; in presence.

BY AND BY, *bi'ánd-bi'*. ad. In a short time.

By, *bi*. s. Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the *by*.

BY-CONCERNMENT, *bi'kón-sérn'mént*. s. Not the main business.

BY-END, *bi'énd'*. s. Private interest, secret advantage.

BY-GONE, *bi'gón'*. a. Past.

BY-LAW, *bi'láw'*. s. By-laws are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds.

BY-NAME, *bi'náme'*. s. A nickname.

BY-PATH, *bi'páth'*. s. A private or obscure path.

BY-RESPECT, *bi'rè-spèkt'*. s. Private end or view.

BY-ROOM, *bi'róóm'*. s. A private room within.

BY-SPEECH, *bi'spéétsh'*. s. An incidental or casual speech.

BY-STANDER, *bi'stán'dúr*. s. A looker on, one unconcerned.

BY-STREET, *bi'stréét'*. s. An obscure street.

BY-VIEW, *bi'vú'*. s. Private self-interested purpose.

BY-WALK, *bi'wáwk'*. s. Private walk, not the main road.

BY-WAY, *bi'wá'*. s. A private and obscure way.

BY-WEST, *bé-wést'*. a. Westward, to the west of.

BY-WORD, *bi'wúrd'*. s. A saying, a proverb; a term of reproach.

C.

CAB, *káb*. s. A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABAL, *ká-bál'*. s. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in some close design; intrigue.

§ The political signification of this word owes its original to the five Cabinet Ministers in Charles the Second's reign; Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale: this Junto were known by the name of the *Cabal*; a word which the initial letters of their names happened to compose.

To CABAL, *ká-bál'*. v. n. To form close intrigues.

CABALIST, *káb'á-líst*. s. One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

CABALLISTICAL, *káb-ál-lis'té-kál*. }

CABALLISTICK, *káb-ál-lis'tík*. }

a. Something that has an occult meaning.

CABALLER, *ká-bál'lúr*. s. He that engages in close designs, an intriguer.

CABBAGE, *káb'bidje*. s. (90). A plant.

To CABBAGE, *káb'bidje*. v. a. To steal in cutting clothes.

CABBAGE-TREE, *káb'bidje-trée*. s. A species of palm-tree.

CABBAGE-WORM, *káb'bidje-wúrm*. s. An insect.

CABIN, *káb'bin*. s. A small room; a small chamber in a ship; a cottage, or small house.

To CABIN, *káb'bln*. v. n. To live in a cabin.

To CABIN, *káb'bln*. v. a. To confine in a cabin.

CABINED, *káb'blnd*. a. (362). Belonging to a cabin.

CABINET, *káb'in ét*. s. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; any place in which things of value are hidden; a private room in which consultations are held.

CABINET-COUNCIL, *káb'in ét-kósh'n'sil*. s. A council held in a private manner.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pin;—

CABINET-MAKER, kâb'in-êt-mâ'kûr. s.

One that makes small nice work in wood.

CABLE, kâ'bl. s. (405). The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

CACHECTICAL, kâ-kék'tè-kâl. } a.

CACHECTICK, kâ-kék'tik. }

Having an ill habit of body.

CACHEXY, kâk'kék-sè. s. (517). Such a distemperature of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

♣ Mr. Sheridan is the only orthœpist who accents this word on the first syllable as I have done; and yet every other lexicographer, who has the word, accents *Anorexy*, *Ataxy*, and *Ataraxy*, on the first syllable except Mr. Sheridan, who accents *Anorexy*, and *Baily Ataxy* on the penultimate.—Whence this variety and inconsistency should arise, it is not easy to determine. *Orthodoxy* and *Apoplexy* had sufficiently chalked out the analogy of accentuation in these words. The terminations in *axy* and *exy* do not form a species of words which may be called enclitical, like *logy* and *graphy* (517), but seem to be exactly under the predicament of those Latin and Greek words, which, when adopted into English by dropping their last syllable, remove the accent at least two syllables higher.—See *ACADEMY*.

CACHINATION, kâk-kin-nâ'lhûn. s.

A loud laughter (353).

CACKEREL, kâk'ûr-il. s. (555) (99). A fih.

TO CACKLE, kâk'kl. v. n. (405). To make a noise as a goose; sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen; to laugh, to giggle.

CACKLE, kâk'kl. s. The voice of a goose or fowl.

CACKLER, kâk'lûr. s. (98). A fowl that cackles; a telltale, a tattler.

CACOCHYMICAL, kâk-kò-klm'è-kâl. } a.

CACOCHYMICK, kâk-kò-kim'ik. }

(353) (509).

Having the humours corrupted.

COCOCYMY, kâk'kò-kim-mè. s. A depravation of the humours from a sound state.

♣ Johnson and Bailey accent this word *Cacochymy*, Sheridan and Buchanan *Cacochymy*, and Dr. Ash *Cac'ochymy*; and this last accentuation I have adopted for reasons given under the word *Cachexy*—which see.

CACOPHONY, kâ-kò-'ò-nè. s. (518). A bad sound of words.

TO CACUMINATE, kâ-kù'mè-nâte. v. a. To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADAVEROUS, kâ-dâv'è rûs. a. Having the appearance of a dead carcass.

CADDIS, kâd'dis. s. A kind of tape or riband; a kind of worm or grub.

CADE, kâde; a. Tame, soft, as a cade lamb.

CADE, kâde. s. A barrel.

CADENCE, kâ'dênse. } s. Fall, state of
CADENCY, kâ'dên-sè. } sinking, decline; the fall of the voice; the flow of verses, or periods; the tone or sound.

CADENT, kâ'dént. a. Falling down.

CADET, kâ-dêt'. s. The younger brother; the youngest brother; a volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CADGER, kéd'jûr. s. A huckster.

♣ This word is only used by the vulgar in London, where it is not applied to any particular profession or employment, but nearly in the same sense as curmudgeon, and is corruptly pronounced as if written *Codger*.

CADI, kâ'dè. s. A magistrate among the Turks.

CADILLACK, kâ-dil'lâk. s. A sort of pear.

CÆSURA, sè-zû'râ. s. (479) (480). A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long; a pause in verse.

CAFTAN, kâf'tân. s. A Persian vest or garment.

CAG, kâg. s. A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE, kâje. s. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beasts; a prison for petty malefactors.

TO CAGE, kâje. v. n. To inclose in a cage.

CAIMAN, kâ'mân. s. (88). The American name of a crocodile.

TO CAJOLE, kâ-jòlè'. v. a. To flatter, to soothe.

CAJOLER, kâ-jò'lûr. s. A flatterer, a wheedler.

CAJOLERY, kâ-jò'lûr-rè. s. (555). Flattery.

CAITIFF, kâ'tif. s. A mean villain, a despicable knave.

CAKE, kâke. s. A kind of delicate bread; any thing of a form rather flat than high.

TO CAKE, kâke. v. n. To harden as dough in the oven.

CALABASH, kâl'â-bâsh. s. A species of a large gourd.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

Calabash Trees, kál'á-básh-tréé. s. A tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of music.

Calamanco, kál'á-máng'kò. s. A kind of woollen stuff.

Calamine, kál'á-mine. s. (149). A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which being mixed with copper, changes it into brass.

Calamint, kál'á-mint. s. The name of a plant.

Calamitous, kál'á-lám'è-tús. a. Miserable, involved in distress, unhappy, wretched.

Calamitousness, kál'á-lám'è-tús-nès. s. Misery, distress.

Calamity, kál'á-lám'è-té. s. Misfortune, cause of misery.

Calamus, kál'á-mús. s. A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in Scripture.

Calash, kál'á-lásh'. s. A small carriage of pleasure.

Calcarious, kál'á-ká'rè-ús. a. Partaking of the nature of calx.

Calceated, kál'á-thè-á-téd. a. (450). Shod, fitted with shoes.

Calcedonius, kál'á-sé-dò'né-ús. s. A kind of precious stone.

Calcination, kál'á-sé-ná'fshún. s. Such a management of bodies by fire as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization.

Calcinatory, kál'á-sín'á-túr-é. s. A vessel used in calcination.

Mr. Sheridan accents this word on the first syllable, and Dr. Johnson and Mr. Perry on the second. I prefer the same accent as on the verb To calcine (312).

To Calcine, kál'á-sine'. v. a. To burn in the fire to a calx or substance easily reduced to powder; to burn up.

To Calcine, kál'á-sine'. v. n. To become a calx by heat.

To Calculate, kál'á-kú-láte. v. a. To compare, to reckon; to adjust, to project for any certain end.

Calculation, kál'á-kú-lá'fshún. s. A practice or manner of reckoning, the art of numbering; the result of arithmetical operation.

Calculator, kál'á-kú-lá-túr. s. (521). A computer.

Calculatory, kál'á-kú-lá-túr-é. a. Belonging to calculation. (512).

Calcule, kál'á-kúle. s. Reasoning, compute.

Calculose, kál'á-kú-lóse'. } a. Stony,
Calculosus, kál'á-kú-lós. } gritty.

Calculus, kál'á-kú-lús. s. The stone in the bladder.

Caldrón, kál'á-drún. s. (166). A pot, a boiler, a kettle.

Caléfaction, kál'á-fák'fshún. s. The act of heating any thing; the state of being heated.

Caléfactive, kál'á-fák'tiv. a. That which makes any thing hot, heating.

Caléfactory, kál'á-fák'túr-é. a. That which heats.

To Caléfy, kál'á-fí. v. n. (183). To grow hot, to be heated.

Calendar, kál'á-en-dár. s. (88). A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals on holidays.

To Calender, kál'á-en-dár. v. a. To dress cloth.

Calender, kál'á-en-dár. s. (98). A hot press, a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

Calenderer, kál'á-en-dér-úr. s. The person who calenders.

Calends, kál'á-endz. s. The first day of the month among the Romans.

Calenture, kál'á-en-tshúre. s. (461). A distemper in hot climates, wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields.

Calf, kál'. s. (401) (78). The young of a cow; the thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.

Caliber, kál'á-búr. s. The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

Mr. Sheridan accents this word on the second syllable, and gives the *i* the sound of double *e* like the French; but Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, consider the word as perfectly anglicised, and place the accent on the first syllable as I have done.

Calice, kál'ís. s. A cup, a chalice.

Calico, kál'á-kò. s. An Indian stuff made of cotton.

Calid, kál'id. a. Hot, burning.

Calidity, kál'id'dé-té. s. (511). Heat.

Calif, } kál'if. { s. A title as-
Caliph, } sumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

Caligation, kál'lè-gá'fshún. s. Darkness, cloudiness.

Caliginous, kál'ldje'è-nús. a. Obscure, dim.

⦿ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pln;—

CALIGINOUSNESS, kâ-lidje'-nûf-nês. s. Darknês.

CALIVER, kâl'ê-vûr. s. A handgun, a harquebuss, an old musket.

To CALK, kâwk. v. a. To stop the leaks of a ship.

CALKER, kâw'kûr. s. The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

To CALL, kâwl. v. a. (77). To name; to summon or invite; to convoke; to summon judicially; in the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; to invoke, to appeal to; to proclaim, to publish; to make a short visit; to excite, to put in action, to bring into view; to stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination; To call back, to revoke; To call in, to resume money at interest; To call over, to read aloud a list or muster-roll; To call out, to challenge.

CALL, kâwl. s. A vocal address; requisition; divine vocation; summons to true religion; an impulse; authority, command; a demand, a claim; an instrument to call birds; calling, vocation, employment; a nomination.

CALLAT, } kâl'lêt. s. A trull.

CALLET, }

CALLING, kâwl'lng. s. Vocation, profession, trade; proper station, or employment; class of persons united by the same employment or profession; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.

CALLIPERS, kâl'lê-pûrz. s. (98). Compasses with bowed shanks.

CALLOSITY, kâl-lôs'sê-tê. s. A kind of swelling without pain.

CALLOUS, kâl'lûs. a. Hardened, insensible.

CALLOUSNESS, kâl'lûs-nês. s. Induration of the fibres; insensibility.

CALLOW, kâl'lô. a. Unfedged, naked, wanting feathers.

CALLUS, kâl'lûs. s. An induration of the fibres; the hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kâlm. a. (80). Quiet, serene; undisturbed, unruffled.

CALM, kâlm. s. Serenity, stillness; quiet, repose.

To CALM, kâlm. v. a. To still, to quiet; to pacify, to appease.

CALMER, kâlm'ûr. s. (403). The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

CALMLY, kâlm'lê. ad. Without storms, or violence; without passions, quietly.

CALMNESS, kâlm'nês. s. Tranquillity, serenity; mildness, freedom from passion.

CALOMEL, kâl'ô-mêl. s. Mercury fix times sublimed.

CALORIFICK, kâl'ô-rîf'ik. a. That which has the quality of producing heat.

CALOTTE, kâ-lôt'. s. A cap or coif.

CALTROPS, kâl'trôps. s. An instrument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of Tribulus.

To CALVE, kâv. v. n. (78). To bring forth a calf, spoken of a cow.

To CALUMNIATE, kâ-lûm'nê-âte. v. a. To slander (91).

CALUMNIATION, kâ-lûm-nê-â'shûn. s. A malicious and false representation of words or actions.

CALUMNIATOR, kâ-lûm'nê-â-tûr. s. (521). A forger of accusation, a slanderer.

CALUMNIOUS, kâ-lûm'nê-ûs. a. Slandorous, falsely reproachful.

CALUMNY, kâl'ûm-nê. s. Slander, false charge.

CALX, kâlks. s. Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

CALYCLE, kâl'ê-kl. s. (405). A small bud of a plant.

CAMAIEU, kâ-mâ'yôô. s. A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

CAMBER, kâmb'ûr. s. A piece of timber cut arch-wise.

CAMBRICK, kâmb'brlk. s. (542). A kind of fine linen.—See **CHAMBER**.

CAME, kâmb. The preterit of **To come**.

CAMEL, kâmb'êl. s. (99). A beast of burden.

CAMELOPARD, kâ-mêl'ô-pârd. s. An animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.

CAMELOT, } kâmb'lêt. } s. (99).

CAMLET, } A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

CAMERA OBSCURA, kâmb'ê-râ-ôb-skû'-râ. s. An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted.

CAMRADE.—See **COMRADE**.

CAMERATED, kâmb'êr-â-têd. a. Arched.

CAMERATION, kâmb'êr-â'shûn. a. A vaulting or arching.

—pò, mōve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—ðil;—pòund;—ðin, THIS.

CAMISADÓ, kám-é-sà-dò. s. (77). An attack made in the dark, on which occasion they put their shirts outward.

CAMISATED, kám-é-sà-téd. a. Dressed with the shirt outward.

CAMLET, kám-lét. s. See CAMELOT.

CAMMOCK, kám-mák. s. (166). An herb, petty whin, or restharrow.

CAMP, kámp. s. The order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP, kámp. v. n. To lodge in tents.

CAMPAIGN, kám-pán-é. s. (385). A large, open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.

CAMPANIFORM, kám-pín-né-form. a. A term used of flowers which are in the shape of a bell.

CAMPANULATE, kám-pán-ù-làte. a. Campaniform.

CAMPESTRAL, kám-pés-trál. a. Growing in fields.

CAMPHIRE, kám-fir. s. (140). A kind of resin produced by a chymical process from the camphire tree.

CAMPHIRE-TREE, kám-fir-trée. s. The tree from which camphire is extracted.

CAMPHORATE, kám-fò-ràte. s. (91). Impregnated with camphire.

CAMPION, kám-pé-ún. s. (166). A plant.

CAN, kán. s. A cup.

To CAN, kán. v. n. To be able, to have power; it expresses the potential mood, as I can do it.

CANAILLÉ, ká-nàl-é. s. The lowest people.

CANAL, ká-nál. s. A basin of water in a garden; any course of water made by art; a passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL. This word is corrupted into kén-nil-kòle. s. A fine kind of coal.

CANALICULATED, kán-á-lik-ù-là-téd. a. Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANARY, ká-nà-ré. s. Wine brought from the Canaries, sack.

CANARY-BIRD, ká-nà-ré-bàrd. s. An excellent singing bird.

To CANCEL, kán-sil. v. a. (99). To cross a writing; to efface, to obliterate in general.

CANCELLED, kán-sél-là-téd. a. Crossed out.

CANCELLATION, kán-sél-là-shùn. s. An expunging or wiping out of an instrument.

CANCER, kán-súr. s. (98). A crab-fish; the sign of the summer solstice; a virulent swelling, or sore.

To CANCERATE, kán-súr-ràte. v. n. (91). To become a cancer.

CANCERATION, kán-súr-rà-shùn. s. A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS, kán-súr-rús. a. Having the virulence of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, kán-súr-rús-nés. s. The state of being cancerous.

CANCERINE, káng-krín. a. (140). Having the qualities of a crab (408).

CANDENT, kán-dént. a. Hot.

CANDICANT, kán-dé-kánt. a. Growing white.

CANDID, kán'dld. a. White; fair; open, ingenuous.

CANDIDATE, kán-dé-dàte. s. A competitor, one that solicits advancement.

CANDIDLY, kán'dld-lé. ad. Fairly, ingenuously.

CANDIDNESS, kán'dld-nés. s. Ingenuoufness, openness of temper.

To CANDIFY, kán-dé-fl. v. a. To make white.

CANDLE, kán'dl. s. (405). A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

CANDLEBERRY-TREE, kán'dl-bér-ré-trée. s. Sweet-willow.

CANDLEHOLDER, kán'dl-hòld-úr. s. He that holds the candle.

CANDLELIGHT, kán'dl-líte. s. The light of a candle.

CANDLEMAS, kán'dl-mús. s. (88) The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

CANDLESTICK, kán'dl-stik. s. The instrument that holds candles.

CANDLESTUFF, kán'dl-stùf. s. Grease, tallow.

CANDLEWASTER, kán'dl-wás-túr. s. A spendthrift.

CANDOCK, kán-dók. s. A weed that grows in rivers.

CANDOUR, kán'dúr. s. (314). Sweetness of temper, purity of mind, ingenuoufness.

To CANDY, kán-dé. v. a. To conserve with sugar; to form into congelations.

To CANDY, kán-dé. v. n. To grow congealed.

CANE, káne. s. A kind of strong reed; the plant which yields the sugar; a lance; a prod.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât ;—mè, mèt ;—pine, plit ;—

TO CANE, kâne. v. a. To beat with a cane or stick.

CANICULAR, kâ-nik'û-lâr. a. Belonging to the dog-star.

CANINE, kâ-nine'. a. Having the properties of a dog.

CANISTER, kân'is-tûr. s. (98). A small basket ; a small vessel in which any thing is laid up.

CANKER, kâng'kûr. s. (409). A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits ; a fly that preys upon fruits ; any thing that corrupts or consumes ; an eating or corroding humour ; corrosion, virulence ; a disease in trees.

TO CANKER, kâng'kûr. v. n. To grow corrupt.

TO CANKER, kâng'kûr. v. a. To corrupt, to corrode ; to infect, to pollute.

CANKERBIT, kâng'kûr-bit. part. ad. Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

CANNABINE, kân'nâ-bine. a. (149). Hempen.

CANNIBAL, kân'né-bâl. s. A man-eater.

CANNIBALLY, kân'né-bâl-lé. ad. In the manner of a cannibal.

CANNIPERS, kân'né-pûr. s. Callipers.

CANNON, kân'nûn. s. 166). A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CANNON-BALL, kân'nûn-bâwl'. } s.

CANNON-SHOT, kân'nûn-shôt' } s.

The balls which are shot from great guns.

TO CANNONADE, kân'nûn nâdê'. v. n. To play the great guns ; to attack or batter with cannon.

CANNONIER, kân'nûn-néér'. s. The engineer that manages the cannon (275).

CANNOT, kân'nôt. v. n. of Can and Not. To be unable.

CANOA, } kân'nôd'. } s. A boat made

by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

CANON, kân'ûn. s. (166). A rule, a law ; law made by ecclesiastical councils ; the books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule ; a dignitary in cathedral churches ; a large sort of printing letter.

CANONESS, kân'ûn-nûs. s. In Catholic countries, women living after the example of secular canons.

CANONICAL, kâ-nôn'è-kâl. a. According to the canon ; constituting the canon ; regular, stated, fixed by ecclesiastical laws, spiritual ecclesiastical.

CANONICALLY, kâ-nôn'è-kâl-lé. ad. In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, kâ-nôn'è-kâl-néa. The quality of being canonical.

CANONIST, kân'nûn-nist. s. (166). A professor of the canon law,

CANONIZATION, kân'nô-né-zâ'shûn. s. The act of declaring a saint.

TO CANONIZE, kân'nô-nize. v. a. To declare any one a saint.

CANONRY, kân'ûn-ré. } s. An
CANONSHIP, kân'ûn-shîp. } ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church.

CANOPIED, kân'ô-pid'. a. (282). Covered with a canopy.

CANOPY, kân'ô-pé. s. A covering spread over the head.

TO CANOPY, kân'ô-pé. v. a. To cover with a canopy.

CANOROUS, kâ-nô'rûs. a. (512). Musical, tuneful.

CANT kânt. s. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds ; a form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men ; a whining pretension to goodness ; barbarous jargon ; auction.

♣ It is scarcely to be credited, that the writer in the Spectator signed T. should adopt a derivation of this word from one *Andrew Cant*, a Scotch Presbyterian Minister, when the Latin *cantus*, so expressive of the singing or whining tone of certain preachers is so obvious an etymology. The Cant of particular professions is an easy derivation from the same origin, as it means the set phrases, the routine of professional language, resembling the chime of a song. *Quaint*, from which some derive this word, is a much less probable etymology.

TO CANT, kânt. v. n. To talk in the jargon of particular professions ; to speak with a particular tone.

TO CANT, kânt. v. a. To toss or sling away.

CANTATA, kân-tâ-tâ. s. *Italian*. A song (77).

CANTATION, kân-tâ'shûn. s. The act of singing.

CANTER, kân'tûr. s. (98). A hypocrite ; a short gallop.

CANTHARIDES, kân'tbâr'è-déz. s. Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

CANTHUS, kân'tbûs. s. The corner of the eye.

CANTICLE, kân'té kl. s. (405). A song ; the song of Solomon.

CANTLE, kân'tl. s. (405). *A piece with corners.

CANTLET, kân'tlét. s. (99). A piece, a fragment.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

CANTO, kán'tò. s. A book or section of a poem.

CANTON, kán'tùn. s. (166). A small parcel or division of land; a small community, or clan.

TO CANTON, kán'tùn. v. a. To divide into little parts.

TO CANTONIZE, kán'tùn-ize. v. a. To parcel out into small divisions.

CANVASS, kán'väs. s. A kind of cloth woven for several uses; solicitation upon an election.

TO CANVASS, kán'väs. v. n. To sift, to examine; to debate, to controvert.

TO CANVASS, kán'väs. v. n. To solicit.

CANY, ká'né. a. Full of canes, consisting of canes.

CANZONEY, kán-zò-né. s. A little song.

CAP, káp. s. The garment that covers the head; the ensign of the cardinalate; the topmost, the highest; reverence made by uncovering the head.

TO CAP, káp. v. a. To cover on the top; to snatch off the cap; To cap verses, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

CAP-A-PIE, káp-ä-pé. a. From head to foot.

CAP-PAPER, káp-pä-pär. s. A sort of coarse brownish paper.

CAPABILITY, ká-pä bl'è-tè. s. Capacity.

CAPABLE, ká-pä-bl. a. See *Incapable*. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing; intelligent, able to understand; capacious; able to receive; susceptible; qualified for; hollow.

CAPABLENESS, ká-pä-bl-nés. s. The quality or state of being capable.

CAPACIOUS, ká-pä'shüs. a. Wide, large, able to hold much; extensive, equal to great design.

CAPACIOUSNESS, ká-pä'shüs-nés. s. The power of holding, largeness.

TO CAPACITATE, ká-päs'è-täte. v. a. To enable, to qualify.

CAPACITY, ká-päs'è-tè. s. (511). The power of containing; the force or power of the mind; power, ability; room, space; state, condition, character.

CAPARISON, ká-pär'è-sùn. s. (170). A sort of cover for a horse (443).

TO CAPARISON, ká-pär'è-sùn. v. a. To dress in caparisons; to dress pompously.

CAPE, kápe. s. Headlong, promontory; the neck-piece of a cloak or coat.

CAPER, ká'pär. s. (98). A leap, or jump.

CAPER, ká'pär. s. An acid pickle.

CAPER-BUSH, ká'pär-búsh. s. This plant grows in the South of France, the buds are pickled for eating.

TO CAPER, ká'pär. v. n. To dance frolicsomely; to skip for merriment.

CAPERER, ká'pär-rür. s. (555). A dancer.

CAPIAS, ká'pé-üs. s. (88). A writ of execution.

CAPILLACEOUS, káp-pil-lä'shüs. a. The same with capillary.

CAPILLAIRE, káp-pil-läre. s. Syrup of maidenhair.

CAPILLAMENT, ká-pil'lä-mént. s. Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.

CAPILLARY, káp-pil'lä-rè. a. Resembling hairs, small, minute.

CAPILLATION, káp-pil-lä'shün. s. A small ramification of vessels.

CAPITAL, káp'è-täl. a. (88). Relating to the head; criminal in the highest degree; that which affects life; chief, principal; applied to letters, large, such as are written at the beginning or heads of books; Capital Stock, the principal or original stock of a trading company.

CAPITAL, káp'è-täl. s. The upper part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation.

CAPITALLY, káp'è-täl-lè. ad. In a capital manner, so as to affect life, as capitally convicted.

CAPITATION, káp'è-tä'shün. s. Numeration by heads.

CAPITULAR, ká-pitsh'ù-lür. s. (88). The body of the statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter (463).

TO CAPITULATE, ká-pitsh'ù-läte. (91). v. n. To draw up any thing in heads or articles; to yield or surrender on certain stipulations.

CAPITULATION, ká-pitsh'ù-lä'shün. s. Stipulation, terms, conditions.

CAPIVE TREE, ká'pé'vé-trèè. s. A balsam tree.

CAPON, ká'pn. s. (405) (170) A castrated cock.

CAPONNIERE, káp-pòn-nèèr. s. A covered lodgment, encompassed with a little parapet.

CAPOT, ká-pôt. s. Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of Piquet.

CAPRICE, ká-prèèfè. or káp'rèèfè. Freak, fancy, whim.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

☞ The first manner of pronouncing this word is the most established; but the second does not want its patrons. Thus Dr. Young, in his *Love of Fame*:

" 'Tis true great fortunes some great men confer;

" But often ev'n in doing right, they err:

" From *caprice*, not from choice, their favours come;

" They give, but think it toil to know to whom."

CAPRICIOUS, kâ-prish'ûs. a. Whimsical, fanciful.

CAPRICIOUSLY, kâ-prish'ûs-lé. ad. Whimsically.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, kâ-prish'ûs-nés. s. Humour, whimsicalness.

CAPRICORN, kâp'pié kôrn. s. One of the signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice.

CAPRIOLE, kâp'ri-ôle'. s. Caprioles are leaps, such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward.

CAPSTAN, kâp'stân. s. A cylinder with levers to wind up any great weight.

CAPSULAR, kâp'shû-lâr. (452). } a.

CAPSULARY, kâp'shû-lâr-é, } a. Hollow like a chest.

CAPSULATE, kâp'shû-lâte. } a. In-

CAPSULATED, kâp'shû-lâ-têd. } a. In-

CAPTAIN, kâp'tin. s. (208). A chief commander; the commander of a company in a regiment; the chief commander of a ship; Captain General, the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAINRY, kâp'tin rê. s. The power over a certain district, the chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, kâp'tin-ship. s. The rank or post of a captain; the condition or post of a chief commander.

CAPTATION, kâp-tâ'shûn. s. The practice of catching favour.

CAPTION, kâp'shûn. s. The act of taking any person.

CAPTIOUS, kâp'shûs. a. (314). Given to cavils, eager to object; insidious, ensnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, kâp'shûs-lé. ad. With an inclination to object.

CAPTIOUSNESS, kâp'shûs-nés. s. Inclination to object; peevishness.

TO CAPTIVATE, kâp-té-vâte. v. a. To take prisoner, to bring into bondage; to charm, to subdue.

CAPTIVATION, kâp-té-vâ'shûn. s. The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, kâp'tiv. s. (140). One taken in war; one charmed by beauty.

CAPTIVE, kâp'tiv. a. Made prisoner in war.

CAPTIVITY, kâp-tiv'ê-té. s. Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; slavery, servitude.

CAPTOR, kâp'tûr. s. (166). He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, kâp'tshûr. s. (461). The act or practice of taking any thing; a prize.

CAPUCHIN, kâp-û-shéén'. s. (112). A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAR, kâr. s. (78). A small carriage of burden; chariot of war.

CARABINE, or **CARBINE**, kâr-bine'. s. A small sort of fire arms.

☞ Dr. Ash, Bailey, W. Johnston, Entick, and Buchanan, accent *Carabine* on the last syllable, and Dr. Johnson and Mr. Perry on the first; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Dr. Johnson, and Bailey, accent *Carbine* on the first; but Mr. Scott, Entick, Perry, and Kenrick, more properly on the last. The reason is, that if we accent *Carbine* on the first syllable, the last ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* short; but as the *i* is always long, the accent ought to be on the last syllable (140).

CARBINIER, kâr-bé-néér'. s. A sort of light horseman.

CARACK, kâr'âk. s. A large ship of burden, galleon.

CARAT, } kâr'ât. } s. A weight of
CARACT, } four grains; a manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

CARAVAN, kâr'â-vân. s. (524). A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.

CARAVANSARY, kâr'â-vân'sâ-ré. s. A house built for the reception of travellers.

CARAWAY, kâr'â-wâ. s. A plant.

CARBONADO, kâr-bô-nâ-dô. s. (92). Meat cut across to be broiled (77).

TO CARBONAD, kâr-bô-nâ-dô. v. a. To cut or hack —See *LUMBAGO*.

CARBUNCLE, kâr'bûnk-kl. s. (405). A jewel shining in the dark; red spot or pimple.

CARBUNCLED, kâr'bûnk-kld. a. Set with carbuncles; spotted, deformed with pimples (362).

CARBUNCULAR, kâr-bûng'kû-lûr. a. Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kâr-bûng-kû-lâ'shûn. s. The blasting of young buds by heat or cold.

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund:—thin, THIS.

CARABET, kár'ká-nét. s. A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASE, kár'kás. s. (92). A dead body of an animal; the decayed parts of any thing; the main parts, without completion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.

CARCELAGE, kár'sé-ldje. s. (90) Prison fees.

CARD, kárd. s. (92). A paper painted with figures, used in games; the paper on which the several points of the compass are marked under the mariner's needle; the instrument with which wool is combed.

TO CARD, kárd. v. a. To comb wool.

CARDAMOM. This word is commonly pronounced kár'dá-móm. s. A medicinal seed.

CARDER, kár'dúr. s. (98). One that cards wool; one that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, kár'dí'á-kál. } a. Cordial,

CARDIACK, kár'dé-ák. } having the quality of invigorating.

CARDINAL, kár'dé-nál. a. (88). Principal, chief.

CARDINAL, kár'dé-nál. s. One of the chief governors of the church.

CARDINALATE, kár'dé-ná-láte. } s.

CARDINALSHIP, kár'dé-nál-ship. } The office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDMATCH, kárd'mátsh. s. A match made by dipping a piece of a card in melted sulphur; a party at cards.

CARE, káre s. Solicitude, anxiety, concern; caution; regard, charge, heed in order to preservation; the object of care, or of love.

TO CARE, káre. v. n. To be anxious or solicitous, to be inclined, to be disposed; to be affected with.

CARECRAZED, káre'krázd. a. (359). Broken with care and solicitude.

TO CAREEN, ká-réen'. v. a. To caulk, to stop up leaks.

CAREER, ká-réer'. s. The ground on which a race is run; a course, a race; full speed, swift motion; course of action.

TO CAREER, ká-réer'. v. n. To run with swift motion.

CAREFUL, káre'fúl. a. Anxious, solicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious; watchful.

CAREFULLY, káre'fúl-lé. ad. In a manner that shows care; heedfully, watchfully.

CAREFULNESS, káre'fúl-nés. s. Vigilance, caution.

CARELESSLY, káre'léf-lé. ad. Negligently, heedlessly.

CARELESSNESS, káre'léf-nés. s. Heedlessness, inattention.

CARELESS, káre'lés. a. Without care, without solicitude, unconcerned, negligent, heedless, unmindful, cheerful, undisturbed; unmoved by, unconcerned at.

TO CARESS, ká-rés'. v. a. To endear, to fondle.

CARESS, ká-rés. s. An act of endearment.

CARET, ká'rét. s. A note which shews where something interlined should be read, as a.

CARGO, kár'gò. s. The lading of a ship.

CARICATURE, kár-ík-á-tsh-úre'. (461).

This word, though not in Johnson, I have not scrupled to insert, from its frequent and legitimate usage. Baretti tells us, that the literal sense of this word is *certa quantita di uminazione che si mette nell' archibuso o altro*, which, in English, signifies the charge of a gun; but its metaphorical signification, and the only one in which the English use it, is, as he tells us, *dicevasi anche di ritratto ridicolo in cui sensi grandemente accresciuti i difetti*, when applied to paintings, chiefly portraits, that heightening of some features and lowering others, which we call in English overcharging, and which will make a very ugly picture, not unlike a handsome person: whence any exaggerated character, which is redundant in some of its parts, and defective in others, is called a Caricature.

CARIES, ká'ré-iz. s. (99). Rottenness.

CARIOSITY, ká-ré-ús é-ré. Rottenness.

CARIOUS, ká'ré-ús. a. (314). Rotten.

CARK, kárk. s. Care, anxiety.

TO CARK, kárk. v. n. To be careful, to be anxious.

CARLE, kárl. s. A rude, brutal man, churl.

CARLINE THISTLE, kár-line-this'sl. s. A plant.

CARLINGS, kár'lingz. s. In a ship, timbers lying fore and aft.

CARMAN, kár'mán. s. (88). A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

CARMELITE, kár'mé-líte. s. (156). A sort of pear; one of the order of White Friars.

CARMINATIVE, kár-min'á-tív. s. Carminatives are such things as dispel wind and promote insensible perspiration.

CARMINATIVE, kár-min'á-tív. a. Belonging to carminatives (157).

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

CARMINE, kâr-mîne'. s. A powder of a bright red or crimson colour.

☞ **Dr. Johnson**, **Sheridan**, **Ash**, and **Smith**, accent this word on the first syllable; but **Mr. Nares**, **Dr. Kenrick**, **Mr. Scott**, **Perry**, **Buchanan**, and **Entick**, more properly on the last:—for the reason, see **CARBINE**.

CARNAGE, kâr'nidje. s. (90). Slaughter, havoc; heaps of flesh.

CARNAL, kâr'nâl a. (88). Fleshly, not spiritual; lustful, lecherous.

CARNALITY, kâr-nâl-ê-tê. s. Fleshly lust; grossness of mind.

CARNALLY, kâr'nâl lê ad. According to the flesh, not spiritually.

CARNALNESS, kâr'nâl-nês. s. Carnality.

CARNATION, kâr-nâ'shûn. s. The name of the natural flesh colour.

CARNELIION, kâr-nêl-ê-yûn s. (113). A precious stone, more commonly written and pronounced *Carnelian*.

CARNEOUS, kâr-nê-ûs. a. Fleishy.

To CARNIFY, kâr-nê-fl. v. n. To breed flesh.

CARNIVAL, kâr-nê-vâl. s. The feast held in Roman Catholic countries before Lent.

CARNIVOROUS, kâr-nlv'vô-rûs. a. Fleish-eating (518.)

CARNOSITY, kâr-nôs'sê-tê. s. Fleishy excrecence.

CARNOUS, kâr'nûs. a. (314). Fleishy.

CAROB, kâ-rôb'. s. A plant.

CAROL, kâ'rûl. s. (166.) A song of joy and exultation; song of devotion.

To CAROL, kâ'rûl. v. n. To sing, to warble.

To CAROL, kâ'rûl. v. a. To praise, to celebrate.

CAROTID, kâ-rôt'id. a. Two arteries whose arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta.

CAROUSAL, kâ-rôû'zâl. s. (88). A festival.

To CAROUSE, kâ-rôûz'. v. n. To drink, to quaff.

To CAROUSE, kâ-rôûz'. v. a. To drink.

CAROUSER, kâ-rôû'zûr'. s. (98). A drinker, a toper.

CARP, kârp. s. A pond fish.

To CARP, kârp. v. n. To censure, to cavil.

CARPENTER, kâr'pên-tûr. s. (98). An artificer in wood.

CARPENTRY, kâr'pên-trê. s. The trade of a carpenter.

CARPER, kâr'pûr. s. (98). A caviller.

CARPET, kâr-plt. s. (99). A covering of various colours; ground variegated with flowers; to be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration.

To CARPET, kâr'pit. v. a. To spread with carpets.

CARPING, kâr'ping. part. a. (410). Captious, censorious.

CARPINGLY, kâr'ping-lê. ad. Captiously, censoriously.

CARRIAGE, kâr'-ridje. s. (90). The act of carrying or transporting; vehicle; the frame upon which cannon is carried; behaviour; conduct; management.

CARRIER, kâr-rê-ûr. s. One who carries something; one whose trade is to carry pigeons; a messenger; a species of pigeons.

CARRION, kâr-rê-ûn. s. (166). The carcass of something not proper for food; a name of reproach for a worthless woman; any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

CARRION, kâr-rê-ûn. a. Relating to carcasses.

CARROT, kâr'rût. s. (166). Garden root.

CARROTINESS, kâr'rût-ê-nês. s. Redness of hair.

CARROTY, kâr'rût-ê. a. Spoken of red hair.

To CARRY, kâr'rê. v. n. To convey from a place; to bear, to have about one; to convey by force; to effect any thing; to behave, to conduct; to bring forward; to imply, to import; to fetch and bring, as dogs; To carry off, to kill; To carry on, to promote, to help forward; To carry through, to support to the last.

To CARRY, kâr'rê. v. n. A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.

CART, kârt. s. (92) A wheel carriage, used commonly for luggage; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

To CART, kârt. v. a. To expose in a cart.

To CART, kârt. v. n. To use carts for carriage.

CART-HORSE, kârt'hôrse. s. A coarse unwieldy horse.

CART-LOAD, kârt-lôde'. s. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart; a quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CARTWAY, kârt'wâ. s. A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

CART-BLANCHE, kârt-blânsh'. s. A blank paper, a paper, to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt; tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

CARTEL, kár'tél. s. A writing containing stipulations.

CARTER, kár'túr. s. (98). The man who drives a cart.

CARTILAGE, kár'té-lidje. s. (90). A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CARTILAGINEOUS, kár'té-lá'jin-yùs. (113).

CARTILAGINOUS, kár'té-lá'dje'é. } a. n's (314).

Consisting of cartilages.

CARTOON, kár'tòón'. s. A painting or drawing upon large paper.

CARTOUCH, kár'tòòt'h'. s. A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar.

CARTRAGE, } kár'tridje. (90). } s.

A case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging gum.

CARTRUT, kár'tút. s. The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY, kár'tshù-lá-rè. s. (461). A place where papers are kept.

CARTWRIGHT, kár'trite. s. A maker of carts.

TO CARVE, kárv. v. a. To cut wood, or stone; to cut meat at the table; to engrave; to choose one's own part.

TO CARVE, kárv. v. n. To exercise the trade of a sculptor; to perform at table the office of supplying the company.

CARVER, kár'vúr. s. (98). A sculptor; he that cuts up the meat at the table; he that chooses for himself.

CARVING, kár'vìng. s. (410). Sculpture, figures carved.

CARUNCLE, kár'ònk-kl. s. (405.) A small protuberance of flesh (81).

CASCADE, káf-káde'. s. A cataract, a water-fall.

CASE, káse. s. A covering, a box, a sheath; the outer part of a house; a building unfurnished.

CASE-KNIFE, káse'níse. s. A large kitchen knife.

CASE-SHOT, káse'shòt. s. Bullets enclosed in a case.

CASE, káse. s. Condition with regard to outward circumstances; state of things; in phisick, state of the body; condition with regard to kannels, or health; contingency; question relating to particular persons or things; representation of any question or

state of the body, mind, or affairs; the variation of nouns; In case, if it should happen.

TO CASE, káse. v. a. To put in a case or cover; to cover as a case; to strip off the covering.

TO CASEHARDEN, káse'hár-dn. v. a. To harden on the outside.

CASEMATE, káse'máte. s. A kind of vault or arch of stone-work.

CASEMENT, káse'mént. s. A window opening upon hinges.

CASEWORM, káse'wúrm. s. A grub that makes itself a case.

CASH, kásh. s. Money, ready money.

CASH-KEEPER, kásh'kéep-úr. s. A man entrusted with the money.

CASHEWNUT, ká-shòò'nút. s. A tree.

CASHIER, ká-shéér'. s. (275). He that has charge of the money.

TO CASHIER, ká-shéér'. v. a. To discard, to dismiss from a post.

CASK, kásk. s. A barrel.

CASQUE, kásk. s. (415). A helmet, armour for the head.

CASKET, kás'kit. s. (96). A small box or chest for jewels.

TO CASSATE, kás'sáte. v. a. (91). To vacate, to invalidate.

CASSATION, kás-sá'shùn. s. A making null or void.

CASSAVI, kás'sá-vè. } s. An Ameri-

CASSADA, kás'sá-dá. } can plant.

CASSIA, kásh'shè-á. s. A sweet spice mentioned by Moses,

CASSIOWARY, kásh'shè-ò-wá-rè. s. A large bird of prey.

CASSOCK, kás'sùk. s. (166). A close garment.

CASSWEED, kás'wèèd. s. Shepherd's pouch.

TO CAST, kást. v. a. (79). To throw with the hand; to throw away, as useless or noxious; to throw dice, or lots; to throw in wrestling; to throw a net or snare; to drive by violence of weather; to leave behind in race; to shed, to let fall, to moult; to lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer; to everweigh, to make to preponderate, to decide by overbalancing; to compute, to reckon, to calculate; to contrive, to plan out; to fix the parts in a play; to direct the eye; to form a mould; to model, to form; To cast away, to shipwreck; to waste in profusion; to ruin; To cast down, to deject, to depress the mind; to cast off, to discard, to disburden one's self; to leave behind; To

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

cast out, to turn out of doors; to vent, to speak; To cast up, to compute, to calculate; to vomit.

To CAST, kâst. v. n. (92). To contrive, to turn the thoughts to; to admit of a form by casting or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.

CAST, kâst. s. The act of casting or throwing, a throw; state of any thing cast or thrown; a stroke, a touch; motion of the eye; the throw of dice; chance from the cast of dice; a mould, a form; a shade, or tendency to any colour; exterior appearance; manner, air, mien; a flight of hawks.

CASTANET, kâs'tâ-nêt. s. Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

CASTAWAY, kâs'tâ-wâ. s. A person lost, or abandoned by providence.

CASTELLIN, kâs-têl'lin.

CASTELLAIN, kâs'têl-lân. } s.
Constable of a castle.

CASTER, kâs'tûr. s. A thrower, he that casts; a calculator, a man that calculates fortunes.

To CASTIGATE, kâs'tê-gâtê. v. a. (91). To chastise, to chasten, to punish.

CASTIGATION, kâs-tê-gâ'shûn. s. Penance, discipline; punishment, correction; emendation.

CASTIGATORY, kâs'tê-gâ-tûr-ê. a. Punitive (512).

CASTILE SOAP, kâs'têl-sôpe. s. A kind of soap.

CASTING-NET, kâs'ting-nêt. s. A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fish.

CASTLE, kâs'sl. s. (472). A house fortified; Castles in the air, projects without reality.

CASTLED, kâs'sld. a. (405) (472). Furnished with castles.

CASTLING, kâst'ling. s. An abortive.

CASTOR, kâs'tûr. s. (98). A beaver.

CASTOREUM, kâs-tô-rê-ûm. s. In pharmacy, a liquid matter enclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles.

CASTRAMETATION, kâs-trâ-mê-tâ'shûn. s. The art or practice of encamping.

To CASTRATE, kâs'trâtê. v. a. To geld; to take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION, kâs-trâ'shûn. s. The act of gelding.

CASTERIL, } kâs'trill. } s. (99). A
CASTREL, }
mean or degenerate kind of hawk.

CASTRENSIAN, kâs-trên'hê-ân. s. Belonging to a camp.

CASUAL, kâzh'û-âl. a. (451) (453). Accidental, arising from chance.

CASUALLY kâzh'û-âl-lê. ad. Accidentally, without design.

CASUALNESS, kâzh'û-âl-nês. s. Accidentality.

CASUALTY kâzh'û-âl'tê. s. Accident, a thing happening by chance.

CASUIST, kâzh'û-lst. s. One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

CASUISTICAL, kâzh'û-ls'tê-kâl. a. Relating to cases of conscience.

CASUISTRY, kâzh'û-ls-trê. s. The science of a casuist.

CAT, kât. s. A domestick animal that catches mice.

CAT, kât. s. A sort of ship.

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, kât-ân-nê-tâlz. s. (88). A whip with nine lashes.

CATACHRESIS, kât-â krê'sls. s. (520). The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; as a voice beautiful to the ear.

CATACHRESTICAL, kât-â krê's'tê-kâl. a. Forced, far fetched.

CATACLYSM, kât-â-klizm. s. Ad-luge an inundation.

CATACOMBS, kât-â-kômz. s. Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATALEPSIS, kât-â-lêp'sis. s. A disease wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seized him.

CATALOGUE, kât-â-lôg. s. (338). An enumeration of particulars, a list.

CATAMOUNTAIN, kât-â-môûn'tin. s. A fierce animal resembling a cat.

CATAFRACT, kât-â-frâkt. s. A horseman in complete armour.

CATAPLASM, kât-â-plâzm. s. A poultice.

CATAPULT, kât-â-pûlt. s. (489). An engine used anciently to throw stones.

CATARACT, kât-â-râkt. s. A fall of water from on high, a cascade.

CATARACT, kât-â-râkt. s. An inspissation of the crystalline humour of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight.

CATARRH, kâ-târ'. s. A defluention of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat.

—nò, mòvè, nòr, nòt; —tùbè, tùb, b'ùl; —ùll; —pòund; —tùb, t'ùb.

CATARHAL, kà-tà'r'hal.

CATARHUS, kà-tà'r'us. } a. Relating to the catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh.

CATASTROPHE, kà-tàs'trò-fè s. The change or revolution which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece; a final event, generally unhappy.

CATCAL, kà-k'ùl (406). A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

✱ This word ought undoubtedly to be written with double *t*.—See Principles of Pronunciation, Letter *L*, and Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphorism XII.

TO CATCH, kàtsh. v. a. (89). To lay hold on with the hand; to stop any thing flying; to seize any thing by pursuit; to stop, to interrupt falling; to ensnare, to entangle in a snare; to receive suddenly; to fasten suddenly upon, to seize; to please, to seize the affections, to charm; to receive any contagion or disease.

✱ This word is almost universally pronounced in the capital like the noun *catch*; but this deviation from the true sound of *u* is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and ought, by correct speakers, to be avoided even in that.

TO CATCH, kàtsh. v. n. To be contagious, to spread infection.

CATCH, kàtsh. s. Seizure, the act of seizing; the act of taking quickly; a song sung in succession; watch, the posture of seizing; an advantage taken, hold laid on; the thing caught, profit; a short interval of action; a talent, a slight contagion; any thing that catches, as a book; a small swift-failing ship.

CATCHER, kàtsh'ùr s. He that catches; that in which any thing is caught.

CATCHFLY, kàtsh'fl. s. A plant, Campion.

CATCHPOLE, kàtsh'pòle. s. A serjeant, a bumbailie.

CATCHWORD, kàtsh'wùrd s. The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHETICAL, kàt-è-kèt-è-kál. a. Consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHETICALLY, kàt-è-kèt-è-kál-é. ad. In the way of question and answer.

TO CATECHISE, kàt-è-kéize v. a. To instruct by asking questions; to question; to interrogate, to examine (160).

CATECHIST, kàt-è-kéi-zùs. s. (160). One who catechises.

CATECHISM, kàt-è-kéizm. s. A form of

instruction by means of questions and answers concerning religion.

CATECHIST, kàt-è-kéi. s. One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

CATECHUMEN, kàt-è-kù-mén. s. One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity (305).

CATECHUMINICAL, kàt-è-kù-mén-é-kál a. (509). Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL, kàt-è-gòr-é-kál a. Absolute, adequate, positive.

CATEGORICALLY, kàt-è-gòr-é-kál-é. ad. Positively, expressly.

CATEGORY, kàt-è-gòr-é s. A class, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament.

CATENARIAN, kàt-è-nà-té-àn. a. Relating to a chain.

TO CATENATE, kàt-è-nà-té. v. a. To chain.

CATENATION, kàt-è-nà'thàn. s. Link, regular connexion.

TO CATER, kà'tùr. v. n. (98). To provide food, to buy in victuals.

CATER, kà'tùr. s. The four of cards and dice.

CATER COUSIN, kà'tùr-kùz-zn. s. A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind.

CATERER, kà'tùr-ùr. s. A purveyor.

CATERESS, kà'tùr-rès s. A woman employed to provide victuals.

CATERPILLAR, kà'tùr-pìl-lùr. s. A worm sustained by leaves and fruits; a plant.

TO CATERWAUL, kà'tùr-wàwl. v. n. To make a noise as cats in rutting time; to make any offensive or odious noise.

CATES, kàtes. s. Viands, food, dish of meat.

CATEFISH, kàt'fìsh. s. A sea fish in the West-Indies.

CATHARTICAL, kà-thàr'tè-kál. } a.

CATHARTICK, kà-thàr'tik. } a.

Purgative.

CATHARTICK, kà-thàr'tik. s. (509). A medicine to purge downward.

CATHARTICALNESS, kà-thàr'tè-kál-nès. s. Purging quality.

CATHEAD, kà'hèd s. In a ship, a piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block; a kind of fossil.

CATHEDRAL, kà-thè'drál. a. (88). Episcopal, containing the see of a bishop; belonging to an episcopal church.

CATHEDRAL, kà-thè'drál. s. (88). The head church of a diocese.

☞ (559) —Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât; —mè, mèt; —pine, pin; —

CATHERINE-PEAR, kâb-ûr-rin-pâre'. s. An inferior kind of pear.

☞ This proper name ought to be written with an *a* in the second syllable instead of *e*, as it comes from the Greek *Katharos*, signifying *pure*.

CATHETER, kâth-ê-tûr. s. (98). A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine when the passage is stopped.

CATHOLES, kât'hôlz. s. In a ship, two little holes stern above the gun room ports.

CATHOLICISM, kâ-thô-lê-sizm. s. Adherence to the Catholic Church.

CATHOLICK, kâth-ô-lik. a. Universal or general.

CATHOLICON, kâ-thô-lê-kôn. s. An universal medicine.

CATKINS, kât'kinz. s. Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail.

CATLING, kât'ling. s. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons; catgut, saddle-rings.

CATMINT, kât'mint. s. A plant.

CATOPTRICAL, kât-ôp'trê-kâl. a. Relating to the catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

CATOPTRICKS, kât-ôp'trîks. s. That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CATPIPE, kât'pipe. s. Catcal.

CAT'S-EYE, kât's-î. s. A stone.

CAT'S-FOOT, kât's-fût. s. Alehoof.

CAT'S-HEAD, kât's'hêd. s. A kind of apple.

CATSILVER, kât'sil-vûr. s. (98). A kind of fossil.

CAT'S-TAIL, kât's-tâle. s. A long round substance that grows upon nut-trees; a kind of reed.

CATSUP, universally pronounced kât'h'ûp. s. A kind of pickle.

CATTLE, kât'tl. s. (405). Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestick.

CAVALCADE, kâv-âl-kâde'. s. (524). A procession on horseback.

CAVALIER, kâv-â-lêér. s. (275). A horseman, a knight; a gay, sprightly military man; the appellation of the party of King Charles the First.

CAVALIER, kâv-â-lêér. a. Gay, sprightly, warlike; generous, brave; disdainful, haughty.

CAVALINELY, kâv-â-lêér-lê. ad. Haughtily, arrogantly, disdainfully.

CAVALRY, kâv-âl-rê. Horse troops.

TO CAVATE, kâ-vâte. v. a. To hollow.

CAVAZION, kâ-yâ-zhûn. s. The hollowing of the earth for cellarage.

CAUDLE, kâw'dl. s. (405). A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed.

CAVE, kâve. s. A cavern, a den; a hollow, any hollow place.

CAVEAT, kâ've-ât. s. A caveat is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts.

CAVERN, kâv'ûrn. s. (555). A hollow place in the ground.

CAVERNED, kâv'ûrnd. a. (362). Full of caverns, hollow, excavated; inhabiting a cavern.

CAVERNOUS, kâv'ûr-nûs. a. (557). Full of caverns.

CAVESSON, kâv'êf-sûn. s. (98). A sort of noseband for a horse.

CAUF, kâwf. s. A chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water.

CAUGHT, kâwt. (213) (393). Part. pass. from To catch.

CAVIARE, kâ-vêér'. s. The eggs of a surgeon salted.

☞ Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word should be altered: we have no instance in the language of sounding *ave*, *are*; the ancient spelling seems to have been *Caviare*; though Buchanan and Bailey, in compliance with the pronunciation, spell it *Caveer*, and W. Johnston *Cavear*; and Ash, as a less usual spelling, *Cavier*; but the Dictionary De la Crusca spells it *Caviale*.

TO CAVIL, kâv'il. v. n. (159). To raise captious and frivolous objections.

TO CAVIL, kâv'il. v. a. To receive or treat with objections.

CAVIL, kâv'il. s. A false or frivolous objection.

CAVILLATION, kâv-îl-lâ'thûn. s. The disposition to make captious objections.

CAVILLER, kâv-vîl-ûr. a. An unfair adversary, a captious disputant.

CAVELLINGLY, kâv'il-ling-lê. ad. In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLOUS, kâv-vîl-lûs. a. Full of objections.

CAVITY, kâv'ê-tê. s. (511). Hollow, hollow.

CAUK, kâwk. s. A coarse talky spar.

CAUL, kâwl. s. The net in which women enclose their hair, the hinder part of a woman's cap; any kind of small net; the integument in which the guts are enclosed; a thin membrane enclosing the head of some children when born.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òil;—pòtnd;—tshín, THIS.

CAULIFEROUS, kâw'li'fê-rés. a. A term for such plants as have a true stalk.

CAULIFLOWER, kôl'lê-flôu-dr. s. A species of cabbage.

CAUSABLE, kâw'zâ-bl. a. (405). That which may be caused.

CAUSAL, kâw'zâl. a. Relating to causes.

CAUSALITY, kâw'zâl'e-tê. s. The agency of a cause, the quality of causing.

CAUSATION, kâw'zâ'tshûn. s. The act or power of causing.

CAUSATIVE, kâw'zâ-tiv. a. (157). That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSATOR, kâw'zâ'tûr. s. (522). A causer; an author (98).

CAUSE, kâw'z. s. That which produces or effects any thing, the efficient; the reason, motive to any thing; subject of litigation; party.

TO CAUSE, kâw'z. v. a. To effect as an agent.

CAUSELESSLY, kâw'zê'less. ad. Without cause, without reason.

CAUSELESS, kâw'zê'less. a. Original to itself; without just ground or motive.

CAUSER, kâw'zê'r. s. (98). He that causes, the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUSEY, } kâw'zê. } s. A way
CAUSEWAY, } kâw'zê'wâ. } raised and paved above the rest of the ground.

Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word, by a false notion of its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*. It is derived from the French *chemise*. In the Scripture we find it written *causay*.

"To Shuppim the lot came forth westward
"by the *causay*—I Chron. xxvi. 16.

But Milton, Dryden, and Pope, write it *causeway*; and these authorities seem to have fixed the pronunciation. This word, from its mistaken etymology, may rank with *Lantern*,—which see.

CAUSTICAL, kâws'tê-kâl. } a. Belong-
CAUSTICK, kâws'tik. } ing to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar.

CAUSTICK, kâws'tik. s. A caustick or burning application.

CAUTEL, kâw'têl. s. Caution, scruple.

CAUTELOUS, kâw'tê-lûs. a. Cautious, wary; wily, cunning.

CAUTELOUSLY, kâw'tê-lûs'lê. ad. Cautiously, slyly, cautiously, warily.

CAUTERIZATION, kâw'tûr-rê-zâ'tshûn. s. The act of burning with hot irons.

TO CAUTERIZE, kâw'tûr-lêc. v. a. To burn with the cautery.

CAUTERY, kâw'tûr-rê. s. (555). Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines.

CAUTION, kâw'tshûn. s. Prudence, foresight, wariness; provisional precept; warning.

TO CAUTION, kâw'tshûn. v. a. To warn, to give notice of a danger.

CAUTIONARY, kâw'tshûn-â-rê. a. Given as a pledge, or in security.

CAUTIOUS, kâw'tshûs. a. (292). Wary, watchful.

CAUTIOUSLY, kâw'tshûs'lê. ad. In a wary manner.

CAUTIONSNESS, kâw'tshûs-nês. s. Watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection.

TO CAV, kâw. v. n. To cry as the rook, or crow.

CAYMAN, kâ'mân. s. (88). American alligator or crocodile.

TO CEASE, sêcê. v. n. To leave off; to stop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to be at an end.

TO CEASE, sêcê. a. To put a stop to.

CEASE, sêcê. s. Extinction, failure. Obsolete.

CEASELESS, sêcê'less. a. Incessant, perpetual, continual.

CECITY, sêc'ê-tê. s. (503). Blindness, privation of sight.

I have given the *c* in the first syllable of this word the short sound, notwithstanding the diphthong in the original *Cecitas*; being convinced of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent of these words 124) (511; and of the pre-antepenultimate accent of *Genatory* and *Preslatory*.

CECUTIENSIS, sê-kû'thê ên-sê. s. Cloudiness of sight.

CEDAR, sê'dâr. s. (88). A tree; the wood of the cedar tree.

TO CEDE, sêdê. v. a. To yield; to resign; to give up to another.

CEDRINE, sê'drine. a. (140). Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

TO CEIL, sêlê. v. a. To cover the inner roof of a building.

CEILING, sê'ling. s. The inner roof.

CELANDINE, sêl'ân-dine. s. (149). A plant.

CELATRE, sêl'â-tshûre. s. (461). The art of engraving.

TO CELEBRATE, sêl'ê-brâte. v. a. To

CE (559).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fât; —mê, mét; —pine, pin; —

praise, to commend; to distinguish by solemn rites; to mention in a set or solemn manner (91).

CELEBRATION, sêl-ê-brâ'shûn. s. Solemn performance, solemn remembrance; praise, renown, memorial.

CELEBRIUS, sêl-ê-brê-ûs. a. (505). Famous, renowned.

CELEBRIOUSLY, sêl-ê-brê-ûf-lê. ad. In a famous manner.

CELEBRIUSNESS, sêl-ê-brê-ûs-nês. s. Renown, fame.

CELEBRITY, sêl-ê-brê-tê. s. (511). Celebration, fame.

CELERIACK, sêl-ê-rê-âk. a. Turnep-rooted celery.

CELERITY, sêl-ê-rê-tê. s. Swiftness, speed, velocity.

CELERY, sêl-ê-rê. s. A species of parsley; corruptly pronounced SALARY.

CELESTIAL, sêl-ê-lês'thâl. a. (272). Heavenly, relating to the superior regions; heavenly, related to the blessed state; heavenly, with respect to excellence.

CELESTIAL, sêl-ê-lês'thâl. s. (464). An inhabitant of heaven.

CELESTIALLY, sêl-ê-lês'thâl-lê. ad. In a heavenly manner.

TO CELESTIFY, sêl-ê-lês'tê-fl. To give something of a heavenly nature to anything.

CELIACK, sêl-ê-lê-âk. a. Relating to the lower belly.

CELIBACY, sêl-ê-bâ-sê. a. Single life

CELIBATE, sêl-ê-bât. s. (91). Single life.

CELL, sêl. s. A small cavity or hollow place; the cave or little habitation of a religious person; a small and close apartment in a prison; any small place or residence.

CELLAR, sêl'lûr. s. (88). A place under ground, where stores are repositied where liquors are kept.

CELLARAGE, sêl'lûr-lîje. s. (90). The part of the building, which makes the cellar.

CELLARIST, sêl'lûr-lîst. s. (555). The butler in a religious house.

CELLULAR, sêl'lû-lâr. a. Consisting of little cells or cavities.

CELSITUDE, sêl'sê-tûde. s. Height.

CEMENT, sêm'mént. s. (492). The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; bond of union in friendship.

TO CEMENT, sê-mént'. v. a. To unite by means of something interposed.

TO CEMENT, sê mént'. v. n. To come into conjunction, to cohere.

CEMENTATION, sêm-ên-tâ'shûn. s. The act of cementing.

CEMETERY, sêm'mê-têr-ê. s. A place where the dead are repositied.

CENATORY, sên'nâ-tôî-ê. s. (505). Relating to supper.—See CECITY (512).

CENOBITICAL, sên-nô-bit'ê-kâl. a. Living in community (503).

CENOTAPH, sên'ô-tâf. s. A monument for one elsewhere buried.

CENSE, sênse. s. Publick rates.

TO CENSE, sênse. v. a. To perfume with odours.

CENSER, sên'sôr. s. (98). The pan in which incense is burned.

CENSOR, sên'sôr. s. (166). An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one who is given to censure.

CENSORIAN, sên-sô'rê-ân. a. Relating to the censor.

CENSORIOUS, sên-sô'rê-ûs. a. Addicted to censure, severe.

CENSORIOUSLY, sên-sô'rê-ûs-lê. ad. In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, sên-sô'rê-ûs-nês. s. Disposition to reproach.

CENSORSHIP, sên'sôr-shîp. s. (166). The office of a censor.

CENSURABLE, sên'thû râ-bl. a. Worthy of censure, culpable.

CENSURABLENESS, sên'thû-râ-bl-nês. s. Blameableness.

CENSURE, sên'shûre. s. (452). Blame, reprimand, reproach; judgement, opinion; judicial sentence; spiritual punishment.

TO CENSURE, sên'shûre. v. a. To blame, to brand publicly; to condemn.

CENSURER, sên'shûr-ûr. s. He that blames.

CENT, sênt. s. A hundred, as five per cent.; that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAUR, sên'tâwr. s. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse; the archer in the zodiac.

CENTAURY, sên'tâw-rê. s. A plant.

CENTENARY, sên'tê-nâ-rê. s. The number of a hundred.

CENTISIMAL, sên-tês-ê-mâl. s. Hundredth (88).

CENTIFOLIUS, sên-tê-fô-lê-ûs. a. Having an hundred leaves.

CENTIPED, sên'tê-pêde. s. A poisoned insect.—See MILLIPEDS.

CENTO, sên'tô. s. A composition formed by joining scraps from different authors.

— *nô*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*; — *tûbe*, *tûb*, *bûll*; — *ôll*; — *pôund* — *stîn*, *THIS*.

CENTRAL, *sên'trál* a. (88). Relating to the centre.

CENTRE, *sên'tûr* s. (416). The middle.

TO CENTRE, *sên'tûr* v. a. To place on a centre, to fix as on a centre.

TO CENTRE, *sên'tûr* v. n. To rest on, to repose, ou; to be placed in the midst or centre.

CENTRICK, *sên'trik* a. Placed in the centre.

CENTRICAL, *sên'trik-ál* Placed in the centre.

¶ This word, though in constant usage, is not in any of our Dictionaries. It seems to be perfectly equivalent to *Centrick*; but custom, in time, generally either finds or makes a different shade of meaning between words where no such difference was perceived at first.

CENTRIFUGAL, *sên-trif'û-gál* a. Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion of receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL, *sên-trip'é-tál* a. Having a tendency to the centre.

CENTRY, *sên'trê* s. See *SENTINEL*.

CENTUPLE, *sên'tû-pl* a. (405). A hundredfold.

TO CENTUPPLICATE, *sên'tû-plê-kâte* v. a. To make a hundredfold.

TO CENTURIATE, *sên'tû'rê-âte* v. a. To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIATOR, *sên-tû-rê-â'tûr* s. (521). A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries.

CENTURION, *sên-tû-rê-ûn* s. A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.

CENTURY, *sên'tshû-rê* s. (461). An hundred, usually employed to specify time, as the second century.

CEPHALALGY, *sêf'á-lál-jê* s. The headache.

CEPHALICK, *sê-fál'lik* a. (509). That which is medicinal to the head.

CERASTES, *sê-rás'téz* s. A serpent having horns.

CERATE, *sê-rát* s. (91). A medicine made of wax.

CERATED, *sê-rá-têd* a. Waxed.

TO CERE, *sêrê* v. a. To wax.

CEREBEL, *sêr'é-bêl* s. (503). Part of the brain.

CERECLOTH, *sêrê'clôth* s. Cloth incased over with glutinous matter.

CEREMENT, *sêrê'mênt* s. Clothes dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.

CEREMONIAL, *sêr-ê-mô'nê-ál* a. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal, observant of old forms.

CEREMONIAL, *sêr-ê-mô'nê-ál* s. Outward form, external rite; the order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMONIALNESS, *sêr-ê-mô'nê-ál-nês* s. The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMONIOUS, *sêr-ê-mô'nê-ûs* a. Consisting of outward rites; full of ceremony; attentive to the outward rites of religion; civil and formal to a fault.

CEREMONIOUSLY, *sêr-ê-mô'nê-ûs-lê* ad. In a ceremonious manner, formally.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, *sêr-ê-mô'nê-ûs-nês* s. Fondness of ceremony.

CEREMONY, *sêr-ê-mô-nê* s. (489). Outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of state.

CERTAIN, *sêr'tin* a. (208). Sure, indubitable; determined; in an indefinite sense, some, as a certain man told me this; undoubting, put past doubt.

CERTAINLY, *sêr'tin-lê* ad. Indubitably, without question; without fail.

CERTAINTY, *sêr'tin-tê* s. Exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.

CERTES, *sêr'téz* ad. Certainly, in truth.

CERTIFICATE, *sêr-tif'ê-kêt* s. (91). A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein; any testimony.

TO CERTIFY, *sêr'tê-fl* v. a. To give certain information of; to give certain assurance of.

CERTIORARI, *sêr-shê-ô-rá'ri* s. A writ issuing out of the Chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending.

CERTITUDE, *sêr'tê-tûde* s. Certainty, freedom from doubt.

CERVICAL, *sêr've-kál* a. Belonging to the neck.

CERULEAN, *sê-rû'lê-ân*. } a. Blue, sky-
CERULEOUS, *sê-rû'lê-ûs*. } coloured.—See *EUROPEAN*.

CERULIFICK, *sêr-û-lif'ik* a. Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERUMEN, *sê-rû'mên* s. The wax of the ear.—See *BITUMEN*.

CERUSE, *sê-rûse* s. White lead.

¶ I prefer Dr. Kenrick's, Mr. Perry's, and, as far as I can guess by their accentuation, Dr. Ash's and Bailey's pronunciation of this word, who make the first syllable long, to Mr. Sheridan's, Scott's, and Emick's, who make it short.—See *Principles*, 529.

CESARIAN, *sê-zá'rê-ân* a. The Cæsari-

✂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

an section is cutting a child out of the womb.

CRESS, sês. s. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property; an assessment; the act of laying rates.

TO CRESS, sês. v. a. To lay charge on, to assess.

CESSATION, sêf-sâ'fshôn. s. A stop, a rest, a vacation; a pause of hostility, without peace.

CESSAVIT, sêf-sâ'vit. s. A writ.

CESSIBILITY, sêf-sê-bil'ê-iê. s. The quality of receding, or giving way.

CESSIBLE, sêf'sê-bl. a. (405). Easy to give way.

CESSION, sêsh'fshôn. s. Retreat, the act of giving way; resignation.

CESSIONARY, sêsh'fshê-ô-nâ-rê. a. Implying a resignation.

CESSMENT, sês'mênt. s. An assessment or tax.

CESSOR, sêf'sûr. s. (98) (166). He that ceaseth or neglecteth long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incur-reth the danger of law.

CESTUS, sêf'tûs. s. The girdle of Venus.

CETACEOUS, sê-tâ'fshûs. a. (357). Of the whale kind.

CHAD, fhâd. s. A sort of fish.

TO CHAFE, fhâfe. v. a. To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.

TO CHAFE, fhâfe. v. n. To rage, to fret, to fume; to fret against any thing.

CHAFE, fhâfe. s. A heat, a rage, a fury.

CHAFE WAX, fhâfe'wâks. s. An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFER, fhâfe'ûr. s. (98). An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFF, fhâf. s. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing; it is used for any thing worthless.

TO CHAFFER, fhâf'fûr. v. n. To haggle, to bargain.

CHAFFERER, fhâf'fûr-ûr. s. A buyer, bargainer.

CHAFFINCH, fhâf'finsh. s. A bird so called, because it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS, fhâf'lês. a. Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED, fhâf'wêed. s. Cudweed.

CHAFFY, fhâf'fê. a. Like chaff, full of chaff.

CHAFINGDISH, fhâ'fing-dish. s. A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, fhâ-grêen'. v. a. Ill humour, vexation.

TO CHAGRIN, fhâ-grêen'. v. a. To vex, to put out of temper.

CHAIN, thâne. s. A series of links fastened one within another; a bond, a manacle; a fetter; a line of links with which land is measured; a series linked together.

TO CHAIN, thâne. v. a. To fasten or link with a chain; to bring into slavery; to put on a chain; to unite.

CHAINPUMP, thâne'pûmp. s. A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.

CHAINSHOT, thâne'fshôt. s. Two bullets or half bullets fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHAINWORK, thâne'wûrk. s. Work with open spaces.

CHAIR, thâre. s. (52). A moveable seat; a seat of justice, or of authority; a vehicle borne by men; a sedan.

CHAIRMAN, thâre'mân. s. (88). The president of an assembly; one whose trade it is to carry a chair.

CHAISE, fhâze. s. A carriage either of pleasure or expedition.

✂ The Vulgar, who are unacquainted with the spelling of this word, and ignorant of its French derivation, are apt to suppose it a plural, and call a single carriage a *chais*; and the Polite seem sometimes at a loss whether they should not consider it as both singular and plural; but the best usage seems to have determined it to be, in this respect, regular, and to make the plural *chaises*.

CHALCOGRAPHER, kâl-kôg'grâ-fûr. s. (353). An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kâl-kôg'grâ-fê. s. Engraving in brass.

CHALDRON, } thâ'drôn. } s. (417). A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up. The chaldron should weigh two thousand pounds.

CHALICE, thâl'is. s. (142). A cup, a bowl, the communion cup, a cup used in acts of worship.

CHALICED, thâl'list. a. (359). Having a cell or cup.

CHALK, thâwk. s. (402). A white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles.

TO CHALK, thâwk. v. a. To rub with

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; tùbe, tùb, báll;—ôil;—pòund;—thin.

chalk; to manure with chalk; to mark or trace out, as with chalk.

CHALK-CUTTER, tsháwk'kút-túr. s. A man that digs chalk.

CHALKY, tsháwk'kè. a. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

TO CHALLENGE, tshál'lenje. v. a. To call another to answer for an offence by combat; to call to a contest; to accuse; in law to object to the impartiality of any one; to claim as due; to call one to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGE, tshál'lenje. s. A summons to combat; a demand of something as due; in law, an exception taken either against persons or things.

CHALLENGER, tshál'len-júr. s. One that desires or summons another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.

CHALYBEATE, ká-lib'bè-ét. a. (91). impregnated with iron or steel.

CHAMADE, shá-máde'. s. The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

CHAMBER, tsháme'búr. s. (542). An apartment in a house generally used for those appropriated to lodging; any retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of justice; the hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

¶ I have in this word departed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick, because I think the best usage has entirely departed from them. About thirty years ago the first syllable of *Chamber* was universally pronounced so as to rhyme with *Palm*, *Pálm*, &c.; but since that time it has been gradually narrowing to the slender sound of a in *came*, *fame*, &c. and seems now to be fully established in this sound. This, however, is to be regretted, as it militates with the laws of syllabication: there are few words in the language which we cannot so divide into parts as to show by this division the quantity of the vowels; this word forms an exception; for *mb*, being uncombinable consonants, we cannot end the first syllable with a; and if we join *m* to it, the *a* becomes short, and requires another sound. But if two such words as *Cum* and *Bridge* could not resist the blind force of custom, which has for so many years reduced them to *Cambridge*, why should we wonder that *Chamber* and *Cambrick*, *Tinmouth* and *Tarmouth*, should yield to the same unrelenting tyrant?

TO CHAMBER, tsháme'búr. v. n. To be wonton, to intrigue; to reside as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, tsháme'búr-úr. s. A man of intrigue.

CHAMBERFELLOW, tsháme'l s. One that lies in the same chamber.

CHAMBERLAIN, tsháme'búr (208). Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber; a servant who has the care of the chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tsháme'búr-linship. s. The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tsháme'búr-máde. s. A maid whose business is to dress a lady.

CHAMBREL of a horse, kám'bril s. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON, ká-mè'lè-ún. s. A kind of lizard, said to live on air.

CHAMLET, kám'lét. s. See *CAMELOT*.

CHAMOIS, shá-mòè'. s. An animal of the goat kind, the skin of which made into leather is called *Shammy*.

CHAMOMILE, kám'ó-mile. s. (353). The name of an odoriferous plant.

TO CHAMP, tshámp. v. a. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

TO CHAMP, tshámp. v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAIGN, shám-páne'. s. A kind of wine.

CHAMPAIGN, shám-páne. s. A flat open country.

CHAMPIGNON, shám-pín'yún. s. A kind of mushroom.

CHAMPION, tshám'pè-ún. s. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat; a hero, a stout warrior.

TO CHAMPION, tshám'pè-ún. v. a. To challenge.

CHANCE, tshánse. s. (78) (79). Fortune, the cause of fortuitous events; the act of fortune; accident; casual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; possibility of any occurrence.

TO CHANCE, tshánse. v. n. To happen, to fall out.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshánse-méd'lè. s. In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of a slayer.

CHANCEABLE, tshán'sá-bl. a. Accidental.

CHANCEL, tshán'sèl. s. The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, tshán'sèl-lúr. s. An offi-

☞ (559).—Fate, fàr, fáll, fút;—mè, mèr;—pine, pín;—

cer of the highest power and dignity in the court where he presides.

CHANCELLORSHIP, tshán'sél-làr-shíp. s. The office of chancellor.

CHANCEERY, tshán'sàr-é. s. The court of equity and conscience.

CHANCER, tshán'úr. s. (416). An ulcer, usually arising from venereal maladies.

CHANCROUS, tshán'rús. a. Ulcerous.

CHANDELIER, tshán-dé-léér'. s. A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, tshánd'lúr. s. An artisan whose trade is to make candles.

TO CHANGE, tshánje. v. a. (74). To put one thing in the place of another; to resign any thing for the sake of another; to discount a larger piece of money into several smaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to mend the disposition or mind.

☞ This word, with others of the same form, such as *range*, *strange*, *mange*, &c. are in the west of England, pronounced with the short sound of *a* in *ran*, *man*, &c. The same may be observed of the *a* in the first syllable of *angle*, *ancient*, &c. which, in that part of the kingdom, sounds like the article *an*; and this though disagreeable to a London ear, and contrary to the best usage, which forms the only rule, is more analogical than pronouncing them as if written *chainge*, *strainge*, *aincient*, *aingel*, &c. for we find every other vowel in this situation short, as *revenge*, *binge*, *spunge*, &c.

TO CHANGE, tshánje. v. n. To undergo change, to suffer alteration.

CHANGE, tshánje. s. An alteration of the state of any thing; a succession of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded; that which makes a variety; small money.

CHANGEABLE, tshánje'á-bl. a. Subject to change, fickle, inconstant; possible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, tshánje'á-bl-nés. s. Susceptibility of change; inconstancy, fickleness.

CHANGEABLY, tshánje'á-blé. ad. Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, tshánje'fúl. a. Inconstant, uncertain, mutable.

CHANGELING, tshánje'ling. s. A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot, a natural; one apt to change.

CHANGER, tsháné'júr. s. One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL, tshán'nél. s. (99). The hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longways; a strait or narrow sea; a gut or furrow of a pillar.

TO CHANNEL, tshán'nél. v. a. To cut any thing in channels.

TO CHANT, tshánt. v. a. To sing; to celebrate, by song; to sing in the cathedral service.

TO CHANT, tshánt. v. n. (78). To sing.

CHANT, tshánt. s. (39). Song, melody.

CHANTER, tshán'túr. s. A singer, a songster.

CHANTICLEER, tshán'té-kléér. s. The cock, from his crow.

CHANTRESS, tshán'trés. s. A woman singer.

CHANTRY, tshán'tré. s. Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors.

CHAOS, ká'ós. s. (353). The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements; confusion, irregular mixture; any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

CHAOTICK, ká-ót'ík. a. Resembling chaos, confused.

TO CHAF, tshóp. v. a. To divide the surface of the ground by excessive heat; to divide the skin of the face or hands by excessive cold.

☞ The etymology of this word will not suffer us to write it *chop*; and universal usage will not permit us to pronounce it *chap*: so that it must be classed among those incorrigible words, the pronunciation and orthography of which must ever be at variance.

CHAP, tshóp. s. A cleft, a gaping, a chink.

CHAP, tshóp. s. The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHAFE tshápe. s. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place.

CHAPEL, tsháp'él. s. A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a Chapel of Ease.

CHAPELESS, tshápe'lés. a. Without a chape.

CHAPELLANY, tsháp'pél-lén-né. s. A chapellany is found within some other church.

CHAPELRY tsháp'pél-ré. s. The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPFALN, tshóp'fáln. a. Having the mouth shrunk.—See CATCAL.

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—tîn, THIS.

CHAPLAIN, tsháp'lin. s. (208). He that attends the king, or other great person, to perform divine service.

CHAPLAINSHIP, tsháp'lin-shíp. s. The office or business of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, tshôp'lês. a. Without any flesh about the mouth.

CHAPLET, tsháp'lêt. s. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head; a string of beads used in the Roman church; in architecture, a little moulding carved into round beads.

CHAPMAN, tsháp'mân. s. (88). A cheapener, one that offers as a purchaser.

CHAPS, tshôps. s. The mouth of a beast of prey; the entrance into a channel.

CHAPT,
CHAPPED, } tshôpt. } part. pass.
Cracked, cleft.

CHAPTER, tsháp'tûr. s. A division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of the cathedral; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAPTREL, tsháp'trêl. s. The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches.

CHAR, tshâr. s. A fish found only in Winander-mer, in Lancashire.

TO CHAR, tshâr. v. a. To burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, tshâre. s. Work done by the day.

TO CHAR, tshâre. v. n. To work at other's houses by the day.

“As the maid that milks,
“And does the meanest chares.”

—Shakespeare.

In Ireland they seem to have retained the genuine pronunciation of this, as well as many other old English words; I mean that which is agreeable to the orthography, and rhyming with *tar*. In English it is generally heard like *chair* to fit on, and its compound *charwoman*, like *chair-woman*. Skinner, I know, admits that the word may be derived from the Dutch *teeren*, to sweep; and Junius spells the word *chare*, and tells us the Saxons have the same word spelled *cýppe*, signifying business or charge, but be its derivation what it will, either the orthography, or the pronunciation, ought to be altered; for, as it stands at present, it is a singular and disgraceful anomaly.

CHAR-WOMAN, tshâre'wûm-ûn. s. A woman hired accidentally for odd work.

CHARACTER, kâr'âk-tûr. s. (353). A mark, a stamp, a representation; a letter used in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a representation of any

man as to his personal qualities; an account of any thing as good or bad; the person with his assemblage of qualities.

TO CHARACTER, kâr'âk-tûr. v. a. To inscribe, to engrave.

CHARACTERISTICAL, kâr'âk-tê-ris'tê-kâl.

CHARACTERISTICK, kâr'âk-tê-ris'tik. (509).

Constituting or pointing out the true character.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, kâr'âk-tê-ris'tê-kâl-nês. s. The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK, kâr'âk-tê-ris'tik. s. That which constitutes the character.

TO CHARACTERIZE, kâr'âk-tê-rize. v. a. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man; to engrave or imprint; to mark with a particular stamp or token.

CHARACTERLESS, kâr'âk-tûr-lês. a. Without a character.

CHARACTERY, kâr'âk-tûr-rê. s. Impression, mark.

CHARCOAL, tshâr'kôle. s. Coal made by burning wood.

CHARD, tshârd. s. Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw; Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted.

TO CHARGE, tshârje. v. a. To entrust, to commission for a certain purpose; to impute as a debt; to impute; to impose as a task; to accuse, to censure; to command; to fall upon, to attack; to burden, to load; to fill; to load a gun.

CHARGE, tshârje. s. Care, trust, custody; precept, mandate, command; commission, trust conferred, office; accusation, imputation; the thing entrusted to care or management; expense, cost; onset, attack; the signal to fall upon enemies; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun; a preparation or a sort of ointment applied to the shoulder-splints and sprains of horses.

CHARGEABLE, tshâr'jâ-bl. a. Expensive, costly; imputable, as a debt or crime; subject to charge, accountable.

CHARGEABLENESS, tshâr'jâ-bl-nês. s. Expense, cost, costliness.

CHARGEABLY, tshâr'jâ-blê. ad. Expensively.

CHARGER, tshâr'jûr. s. (98). A large dish; an officer's horse.

CHARILY, tshâ'rê-lê. ad. Warily, frugally.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fât;—mé, mêt;—pine, pin;—

orthôpists seem to adopt the latter pronunciation; and W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, the former; and as this is agreeable to the orthography, and, it may be added, to the etymology (which indicates that state of mind which arises from being full of good cheer; it ought, unless the other has an evident preference in custom, to be looked upon as the most accurate (241) (242).

CHEERFULLY, tshêér'fûl-lè. ad. Without dejection, with gayety.

CHEERFULNESS, tshêér'fûl nês. s. Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloominess.

CHEERLESS, tshêér'lês. a. Without gayety, comfort, or gladness.

CHEERLY, tshêér'lè. a. Gay, cheerful, not gloomy.

CHEERLY, tshêér'lè. ad. Cheerfully.

CHEERY, tshêér'rè. a. Gay, sprightly.

CHEESE, tshêeze s. A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk.

CHEESECAKE, tshêeze'kâke. s. (247). A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

CHESEMONGER, tshêeze'mûng-gûr. s. One who deals in cheese.

CHEESEVAT, tshêeze'vât. s. The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.

CHEESY, tshêe'zé. a. Having the nature or form of cheese.

CHELY, kè'lè. s. (353). The claw of a shell fish.

TO CHERISH, tshêr'rîsh. v. a. To support, to shelter, to nurse up.

CHERISHER, tshêr'rîsh-ûr. s. An encourager, a supporter.

CHERISHMENT, tshêr'rîsh-mènt. s. Encouragement, support, comfort.

CHERRY, tshêr'rè. } s. A

CHERRY-TREE, tshêr'rè-trée. } tree and fruit.

CHERRY, tshêr'rè. a. Resembling a cherry in colour.

CHERRYBAY, tshêr'rè-bâ. s. Laurel.

CHERRY-CHEEKED, tshêr'rè-tshêkd. a. Having ruddy cheeks.

CHERRY-PIT, tshêr'rè-plt. s. A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.

CHERSONES, kèr'sò-nês. s. (353). A peninsula.

CHERUB, tshêr'ûb. s. A celestial spirit, which in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the Seraphim,

CHERUBICK, tshê-rû'blk. a. Angelick, relating to the Cherubim.

CHERUBIM, tshêr'û-blîm. s. The Hebrew plural of Cherub.

☞ Those who understand no language but their own, are apt to commit an unpardonable fault with critics, by mistaking this word for a singular, and writing the plural *Cherubims*. Others are apt to commit a much greater fault in speaking, which is that of forming an adjective from this word, as if written *Cherubimical*, or *Cherubinal*, instead of *Cherubick*. How hard is the fate of an Englishman, who, to write and speak his own language properly, must not only understand French, Latin, and Greek, but Hebrew also!

CHERUBIN, tshêr'û-blî. a. Angelical.

CHERVIL, tshêr'vil. s. An umbelliferous plant.

TO CHERUP, tshêr'ûp. v. n. To chirp, to use a cheerful voice.

CHESS, tshês. s. A nice and intricate game in imitation of a battle between two armies.

CHESS-APPLE, tshês'âp-pl. s. Wild service.

CHESS-BOARD, tshês'bôrd. s. The board or table on which the game of chess is played.

CHESS-MAN, tshês'mân. s. (88). A puppet for chess.

CHESSOM, tshês'sûm. s. (166). Mel-low earth.

CHEST, tshêst. s. A box of wood or other materials.

CHESTED, tshêst'éd. a. Having a chest.

CHESTNUT, tshês'nût.

CHESTNUT-TREE, tshês'nût-trée. } s. A tree; the fruit of the chestnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.

CHEVALIER, shév-â-lêér'. s. (352). A knight.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, shév-ô-dè-frêeze'. s. (352). A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.

CHIVEN, tshêv'vn. s. (103). A river fish, the same with chub.

CHEVERIL, tshêv'ér-ll. s. A kid, kid-leather.

CHEVRON, tshêv'rûm. In heraldry it represents two rafters of a house as they ought to stand.

TO CHEW, { tshôô. } v. a. To grind
 { tshâw. } with the teeth, to masticate; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taste without swallowing.

☞ The latter pronunciation is grown vulgar.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund:—thin, THIS.

TO CHEW, tshóò. v. n. To champ upon, to ruminate.

CHICANE, shé-káne'. s. (352.) The art of protracting a contest by artifice; artifice in general.

TO CHICANE, shé-káne'. v. n. To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICANER, shé-ká'nùr. s. A petty sophister, a wrangler.

CHICANERY, shé-ká'nùr-é. s. Sophistry, wrangle.

CHICK, tshik.

CHICKEN, tshik'in. (104.) } s. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird; a word of tenderness; a term for a young girl.

CHICKENHEARTED, tshik'in-hár-téd. a. Cowardly, fearful.

CHICKENPOX, tshik'in-pòks. s. A pustulous distemper.

CHICKLING, tshik'ling. s. A small chicken.

CHICKPEAS, tshik'péze. s. An herb.

CHICKWEED, tshik'wééd. s. A plant.

TO CHIDE, tshide. v. a. To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.

TO CHIDE, tshide. v. n. To clamour, to scold; to quarrel with; to make a noise.

CHIDER, tshí'dùr. s. (98.) A rebuker, a reprovcr.

CHIEF, tshééf. a. Principal, most eminent; eminent, extraordinary; capital, of the first order.

CHIEF, tshééf. s. (275.) A commander, a leader.

CHIEFLESS, tshééf'lés. a. Without a head.

CHIEFLY, tshééf'lé. ad. Principally, eminently, more than common.

CHIEFRIE, tshééf'ré. s. A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, tshééf'tin. s. (208.) A leader; a commander; the head of a clan.

¶ This word ought undoubtedly to follow *captain, certain, villain*, &c. in the pronunciation of the last syllable; though, from its being less in use, we are not so well recoulted to it.

CHIEVANCE, tshéé'vânse. s. Traffick, in which money is extorted, as discount.

CHILBLAIN, tshil'blánie. s. Sores made by frost.

CHILD, tshild. s. An infant, or very young person; one in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent; any thing the product or effect of another; To be with child, to be pregnant.

TO CHILD, tshild. v. n. To bring children. Little used.

CHILDBEARING, tshild'bá-ring. particip. The act of bearing children.

CHILD BED, tshild'béd. s. The state of a woman bringing a child.

CHILDBIRTH, tshild'bérth. s. Travail, labour.

CHILDED, tshil'déd. a. Furnished with a child. Little used.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, tshil'dér mäs-dá'. a. The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized.

CHILDHOOD, tshild'húd. s. The state of infants, the time in which we are children; the time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.

CHILDISH, tshild'ish. a. Trifling; becoming only children, trivial, puerile.

CHILDISHLY, tshild'ish-lé. ad. In a childish trifling way.

CHILDISHNESS, tshild'ish-nés. s. Puerility, triflingness; harmlessness.

CHILDLESS, tshild'lés. a. Without children.

CHILDLIKE, tshild'like. a. Becoming or becoming a child.

CHILIAEDRON, kil é-á-é-drón. s. (553.) A figure of a thousand sides.

¶ This word ought to have the accented e long; not on account of the quantity in the Greek word, but because, where no rule forbids, we ought to make the vowel accented on the penultimate, long (542).

CHILIFACTORY, kil-é-fák'tó-ré. ad. Making chyle.—See CHYLIFACTORY.

CHILIFACTIVE, kil é-fák'tiv. ad. Making Chyle.—See CHYLIFACTIVE.

CHILIFICATION, kil-é-fé-ká'lhún. s. The act of making Chyle.—See CHYLIFICATION.

CHILL, tshil. a. Cold, that which is cold to the touch; having the sensation of cold; depressed, dejected, discouraged.

CHILL, tshil. v. a. Chilness, cold.

TO CHILL, tshil. v. a. To make cold; to depress, to deject; to blast with cold.

CHILLINESS, tshil'lé-nés. s. A sensation of shivering cold.

CHILLY, tshil'lé. a. Somewhat cold.

CHILNESS, tshil'nés. s. Coldness, want of warmth.

CHIME, thime. s. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments; the correspondence of sound; the sound of bells struck with hammers; the correspondence of proportion or relation.

𠵹 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

- To CHIME, tshime. v. n. The sound in harmony; to correspond in relation or proportion; to agree; to suit with; to jingle.
- To CHIME, tshime. v. a. To make to move or strike, or sound harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer.
- CHIMERA, ké-mê rá. s. (353) (120). A vain and wild fancy.
- CHIMERICAL, ké-mér-rè-kâl. a. Imaginary, fantastick.
- CHIMERICALLY, ké mêt-rè-kâl-ê. ad. Vainly, wildly.
- CHIMNEY, tshim'nè. s. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house; the fireplace.
- CHIMNEY-CORNER, tshim'nè-kòr'nûr. s. The fireside, the place of idlers.
- CHIMNEYPIECE, tshim'nè-pééfe. s. The ornamental piece round the fireplace.
- CHIMNEYSWEEPER, tshim'nè-fwée-pûr. s. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of foot.
- CHIN, tshin. s. The part of the face beneath the under lip.
- CHINA, tshá'nè, or tshí'ná. s. China ware, porcelain, a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent.
- 𠵹 What could induce us to so irregular a pronunciation of this word is scarcely to be conceived. One would be apt to suppose that the French first imported this porcelain, and that when we purchased it of them we called it by their pronunciation of China (*Shên*); but being unwilling to drop the *a*, and desirous of preserving the French sound of *i*, we awkwardly transposed these sounds, and turned *China* into *Chinee*. This absurd pronunciation seems only tolerable when we apply it to the porcelain of China, or the Oranges, which are improperly called China Oranges; but even in these cases it seems a pardonable pedantry to reduce the word to its true sound.
- CHINA-ORANGE, tshá'nè-òr'lnje. s. The sweet orange.
- CHINA-ROOT, tshí'ná-ròót. s. A medicinal root brought originally from China.
- CHINCOUGH, tshln'kóf. s. A violent and convulsive cough.
- CHINE, tshine. s. The part of the back, in which the backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.
- To CHINE, tshine. v. a. To cut into chines.
- CHINK, tshink. s. A small aperture longwise.
- To CHINK, tshink. v. a. To shake so as to make a sound.
- To CHINK, tshink. v. n. To sound by striking each other.
- CHINKY, tshink'è. a. Full of holes, gaping.
- CHINTS, tshint. s. Cloth of cotton made in India.
- CHIOFFINE, tshóp pène'. s. (112). A high shoe formerly worn by ladies.
- To CHIP, tship. v. a. To cut into small pieces.
- CHIP, tship. s. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.
- CHIPPING, tship'ping. s. A fragment cut off.
- CHIRAGRICAL, kl-rág'grè-kâl. a. (120). (353). Having the gout in the hand.
- CHIROGRAPHER, kl-róg'grá-fûr. s. He that exercises writing.
- CHIROGRAPHIST, kl-róg'grá-fist. s. Chirographer.
- CHIROGRAPHY, kl-róg'grá-fè. s. The art of writing (518).
- CHIROMANCER, kl-rò-mán-sûr. s. One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand.
- CHIROMANCY, kl-rò-mán-sè. s. (353) (519). The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.
- To CHIRP, thêrp. v. n. To make a cheerful noise, as birds.
- CHIRP, thêrp. s. The voice of birds or insects.
- CHIRPER, thêr'pûr. s. (89). One that chirps.
- CHIRURGEON, kl-rûr'jè-ûn. s. (353). One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications, now written *Surgeon*; a surgeon.
- CHIRURGERY, kl-rûr'jè-rè. s. The art of curing by external applications, now written *Surgery*.
- CHIRURGICAL, kl-rûr'jè-kâl. } a.
- CHIRURGICK, kl-rûr'jlk. (353). } Belonging to surgery.
- CHISEL, tshlz'zil. s. (102) (99). An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.
- To CHISEL, tshlz'zil. v. a. (102). To cut with a chisel.
- CHIT, tshlt. s. A child, a baby; the shoot of corn from the end of the grain.
- To CHIT, tshlt. v. n. To sprout.
- CHITCHAT, tshlt'tshât. s. Prattle, idle prate.
- CHITTERLINGS, tshlt'tûr-lingz. s. The guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the bosom of a shirt (555).

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, báll;—óll;—póund;—shin, THIS.

CHITTY, tshít'té. a. Childish, like a baby.

CHIVALROUS, tshílv'ál-rùs. a. Relating to chivalry, knightly, warlike.

CHIVALRY, tshílv'ál-ré. s. Knighthood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; the general system of knighthood.

CHIVES, tshílvz. s. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end; a species of small onion.

CHLOROSIS, klò-rò'sis. s. (353). The green sickness.

TO CHOAK, thòke. v. a. See **CHOKE**.

CHOCOLATE, tshók'ò-làte. s. (91). The nut of the cocoa-tree; the mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be dissolved in hot water; the liquor made by a solution of chocolate.

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tshók'ò-làte-hòuse. s. A house for drinking chocolate.

CHODE, tshòde. The old preterit from **Chide**. Obsolete.

CHOICE, tshòise. s. The act of choosing, election; the power of choosing; care in choosing, curiosity of distinction; the thing chosen; the best part of any thing; several things proposed as objects of election.

CHOICE, tshòise. a. Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.

CHOICELESS, tshòise'lès. a. Without the power of choosing.

CHOICELY, tshòise'le. ad. Curiously, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.

CHOICENESS, tshòise'nès. s. Nicety, particular value.

CHOIR, kwíre. s. (300) (356). An assembly or band of singers; the singers in divine worship; the part of the church where the singers are placed.

TO CHOKE, thòke. v. a. To suffocate; to stop up, to block up a passage; to hinder, by obstruction; to suppress; to overpower.

CHOKE, thòke. s. The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR, thòke'pàre. s. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; any sarcasm that stops the mouth.

CHOKER, thò'kúr. s. One that chokes.

CHOKY, tshò'ké. a. That which has the power of suffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES, kól'á-gògz. s. Medicines having the power of purging bile.

CHOLER, kól'lúr. s. The bile; the humour supposed to produce irascibility; anger, rage.

CHOL-ICK, kól'lúr-rik. a. Abounding with choler; angry, irascible.

CHOLERICKNESS, kól'lúr rik-nès. s. Anger, irascibility, peevishness.

CHOLICK — See **COLICK**.

TO CHOOSE, tshòoze. v. a. I chose, I have chosen. To take by way of preference of several things offered; to select, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happiness; a term of theologians.

✱ This word is sometimes improperly written *chuse*, which is a needless departure from its French etymology in *choisir*, as well as from our own analogy in the preterit *chose*.

TO CHOOSE, tshòoze. v. n. To have the power of choice.

CHOOSEER, tshòò'zár. s. He that has the power of choosing, elector.

TO CHOP, tshóp. v. n. To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to mace, to cut into small pieces; to break into chinks.

TO CHOP, tshóp. v. n. To do any thing with a quick motion; to light or happen upon a thing.

TO CHOP, tshóp. v. a. To purchase, generally by way of truck; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy, to alternate.

CHOP, tshóp. s. A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; a crack, or cleft.

CHOP-HOUSE, tshóp'hòise. s. A mean house of entertainment.

✱ Dr. Johnson, in this definition, seems to have rated a chop-house too low, and to have had a *Cook's Shop* or an *Eating-House* in his mind. Since coffee-houses are become eating-houses and taverns, chop houses are, perhaps, a little depreciated; but this was not the case till long after Dr. Johnson's Dictionary was published; and I think they may still, without any impropriety, be called *Reputable houses of ready Entertainment*.

CHOPIN, tshò-péén'. s. (112). A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester; a term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPING, tshóp'ping. a. An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation; meaning large or well grown.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, tshóp'ping-níse. s. A knife used in chopping.

CHOPPY, tshóp'pé. a. Full of holes or cracks.

CHOPS, tshòps. s. The mouth of a beast; the mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHORAL, kó'rál. a. (353). Sung by a choir; singing in a choir.

CHORD, kórd. s. The string of a musi-

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

cal instrument; a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

TO CHORD, k'ôrd. v. a. (353). To furnish with strings.

CHORDEE, kô'rêé'. s. A contraction of the frœnum.

CHORION, kô'rê-ôn. s. The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHORISTER, kwîr'rif-tûr. s. (300). A singer in the cathedrals, a singing boy; a singer in a concert (356).

CHOR-GRAPHER, kô-rôg'grâ-fûr. s. He that describes particular regions of countries.

CHOR-GRAPHICAL, kô-rô-grâf'ê-kâl. a. Descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kô-rô-grâf'ê-kâl-lê. ad. In a chorographical manner.

CHOROGRAPHY, kô-rôg'grâ-fê. s. The art of describing particular regions.

CHORUS, kô'rûs. s. (353). A number of singers, a concert; the persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of the ancient tragedy; the song between the acts of tragedy; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE, thôse. The preter tense, from To choose.

CHOSEN, thô'zn. (103). The participle passive, from To choose.

CHOUGH, thûf. s. (301) A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea.

TO CHOUSE, thôûse. v. a. To cheat, to trick.

HOUSE, thôûse. s. A bubble; a tool; a trick or sham.

CHRISM, krizm. s. (353). Unguent, or unction.

TO CHRISTEN, kris'sn. v. a. (472). To baptize, to initiate into Christianity by water; to name, to denominate.

CHRISTENDOM, kris'sn-dôm. s. The collective body of Christianity.

CHRISTENING, kris'sn-ing. s. The ceremony of the first initiation into Christianity.

CHRISTIAN, kris't'yûn. s. (291). A professor of the religion of Christ.

CHRISTIAN, kris't'yûn. a. (113). Professing the religion of Christ.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, kris't'yûn-nâme. s. The name given at the font, distinct from the surname.

CHRISTIANISM, kris't'yûn-izm. s. The Christian religion; the nations professing Christianity.

CHRISTIANITY, kris'tshê-ûp'ê-tê. s. The religion of Christians.

TO CHRISTIANIZE, kris't'yûn-ize. v. a. To make Christian.

CHRISTIANLY, kris't'yûn-lê. ad. Like a Christian.

CHRISTMAS, kris'mâs. s. (88) (472). The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, kris'mâs-bôks. s. A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas. The money so collected.

CHROMATICK, krô-mât'ik. a. Relating to colour; relating to a certain species of ancient music.

CHRONICAL, krôn'ê-kâl. } a. (509).

CHRONICK, krôn'ik. } Relating to time; a chronical distemper is of long duration.

CHRONICLE, krôn'ê-kl. s. (353). A register, or account of events in order of time; a history (405).

TO CHRONICLE, krôn'ê'kl. v. a. (405). To record in chronicle, or history; to register, to record.

CHRONICLER, krôn'ê-klûr. s. (98). A writer of chronicles; an historian.

CHRONOGRAM, krôn'ô-grâm. s. An inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, krôn-nô grâm-mât'ê-kâl. a. Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, krôn-nô-grâm'mâ-tîst. s. A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOLOGER, krô-nôl'ô-jûr. s. He that studies or explains the science of computing past time.

CHRONOLOGICAL, krôn-nô-lôdje'ê-kâl. a. Relating to the doctrine of time.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, krôn-nô-lôdje'ê-kâl-lê. ad. In a chronological manner, according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST, krô-nôl'ô-jîst. s. One that studies or explains time.

CHRONOLOGY, krô-nôl'ô-jê. s. The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.

CHROMETER, krô-nôm'mê-tûr. s. An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

CHRYSA LIS, kris'sâ-lis. s. (523). Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.

CHRY SOLITE, kris'sô-lite. s. (155). A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.

CHUB, thûb. s. A river fish. The cherin.

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund:—shin, THIS.

- CHUBBED**, tshúb'bld. a. (99). Big headed like a chub.
- TO CHUCK**, tshúk. v. n. To make a noise like a hen.
- TO CHUCK** tshúk. v. a. To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin.
- CHUCK**, tshúk. s. The voice of a hen; a word of endearment.
- CHUCK-FARTHING**, tshúk'fár-thíng. s. A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.
- TO CHUCKLE**, tshúk'kl. v. n. (405). To laugh vehemently.
- TO CHUCKLE**, tshúk'kl. v. a. To call as a hen; to cocker, to fondle.
- CHUCK** tshúk'it. s. (99). Forced meat. Obsolete.
- CHUFF**, tshúf. s. A blunt clown.
- CHUFFILY**, tshúf'fè-lé. ad. Stomachfully.
- CHUFFINESS**, tshúf'fè-nés. s. Clownishness.
- CHUFFY**, tshúf'fè. a. Surly, fat.
- CHUM**, tshúm. s. A chamber fellow.
- CHUMP**, tshúmp. s. A thick heavy piece of wood.
- CHURCH**, tshúrtsh. s. The collective body of Christians; the body of Christians adhering to one particular form of worship; the place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God.
- TO CHURCH**, tshúrtsh. v. a. To perform with any one the office of returning thanks after any signal deliverance, as childbirth.
- CHURCH-ALE**, tshúrtsh-ále'. s. A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.
- CHURCH-ATTIRE**, tshúrtsh-át-tíre'. s. The habit in which men officiate at divine service.
- CHURCHMAN**, tshúrtsh'mán. s. (88). An ecclesiastic, a clergyman; an adherent to the Church of England.
- CHURCHWARDS**, tshúrtsh-wár'dnz. s. (103). Officers yearly chosen; to look to the church, churchyards, and such things as belong to both.
- CHURCHYARD**, tshúrtsh'yárd. s. The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.
- CHURL**, tshúrl. s. A rustic, a countryman; a rude, surly, ill-bred man; a miser, a niggard.
- CHURLISH**, tshúr'lish. a. Rude, brutal, harsh; selfish, avaricious.
- CHURLISHLY**, tshúr'lish-lé. ad. Rudely, brutally.
- CHURLISHNESS**, tshúr'lish-nés. s. Brutality, ruggedness of manner.
- CHURME**, tshúr'm. s. A confused sound, a noise. Obsolete.
- CHURN**, tshúr'n. s. The vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.
- TO CHURN** tshúr'n. v. a. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.
- CHURWORM**, tshúr'wurm. s. An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fancricket.
- CHYLACEOUS**, kí'lá'shús. a. (186). Belonging to chyle.
- CHYLE**, kile. s. (353). The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment.
- CHYLIFICATION**, kí-lé-fák'sh'in. s. The act or process of making chyle in the body.
- CHYLIFACTIVE**, kí-lé-fák'tív. a. Having the power of making chyle.
- CHYLIFICATION**, kí-lé-fé-ká'shún. The act of making chyle.
- CHYLIFICATION**, kí-lé-fé-ká'tò-ré. adj. Making chyle.
- CHYLOUS**, kí'lús. a. (160). Consisting of chyle.
- CHYMICAL**, kím'é kál. } a. Made by
- CHYMICK**, kím'mík. } chymistry; relating to chymistry.
- CHYMICALLY**, kím'mé-kál-lé. ad. In a chymical manner.
- CHYMIST**, kím'míst. s. A professor of chymistry.
- ✱ Scholars have lately discovered, that all the nations of Europe, have, for many centuries past, been erroneous in spelling this word with a y instead of an e; that is *Chymist* instead of *Chemist*: and if we crave their reasons, they very gravely tell us, that instead of deriving the word from *χυμος*, juice, or from *χμα*, *χμας*, or *χμας*, to melt, it is more justly derived from the Arabic *kema*, black. But Dr. Johnson, who very well understood every thing that could be urged in favour of the new orthography, has very judiciously continued the old; and indeed, till we see better reasons than have yet appeared, it seems rather to favour of an affectation of Oriental learning, than a liberal desire to rectify and improve our language. But let the word originate in the East or West, among the Greeks or Arabians, we certainly received it from our common *Linguaducts*, (if the word will be pardoned me,) the Latin and French,

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

which still retain either the *y*, or its substitute *i*.

Besides, the alteration produced a change in the pronunciation, which, from its being but slight, is the less likely to be attended to; and therefore the probability is, that, let us write the word as we will, we shall still continue to pronounce the old way; for in no English word throughout the language does the *e* sound like *y*, or *i* short, when the accent is on it.

This improvement, therefore, in our spelling, would, in all probability, add a new irregularity to our pronunciation, already incumbered with too many. Warburton, in his Edition of Pope's Works, seems to have been the first writer of note who adopted this mode of spelling from Boerhaave, and the German critics; and he seems to have been followed by all the inscriptions on the chymists shops in the kingdom. But till the voice of the people has more decidedly, declared itself, it is certainly the most eligible to follow Dr. Johnson and our established writers in the old orthography.—See Mr. Nares's English Orthoepey, page 285, where the reader will see judiciously exposed the folly of altering settled modes of spelling for the sake of far-fetched and fanciful etymologies.

CHYMISTRY, kîm'mîs-trê. *s.* The art or process by which the different substances found in mixt bodies are separated from each other by means of fire.

CIBARIOUS, si-bâ-rê-ûs. *a.* (121). Relating to food.

CICATRICE, or **CICATRIX**, sik'â-trîs. *s.* (142). The scar remaining after a wound; a mark, an impressure.

CICATRISANT, sik'â-trî-zânt. *s.* An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE, sik'â-trî-siv. *a.* (158) (428). Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION, sik'â-trê-zâ'shûn. *s.* The act of healing the wound; the state of being healed, or skinned over.

TO CICATRIZE, sik'â-trîze. *v. a.* To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as skin them.

CICELY, sis'lê. *s.* A sort of herb.

TO CICURATE, sik'û-râte. *v. a.* (91).

To tame, to reclaim from wildness (503).

CICURATION, sik'û-râ'shûn. *s.* The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

CIDER, si'dûr. *s.* The juice of apples expressed and fermented.

CIDERIST, si'dûr-îst. *s.* (98). A maker of cider.

CIDERKIN, si'dûr-kîn. *s.* The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out.

CILIARY, sil'yâ-rê. *a.* (113). Belonging to the eyelids.

CILICIOUS, sê-lîsh'ûs. *a.* (314). Made of hair.

CIMETER, sim'ê-tûr. *s.* (98). A sort of sword, short and recurvated.

CINCTURE, slnk'thûre. *s.* (461). Something worn round the body; an inclosure; a ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column.

CINDER, sln'dûr. *s.* (98). A mass of any thing burnt in the fire, but not reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINDER-WOMAN, sin'dûr-wûm-ûn. } *s.*

CINDER-WENCH, sln'dûr-wênsh. }
A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

CINERATION, sln-ê-râ'shûn. *s.* The reduction of any thing by fire or ashes.

CINERITIOUS, sin-ê-rîsh'ûs. *a.* Having the form or state of ashes.

CINERULENT, sê-nêr'û-lênt. *a.* (121). Full of ashes.

CINGLE, sing'gl. *s.* (405). A girth for a horse.

CINNABAR, sln'nâ-bâr. *s.* (166). Vermilion, a mineral consisting of mercury and sulphur.

CINNAMON, sln'nâ-mûn. *s.* (166). The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.

CINQUE, slnk. *s.* (415). A five.

CINQUE-FOIL, slnk'fôil. *s.* A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, slnk'pâse. *s.* A kind of grave dance.

CINQUE-PORTS, slnk'pôrts. *s.* Those havens that lie towards France.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, slnk'spôt-têd. *a.* Having five spots.

CION, si'ûn. *s.* (166). A sprout, a shoot from a plant; the shoot engrafted on a stock.

CIPHER, si'fûr. *s.* (98). An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted, a figure; an arithmetical mark, which standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures; an intertexture of letters; a character in general; a secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

TO CIPHER, si'fûr. *v. a.* To practise arithmetick.

TO CIPHER, si'fûr. *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—ól;—póúnd;—lén, THIS.

CIRCLE, sér'kl. s. (108) (405). A curve line continued till it ends where it began, having all parts equally distant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body, an orb; compass, inclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a company; any series ending as it begins; an inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing; circumlocution.

TO CIRCLE, sér'kl. v. a. To move round any thing; to inclose, to surround; to confine, to keep together.

TO CIRCLE, sér'kl. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCLED, sér'kl'd. a. (359). Having the form of a circle, round.

CIRCLER, sér'kl't. s. A little circle.

CIRCLING, sér'kl'ng. part. a. Circular, round.

CIRCUIT, sér'kít. s. (341) (108). The act of moving round any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; space, extent, measured by travelling round; a ring, a diadem; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes.

TO CIRCUIT, sér'kít. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCUITER, sér'kít-tér. s. One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUITION, sér'kú-lít'ún. s. The act of going round any thing; compass, maze of argument, comprehension.

CIRCULAR, sér'kú-lár. a. (88) (418). Round, like a circle, circumscribed by a circle; successive to itself, always returning; Circular Letter, a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.

CIRCULARITY, sér'kú-lár'è-tè. s. A circular form.

CIRCULARLY, sér'kú-lár-lé. ad. In form of a circle; with a circular motion.

TO CIRCULATE, sér'kú-lâte. v. n. (91). To move in a circle.

TO CIRCULATE, sér'kú-lâte. v. a. To put about.

CIRCULATION, sér'kú-lá'thún. s. Motion in a circle; a series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state; a reciprocal interchange of meaning.

CIRCULATORY, sér'kú-lá-túr-é. a. Belonging to circulation; circular (513).

CIRCULATORY, sér'kú-lá-túr-é. s. A chymical vessel.

CIRCUMAMBENCY, sér-kúm-ám'bè-èn-sé. s. The act of encompassing.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, sér-kúm-ám'bè-ènt. a. Surrounding, encompassing.

TO CIRCUMAMBULATE, sér-kúm-ám'bú-lâte. v. n. (91). To walk round about.

TO CIRCUMCISE, sér'kúm-síze. v. a. To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISION, sér-kúm-sízh'ún. s. The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

TO CIRCUMDUCE, sér'kúm-dúkt'. v. a. To contravene; to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION, sér'kúm-dúkt'hún. s. Nullification, cancellation; a leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, sér-kúm'fè-rénse. s. The periphery, the line including and surrounding any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, sér-kúm-fè-rén'túr. s. (166). An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.

CIRCUMFLEX, sér'kúm-fleks. s. An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables.

✱ All our prosodists tells us, that the Circumflex accent is a composition of the grave and the acute; or that it is a raising and falling of the voice upon the same syllable. If they are desired to exemplify this by actual pronunciation, we find they cannot do it, and only pay us with words. This accent, therefore, in the ancient as well as modern languages, with respect to sound, has no specific utility. The French, who make use of this Circumflex in writing, appear, in the usual pronunciation of it, to mean nothing more than long quantity.—See BARYTONE.—If the inspector would wish to see a rational account of this accent, as well as of the grave and acute, let him consult a work lately published by the Author of this Dictionary, called *A Rhetorical Grammar*, the third edition; or, *A Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names*.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, sér-kúm'flú-ènse. s. An inclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, sér-kúm'flú-ènt. a. Flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLOUOUS, sér-kúm'flú-ús. a. Enveloping with waters.

CIRCUMFORANEIOUS, sér-kúm-fò-rá'né-ús. a. (314). Wandering from house to house.

TO CIRCUMFUSE, sér-kúm-fúze'. v. a. To pour round.

☆ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

- CIRCUMFUSILE**, sêr-k' m-fu'sil. a. (427). That which may be poured round any thing.
- CIRCUMFUSION**, sêr-kûm-fû'zhîn. s. The act of spreading round.
- TO CIRCUMGIRATE**, sêr-kûm'jê-râte. v. n. To roll round.
- CIRCUMGIRATION**, sêr kûm-jê-râ'shûn. s. The act of running round.
- CIRCUMJACENT**, sêr-kûm-jâ'sênt. a. Lying round any thing.
- CIRCUMMITION**, sêr-kûm-îsh'ûn. s. The act of going round.
- CIRCUMLIGATION**, sêr-kûm-lê-gâ'shûn. s. The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.
- CIRCUMLOCUTION**, sêr-kûm-lô kû'sh n. s. A circuit or compass of words, periphrasis; the use of indirect expressions.
- CIRCUMMURED**, sêr-kûm-mûrd'. a. Walked round (359).
- CIRCUMNAVIGABLE**, sêr-kûm-nâv'ê-gâ-bl. a. That which may be sailed round.
- TO CIRCUMNAVIGATE**, sêr-kûm-nâv'ê-gâte. v. a. To sail round.
- CIRCUMNAVIGATION**, sêr kûm-nâv'ê-gâ'shûn. s. The act of sailing round.
- CIRCUMPLICATION**, sêr-kûm-plê-kâ'shûn s. The act of enwrapping on every side; the state of being enwrapped.
- CIRCUMPOLAR**, sêr kûm-pô-lâr. a. (418). Round the pole.
- CIRCUMPOSITION**, sêr kûm-pô-zîsh'ûn. s. The act of placing any thing circularly.
- CIRCUMRATION**, sêr-kûm-râ'zhûn. s. The act of shaving or paring round.
- CIRCUMROTATION**, sêr-kûm-rô-tâ'shûn s. The act of whirling round like a wheel.
- TO CIRCUMSCRIBE**, sêr-kûm-skî-be'. v. a. To enclose in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine.
- CIRCUMSCRIPTI N**, sêr-kûm-skîp'shûn. s. Determination of particular form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.
- CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE**, sêr-kûm-skîp'tive. a. Enclosing the superficies.
- CIRCUMSPECT**, sêr' kûm-spêkt. a. Cautious, attentive, watchful.
- CIRCUMSPECTION**, sêr-kûm-spêkt'shûn. a. Watchfulness on every side, caution, general attention.
- CIRCUMSPECTIVE**, sêr kûm-spêkt'tiv. a. Attentive, vigilant, cautious.
- CIRCUMSPECTIVELY**, sêr-kûm-spêkt'tiv-lê. ad. Cautiously, vigilantly.
- CIRCUMSPECTLY**, sêr'kûm-spêkt-lê. ad. Watchfully, vigilantly.
- CIRCUMSPECTNESS**, sêr'kûm-spêkt-nês. s. Caution, vigilance.
- CIRCUMSTANCE**, sêr'kûm-stânse. s. Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, something adventitious; incident, event; condition, state of affairs.
- TO CIRCUMSTANCE**, sêr kûm stânse. v. a. To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.
- CIRCUMSTANT**, sêr'kûm-stânt. a. Surrounding.
- CIRCUMSTANTIAL**, sêr-kûm-stân'shâl. a. Accidental, not essential; incidental, casual; full of small events, detailed, minute.
- CIRCUMSTANTIALITY**, sêr kûm-stân'shê-âl'ê-tê. s. The state of any thing as modified by its several circumstances.
- CIRCUMSTANTIALLY**, sêr-kûm-stân'shâl-lê. ad. According to circumstances, not essentially; minutely, exactly.
- TO CIRCUMSTANTIATE**, sêr-kûm-stân'shê-âte. v. a. (91). To place in particular circumstances; to place in a particular condition.
- TO CIRCUMVALLATE**, sêr-kûm-vâl'lâte. v. a. (91). To enclose round with trenches or fortifications.
- CIRCUMVALLATION**, sêr-kûm vâl-lâ'shûn s. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place; the fortification thrown up round a place besieged.
- CIRCUMVECTION**, sêr-kûm-vêk'shûn. s. The act of carrying round; the state of being carried round.
- TO CIRCUMVENT**, sêr kûm-vênt'. v. a. To deceive, to cheat.
- CIRCUMVENTION**, sêr-kûm-vên'shûn. s. Fraud, imposture, cheat, delusion.
- TO CIRCUMVEST**, sêr-kûm-vêst'. v. a. To cover round with a garment; to surround.
- CIRCUMVOLUTION**, sêr-kûm-vô-lâ'shûn. s. The act of flying round.
- CIRCUMVOLVE**, sêr-kûm-vôlv'. v. a. To roll round.
- CIRCUMVOLUTION**, sêr-kûm-vô-lû'shûn. s. The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.
- CIRCUS**, sêr'kûs. } s. (415). An open space or area for sports.
- CIRQUE**, sêrk. (337). }
- CIST**, sîst. s. A case, a tegument, commonly the enclosure of a tumour.

—nò, mỗve, nờ, nốt; —tùbe, tồb, bồb; —bồ; —bồb; —bồb; —bồb, THIS.

CURED, sủt'cêd. a. Enclosed in a cill, or bag.

CISTERN, sủt'côrn. s. (98). A receptacle of water for domestic uses; a reservoir, an enclosed fountain; any watery receptacle.

CITUS, sủt'is. s. Rockrose.

CIT, sủt. s. An inhabitant of a city; a part low townsman.

CITADEL, sủt'â-dêl. s. A fortress, a castle.

CITAL, sủt'âl. s. Impeachment; summons, citation, quotation.

CITATION, sủt'â'chôn. s. The calling a person before the judge; quotation from another author; the passage or words quoted; enumeration, mention.

CITATORY, sủt'â-tô-rê. a. (512). Having the power or form of citation.

TO CITE, sủt. v. a. To summon to answer in a court; to enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively; to quote.

CITER, sủt'âr. s. One who cites into a court; one who quotes.

CITRES, sủt'ê's. s. A city woman.

CITRON, sủt'ôn. s. (98). A kind of berry.

CITIZEN, sủt'ê'zn. s. (103). A freeman of a city; a townsman, an inhabitant of a city.

CITRINE, sủt'rin. s. (140). Lemon-coloured.

CITRINE, sủt'rin. s. (140). A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture.

CITRON, sủt'ôn. s. (415). A large kind of lemon; the citron tree. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.

CITRON-WATER, sủt'ôn-wâ'târ. s. Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

CITRUL, sủt'ôn. s. A pumpkin.

CITY, sủt'ê. s. A large collection of houses and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a bishop; the inhabitants of a city.

CITY, sủt'ê. a. Relating to the city.

CIVET, sủt'ê. s. (99). A perfume from the civet cat.

CIVICK, sủt'êk. a. Relating to civil honour, not military.

CIVIL, sủt'êl. a. Relating to the community, political; not foreign, intestine; not ecclesiastical; not military; civilized, not barbarous; complaisant, gentle, well bred; relating to the ancient consular or imperial government, as civil law.

CIVILIAN, sủt'êl'yân. s. (113). One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law.

CIVILITY, sủt'êl'ê-tê. s. (511). Freedom from barbarity; politeness, complaisance, elegance of behaviour; rule of decency, practice or politeness.

CIVILIZATION, sủt'êl'ê-zâ'chôn. s. The state of being civilized, the art of civilizing.

TO CIVILIZE, sủt'êl'ê-zê. v. a. To reclaim from savageness and brutality.

CIVILIZER, sủt'êl'ê-zâr. s. He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.

CIVILLY, sủt'êl'ê. ad. In a manner relating to government; politely, complaisantly, without rudeness.

CLACK, klâk. s. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; the Clack of a mill, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

TO CLACK, klâk. v. n. To make a chinking noise; to let the tongue run.

CLAD, klâd. part. pret. from Clothe. Clothed, invested, garbed.

TO CLAIM, klâm. v. a. (202). To demand of right, to require authoritatively.

CLAIM, klâm. s. A demand of any thing as due; a title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another; in law, a demand of any thing that is in the possession of another.

CLAIMABLE, klâm'â-bl. a. That which may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, klâm'ânt. s. He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER, klâm'mâr. s. (98). He that makes a demand.

TO CLAMBER, klâm'bâr. v. n. To climb with difficulty.

TO CLAMM, klâm. v. n. To clog with any glutinous matter.

✱ This word ought to be written with single m; both from its derivation, and from a rule that seems to have obtained in our language, namely, that monosyllables beginning with a consonant do not double any consonant at the end, except *c, l, and s*. The substantive *Butt*, and the verb *to Buzz*, seem the only exceptions.

CLAMMINESS, klâm'mê-nê's. s. Viscosity, viscosity.

CLAMMY, klâm'mê. a. Viscous, glutinous.

CLAMOROUS, klâm'mâr'û's. a. Vociferous, noisy (555).

CLAMOUR, klâm'mâr. s. (418). Outcry, noise, exclamation, vociferation.

TO CLAMOUR, klâm'mâr. v. n. To make outcries, to exclaim, to vociferate.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- CLAMP**, klâmp. s. A piece of wood joined to another to strengthen it; a piece of iron used to join stones together; a quantity of bricks.
- TO CLAMP**, klâmp. v. a. To strengthen by means of a clamp.
- CLAN**, klân. s. A family, a race; a body or sect of persons.
- CLANCULAR**, klâng'kù-lûr. a. (88).
Clandestine; secret.
- CLANDESTINE**, klân-dês'tîn. a. (140).
Secret, hidden.
- CLANDESTINELY**, klân-dês'tîn-lê. ad.
Secretly, privately.
- CLANG**, klâng. s. A sharp, shrill noise.
- TO CLANG**, klâng. v. n. To clatter, to make a loud shrill noise.
- CLANGOUR**, klâng'gûr. s. (314). A loud shrill sound.
- CLANGOUS**, klâng'gûs. a. Making a clang.
- CLANK**, klânk. s. A loud, shrill, sharp noise.
- TO CLAP**, klâp. v. a. To strike together with a quick motion; to put one thing to another suddenly; to do any thing with a sudden hasty motion; to celebrate or praise by clapping the hands, to applaud; to infect with a venereal poison; To clap up, to complete suddenly.
- TO CLAP**, klâp. v. n. To move nimbly, with a noise; to enter with alacrity and briskness upon any think; to strike the hands together in applause.
- CLAP**, klâp. s. A loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden or unexpected act or motion; an explosion of thunder; an act of applaus; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.
- CLAPPER**, klâp'pûr. s. (98). One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.
- TO CLAPPERCLAW**, klâp'pûr-klâw. v. a. To tongue-beat, to scold. A low word.
- CLARENCEUX, OR CLARENCEUX**, klâr'-ên-shû. s. The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of Clarence.
- CLARE-OBSCURE**, klârê-ôb-skûrê'. s. Light and shade in painting.
- CLARET**, klâr'êt. s. French wine.
- CLARICORD**, klâr'ê-kôrd. s. A musical instrument in form of a spinet.
- CLARIFICATION**, klâr-ê fê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of making any thing clear from impurities.
- TO CLARIFY**, klâr'ê-fl. v. a. (511).
to purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.
- CLARION**, klârê'yûn. s. (113) (534).
A trumpet.
- CLARITY**, klâr'ê-tê. s. (511). Brightness, splendour.
- CLARY**, klâr'ê. s. An herb.
- TO CLASH**, klâsh. v. n. To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with opposite power, or contrary direction; to contradict, oppose.
- TO CLASH**, klâsh. v. a. To strike one thing against another.
- CLASH**, klâsh. s. A noisy collision of two bodies; opposition, contradiction.
- CLASP**, klâp. s. A hook to hold any thing close; an embrace.
- TO CLASP**, klâp. v. a. To shut with a clasp; to catch hold by twining; to inclose between the hands; to embrace; to inclose.
- CLASPER**, klâs'pûr. s. The tendrils or threads of creeping plants.
- CLASPKNIFE**, klâs'pûr-nîf. s. A knife which folds into the handle.
- CLASS**, klâs. s. A rank or order of persons; a number of boys learning the same lesson; a set of beings or things.
- TO CLASS**, klâs. v. a. To range according to some stated method of distribution.
- CLASSICAL**, klâs'sê-kâl. } a. Relating.
CLASSICK, klâs'sik. }
to antique authors; of the first order or rank.
- CLASSICK**, klâs'sik. s. An author of the first rank.
- CLASSIS**, klâs'sis. s. Order, sort, body.
- TO CLATTER**, klât'tûr. v. n. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by being struck together; to talk fast and idly.
- TO CLATTER**, klât'tûr. v. a. To strike any thing so as to make it sound; to dispute, jar, or clamour.
- CLATTER**, klât'tûr. s. A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confused noise.
- CLAVATED**, klâv'â-têd. a. Knobbed.
- CLAUDENT**, klâw'dênt. a. Shutting, inclosing.
- TO CLAUDICATE**, klâw'dê-kâte. v. n. To halt.
- CLAUDICATION**, klâw-dê-kâ'shûn. s. The habit of halting.
- CLAVE**, klâve. The preterit of Cleave.

—nó, move, nór, nót; túbe, túb, báll;—óll;—póund;—tém, THIS.

CLAVELLATED, kláv'él-lá-téd. *a.* Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

CLAVICLE, kláv'él-kl. *s.* (405). The collar-bone.

CLAUSE, kláwz. *s.* A sentence, a single part of discourse, a subdivision of a larger sentence; an article, or particular stipulation.

CLAUSTRAL, kláw's'trál. *a.* Relating to a cloyster.

CLAUSTRÉ, kláw'zhu're. *s.* (452). Confinement.

CLAW, kláw. *s.* The foot of a beast or bird armed with sharp nails; a hand, in contempt.

TO CLAW, kláw. *v. a.* To tear with nails or claws; to tear or scratch in general; To claw off, to scold.

CLAWBACK, kláw-bák. *s.* A flatterer, a wheedler.

CLAWED, kláwd. *a.* (359). Furnished or armed with claws.

CLAY, klá. *s.* Unctuous and tenacious earth.

TO CLAY, klá. *v. a.* To cover with clay.

CLAY-COLD, klá'kóld. *a.* Cold as the unanimated earth.

CLAY-PIT, klá'pít. *s.* A pit where clay is dug.

CLAYEY, klá'é. *a.* Consisting of clay.

CLAYMAREL, klá'márl. *s.* A chalky clay.

CLEAN, kléne. *a.* (227). Free from dirt or filth; chaste, innocent, guiltless; elegant, neat, not incumbered; not leprous.

CLEAN, kléne. *ad.* Quite, perfectly, fully, completely.

TO CLEAN, kléne. *v. a.* To free from dirt.

CLEANLY, kléne'lé-lé. *ad.* (234). In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS, kléne'lé-nés. *s.* Freedom from dirt or filth; neatness of dress, purity.

CLEANLY, kléne'lé. *a.* (234). Free from dirtiness, pure in the person; that which makes cleanliness; pure, immaculate; nice, artful.

CLEANLY, kléne'lé. *ad.* (227). Elegantly, neatly.

CLEANNESS, kléne'nés. *s.* Neatness, freedom from filth; easy exactness, justice; natural, unlaboured correctness; purity, innocence.

TO CLEANSE, kléne'z. *v. a.* (515). To free from filth or dirt; to purify from guilt;

to free from noxious humours; to free from leprosy; to scour.

CLEANSER, klén'zúr. *s.* (98). That which has the quality of evacuating.

CLEAR, klére. *s.* (227). Bright, pellucid, transparent; serene; perspicuous, not obscure, not ambiguous; indisputable, evident, undeniable; apparent, manifest, not hid; unspeckled, guiltless, irreproachable; free from prosecution, or imputed guilt, guiltless; free from deductions or incumbrances; out of debt; unincumbered; at a safe distance from danger; cautious, sounding distinctly.

CLEAR, klére. *ad.* Clean, quite, completely.

TO CLEAR, klére. *v. a.* To make bright, to brighten; to free from obscurity; to purge from the imputation of guilt, to justify; to cleanse; to discharge, to remove any incumbrance; to free from any thing offensive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to gain without deduction.

TO CLEAR, klére. *v. n.* To grow bright, to recover transparency; to be disengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements.

CLEARANCE, klé'rânce. *s.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLEARER, klére'úr. *s.* Brightener, purifier, enlightener.

CLEARLY, klére'lé. *ad.* Brightly, luminously; plainly, evidently; with discernment, acutely; without entanglement; without deduction or cost; without reserve, without subterfuge.

CLEARNESS, klére'nés. *s.* Transparency, brightness; splendour, lustre; distinctness, perspicuity.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, klére-sí'téd. *a.* Discerning, judicious.

TO CLEARSTARCH, klére'stárlsh. *v. a.* To stiffen with starch.

CLEARSTARCHER, klére'stárlsh-úr. *s.* One who washes fine linen.

TO CLEAVE, kléve. *v. n.* (227). To adhere, to stick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to fit; to unite in concord; to be concomitant.

TO CLEAVE, kléve. *v. a.* To divide with violence, to split; to divide.

TO CLEAVE, kléve. *v. n.* To part asunder; to suffer division.

CLEAVER, klé'vúr. *s.* (98). A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEF, klíf. *s.* A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

♣ It is the common fault of Professions, liberal as well as mechanical, to vitiate their technical terms. Thus, even without the plea of brevity, *clef* is changed by musicians into *cliff*.

CLEFT, klêst. part. pass. from Cleave. Divided.

CLEFT klêst s. A space made by the separation of parts, a crack ; in farriery, clefts are cracks in the heels of a horse.

TO CLEFTGRAFT, klêst'grâft. v. a. To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klém'mên-sé. s. Mercy, remission of severity.

CLIMANT, klém'mént. a. Mild, gentle, merciful.

TO CLÛPE, klêpe. v. a. To call, to name. See YCLEPED. Obsolete.

CLERGY, klêr'jê. s. The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

CLERGYMAN, klêr'jê-mân. s. (88). A man in holy orders, not a laick.

CLERICAL, klêr'ê-kâl. a. Relating to the clergy.

CLERK, klârk. s. (100). A clergyman ; a scholar, a man of letters ; a man employed under another as a writer ; a petty writer in public offices ; the layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP, klârk'ship. s. Scholarship ; the office of a clerk of any kind.

CLÛVER, klêv'ûr. a. (98). Dexterous, skilful ; just, fit, proper, commodious ; well-shaped, handsome.

CLEVERLY, klêv'ûr-lê. ad. Dexterously, fitly, handsomely.

CLÛVERNESS, klêv'ûr-nês. s. Dexterity, skill.

CLEW, klû. s. Thread wound upon a bottom ; a guide, a direction.

TO CLEW, klû. v. a. To clew the sails, is to raise them in order to be furled.

TO CLICK, klik. v. n. To make a sharp, successive noise.

CLIENT, kli'ént. s. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence ; a dependant.

CLIENTED, kli'ént-téd. part. a. Supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, kli-ên-télé'. s. The condition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, kli'ént-ship. s. The condition of a client.

CLIFF, klîf. s. A steep rock, a rock.

CLIFT, klîft. s. The same with Cliff.

CLIMACTER, kli-mâk'tûr. s. (122). A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time of life.

CLIMACTERICK, klim-âk-têr'rik. (530).

CLIMACTERICAL, klim-âk-têr'rê-kâl. } a.

Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

CLIMATE, kli'mâte. s. (91). A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles ; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles climates are measured by the increase of a month ; a region or tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air.

CLIMATURE, kli'mâ-tûrê. s. (463). The same with Climate.

CLIMAX, kli'mâks. s. Gradation, ascent, a figure in rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually.

TO CLIMB, klime. v. n. To ascend to any place.

TO CLIMB, klime. v. a. To ascend.

CLIMBER, kli'mûr. s. One that mounts or scales any place, a mounter, a riser ; a plant that creeps upon other supports ; the name of a particular herb.

CLIME, klime. s. Climate, region ; tract of earth.

TO CLINCH klinsh. v. a. To hold in hand with the fingers bent ; to contract or double the fingers ; to bend the point of a nail in the other side ; to confirm, to fix, as To clinch an argument.

CLINCH, klinsh. s. A pun, an ambiguity.

CLINCHER, klinsh'ûr. s. (98). A cramp, a holdfast.

TO CLING, kling. v. n. To hang upon by twining round ; to dry up, to consume.

CLINGY, kling'ê. a. Clinging, adhesive.

CLINICAL, klin'ê-kâl. } a. Keeping the
CLINICK, klin'ik. } bed through sickness.

TO CLINK, klingk. v. n. (405). To utter a small interrupted noise.

CLINK, klingk. s. (405). A sharp successive noise.

CLINQUANT, klingk'ânt. a. Shining, glittering.

TO CLIP, klip. v. a. To embrace, by throwing the arms round ; to cut with shears ; it is particularly used of those who

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, báll;—óll;—póund;—zòin, THIE.

diminish coin; to curtail, to cut short, to confine, to hold.

CLIPPER, klíp'púr. s. One that debases coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, klíp'plng. s. The part cut or clipped off.

CLOAK, klóke. s. The outer garment; a concealment.

TO CLOAK, klóke. v. a. To cover with a cloak; to hide, to conceal.

CLOAKBAG, klóke'bág. s. A portmanteau, a bag in which clothes are carried.

CLOCK, klók. s. The instrument which tells the hour; The clock of a stocking, the flowers or inverted work about the ankle; a sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER, klók'má-kúr. s. An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, klók'wúrk. s. Movements by weights or springs.

CLOD, klód. s. A lump of earth or clay; a turf, the ground; any thing vile, base, and earthy; a dull fellow, a dolt.

TO CLOD, klód. v. n. To gather into concretions, to coagulate.

TO CLOD, klód. v. a. To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, klód'dé. a. Consisting of earth or clods, earthy; full of clods unbroken.

CLODPATE, klód'páte. s. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a thickskull.

CLODPATED, klód'pá-téd. a. Doltish, thoughtless.

CLODFOLL, klód'póle. s. A thickskull, a dolt.

TO CLOG, klóg. v. a. To load with something that may hinder motion; to hinder, to obstruct; to load, to burthen.

TO CLOG, klóg. v. n. To coalesce, to adhere; to be encumbered or impeded.

CLOG, klóg. s. Any encumbrance hung to hinder motion; a hindrance, an obstruction; a kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet; a wooden shoe.

CLOGGINESS, klóg'gé-nés. s. The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY, klóg'gé. a. (283). That which has the power of clogging up.

CLOISTER, klóis'túr. s. A religious retirement; a peristyle, a piazza.

TO CLOISTER, klóis'túr. v. a. To shut up in a religious house; to immure from the world.

CLOISTERED, klóis'túr-éd. a. (83). Solitary, retired.

CLOISTERED, klóis'túr-éd. part. a. Soli-

tary, inhabiting cloisters; built with peristyles or piazzas.

CLOISTERESS, klóis'trés. s. A nun.

CLOMB, klóm. Pret. of To climb.

TO CLOOM, klóóm. v. a. To shut, with viscous matter.

TO CLOSE, klóze. v. a. (437). To shut, to lay together; to conclude, to finish; to inclose, to confine; to join, to unite fractures.

TO CLOSE, klóze. v. n. To coalesce, to join its own parts together; To close upon, to agree upon; To close with, or To close in with, to come to an agreement with, to unite with.

CLOSE, klóze. s. A small field inclosed.

CLOSE, klóze. s. The time of shutting up; a grapple in wrestling; a pause or cessation; a conclusion or end.

CLOSE, klóze. a. (437) (499). Shut fast; without vent, without inlet; confined; compact, concise, brief; immediate, without any intervening distance or space; joined one to another; narrow, as a close alley; admitting small distance; hidden, secret, not revealed; having the quality of secrecy, trusty; reserved, covetous; cloudy, without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, solitary; secluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSEBODIED, klóze-bód'id. a. (99). Made to fit the body exactly.

CLOSEHANDED, klóze-hán'déd. a. Covetous; more commonly **CLOSEFISTED**.

CLOSELY, klóze'lé. ad. Without inlet or outlet; without much space intervening, nearly; secretly, slyly; without deviation.

CLOSENESS, klóze'nés. s. The state of being shut; narrowness, straitness; want of air, or ventilation; compactness, solidity; recluseness, solitude, retirement; secrecy, privacy; covetousness, sly avarice; connexion, dependance.

CLOSER, kló'zúr. s. A finisher, a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, klóze'stòól. s. A chamber implement.

CLOSET, klóz'it. s. (99). A small room of privacy and retirement; a private repository of curiosities.

TO CLOSET, klóz'it. v. a. To shut up, or conceal in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview.

CLOSURE, kló'zhúre. s. (452). The act of shutting up; that by which any thing is closed or shut; the parts inclosing, inclosure; conclusion, end.

CLOT, klét. s. Concretion, grame.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

To CLOT, klôt. v. n. To form clots, to hang together; to concreate, to coagulate.

CLOTH, klôth. s. (467). Any thing woven for dress or covering; the piece of linen spread upon a table; the canvass on which pictures are delineated; in the plural, dress, habit, garment, vesture. Pronounced Kloze.

To CLOTHE, klôthe. v. a. (467). To invest with garments, to cover with dress; to adorn with dress; to furnish or provide with clothes.

CLOTHES, klôze. s. Garment, raiment; those coverings of the body that are made of cloth.

☞ This word is not in Johnson's Vocabulary, though he has taken notice of it under the word *Cloth*, and says it is the plural of that word. With great deference to his authority, I think it is rather derived from the verb to *clothe*, than from the noun *cloth*, as this word has its regular plural *cloths*, which plural regularly sounds the *th* as in *this* (469), and not as *z*; which is a corruption that, in my opinion, is not incurable. I see no reason why we may not as easily pronounce the *th* in this word as in the third person of the verb To *clothe*.

CLOTHIER, klôthe'yér. s. (113). A maker of cloth.

CLOTHING, klôthe'ing. s. (410). Dress, vesture, garments.

CLOTHSHEARER, klôth'shéér-úr. s. One who trims the cloth.

CLOTPOLE, klôt'pôle. s. Thickscull, blockhead.

To CLOTTER, klôt'túr. v. n. To concreate, to coagulate.

CLOTTY, klôt'té. a. Full of clots, concreted.

CLOUD, klóud. s. The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins or stains in stones, or other bodies; any state of obscurity or darkness.

To CLOUD, klóud. v. a. To darken with clouds; to obscure, to make less evident; to variegate with dark veins.

To CLOUD, klóud. v. n. To grow cloudy.

CLODBERRY, klóud'bér-ré. s. A plant, called also Knotberry.

CLOUDCAPT, klóud'kápt. a. Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPELLING, klóud'kôm-pél-ling. a. (410). An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

CLOUDILY, klóud'dé-lé. ad. With clouds, darkly; obscurely, not perspicuously.

CLOUDINESS, klóud'dé-nés. s. The state of being covered with clouds, darkness; want of brightness.

CLOUDLESS, klóud'lés. a. Clear, unclouded, luminous.

CLOUDY, klóud'dé. a. Obscured with clouds; dark, obscure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, not cheerful; marked with spots or veins.

CLOUGH, or CLOFF, klóff. The cleft of a hill, a cliff; an allowance in weight.

CLOVE, klóve. Preterit of Cleave.

CLOVE, klóve. s. A valuable spice brought from Ternate; the fruit or seed of a very large tree; some of the parts into which garlic separates.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER, klóve-jill'fê-flóúr. s. A flower smelling like cloves.

CLOVEN, kló'vn. (103). Part. pret. from Cleave.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, kló'vn-fút-éd. } a.
CLOVEN-HOOFED, kló'vn-hóóft. } Having the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, kló'vúr. s. A species of trefoil; To live in clover, is to live luxuriously.

CLOVERED, kló'vúrd. a. (359). Covered with clover.

CLOUT, klóut. s. A cloth for any mean use; a patch on a shoe or coat; anciently the mark of white cloth at which archers shot; an iron place to an axle-tree.

To CLOUT, klóut. v. a. To patch, to mend coarsely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together.

CLOUTED, klóut'téd. part. a. Congealed, coagulated.

CLOUTERLY, klóut'túr-lé. a. Clumsy, awkward.

CLOWN, klótm. s. A rustick, a churl; a coarse ill-bred man.

CLOWNERY, klótm'úr-ré. s. Ill breeding, churlishness.

CLOWNISH, klótm'ish. a. Consisting of rusticks or clowns; uncivil, ill-bred; clumsy, ungainly.

CLOWNISHLY, klótm'ish-lé. ad. Coarsely, rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS, klótm'ish-nés. s. Rusticity, coarseness; incivility, brutality.

CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, klótmz-mús'túrd. s. An herb.

To CLOY, klóé. v. a. To satiate, to sate, to surfeit; to nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLOYLESS, klóé'lés. a. That which cannot cause satiety.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, búll;—ôil;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

- CLOYMENT**, klôé'mént. s. Satiety, repletion.
- CLUB**, klûb. s. A heavy stick; the name of one of the suits of cards; the shot or dividend of a reckoning; an assembly of good fellows; concurrence, contribution, joint charge.
- TO CLUB**, klûb. v. n. To contribute to common expense; to join to one effect.
- TO CLUB**, klûb. v. a. To pay a common reckoning.
- CLUBHEADED**, klûb'héd-éd. a. Having a thick head.
- CLUBLAW**, klûb'lâw. s. The law of arms.
- CLUBROOM**, klûb'rôôm. s. The room in which a club or company assembles.
- TO CLUCK**, klûk. v. n. To call chickens, as a hen.
- CLUMP**, klûmp. s. A shapeless piece of wood; a small cluster of trees.
- CLUMPS**, klûmps. s. A numbscull.
- CLUMSILY**, klûm'zé-lé. ad. Awkwardly.
- CLUMSINESS**, klûm'zé-nés. s. Awkwardness, ungainliness, want of dexterity.
- CLUMSY**, klûm'zé. a. Awkward, heavy, unhandy.
- CLUNG**, klûng. The preterit and participle of cling.
- CLUSTER**, klûs'tûr. s. (98). A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a number of animals gathered together; a body of people collected.
- TO CLUSTER**, klûs'tûr. v. n. To grow in bunches.
- TO CLUSTER**, klûs'tûr. v. a. To collect any thing into bodies.
- CLUSTER-GRAPE**, klûs'tûr-grâpe. s. The small black grape, called the currant.
- CLUSTERY**, klûs'tûr-ré. a. Growing in clusters.
- TO CLUTCH**, klûtsh. v. a. To hold in the hand; to gripe, to grasp; to contract, to double the hand.
- CLUTCH**, klûtsh. s. The gripe, grasp, seizure; the paws, the talons.
- CLUTTER**, klût'tûr. s. (98). A noise, a bustle, a hurry.
- TO CLUTTER**, klût'tûr. v. n. To make a noise or bustle.
- CLYSTER**, klis'tûr. s. An injection into the anus.
- TO COACERVATE**, kô-â-sér'vâte. v. a. (91) (503, b.) To heap up together.
- Every dictionary but Entick's has the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word; and that this is the true accentuation we may gather from the tendency of the accent to rest on the same syllable as in the Latin word it is derived from, when the same number of syllables are in both; as in *coacervo* and *coacervate*.—See **ARITATE**.
- COACERVATION**, kô-âs-sér-vâ'shûn. s. The act of heaping.
- COACH**, kôtsh. s. A carriage of pleasure or state.
- TO COACH**, kôtsh. v. a. To carry in a coach.
- COACH-BOX**, kôtsh'bôks. s. The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.
- COACH-HIRE**, kôtsh'hîre. s. Money paid for the use of a hired coach.
- COACH-MAN**, kôtsh'mân. s. (88). The driver of a coach.
- TO COACT**, kô-âkt'. v. n. To act together in concert.
- COACTION**, kô-âk'shûn. s. Compulsion, force.
- COACTIVE**, kô-âk'tiv. a. (157). Having the force of restraining or impelling, compulsory; acting in concurrence.
- COADJUMENT**, kô-âd'jû-mént. s. Mutual assistance.
- COADJUTANT**, kô-âd'jû-tânt. a. Helping, co-operation.
- COADJUTOR**, kô-âd-jû'tûr. s. (166). A fellow-helper, an assistant, an associate; in the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.
- COADJUVANCY**, kô-âd'jû-vân-sé. s. Help, concurrent help.
- COADUNITION**, kô-âd-û-nîsh'ûn. s. The conjunction of different substances into one mass.
- TO COAGMENT**, kô-âg-mént'. v. a. To congregate.
- COAGMENTATION**, kô-âg-mén-tâ'shûn. s. Coacervation into one mass, union.
- COAGULABLE**, kô-âg-û-lâ-bl. a. That which is capable of concretion.
- TO COAGULATE**, kô-âg-û-lâte. v. a. (91). To force into concretions.
- TO COAGULATE**, kô-âg-û-lâte. v. n. To run into concretions.
- COAGULATION**, kô-âg-û-lâ'shûn. s. Concretion, congelation; the body formed by coagulation.
- COAGULATIVE**, kô-âg-û-lâ-tiv. a. That which has the power of causing concretion.
- COAGULATOR**, kô-âg-û-lâ-tûr. s. (521). That which causes coagulation.
- COAL**, kôle. s. (295). The common

Every dictionary but Entick's has the accent on the penultimate syllable of this

𐌸 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pin;—

- fossil fuel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.
- TO COAL**, kôle. v. n. To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.
- COAL-BLACK**, kôle'blák. a. Black in the highest degree.
- COAL-MINE**, kôle'mine. s. A mine in which coals are dug.
- COAL-PIT**, kôle'pit. s. A pit for digging coals.
- COAL-STONE**, kôle'stone. s. A sort of cannel coal.
- COAL-WORK**, kôle'wûrk. s. A coalery, a place where coals are found.
- COALERY**, kô'lér-ê. s. A place where coals are dug.
- TO COALESCE**, kô-â-lês'. v. n. To unite in masses; to grow together, to join.
- COALESCENCE**, kô-â-lês'sense. s. Concretion, union.
- COALITION**, kô-â-lîsh'ûn. s. Union in one mass or body.
- COALY**, kô'lê. a. Containing coal.
- COAPTATION**, kô-âp-tâ'shûn. s. The adjustment of parts to each other.
- TO COARCT**, kô-ârk't'. v. a. To straiten, to confine; to contract power.
- COARCTATION**, kô-ârk-tâ'shûn. s. Confinement, restraint to a narrow space; contraction of any space; restraint of liberty.
- COARSE**, kôrse. a. Not refined; rude, uncivil; gross; inelegant; unaccomplished by education; mean, vile.
- COARSELY**, kôrse'lê. ad. Without fineness, meanly, not elegantly; rudely, not civilly; inelegantly.
- COARSENESS**, kôrse'nês. s. Impurity, unrefined state; roughness, want of fineness; grossness, want of delicacy; rudeness of manners; meanness, want of nicety.
- COAST**, kôste. s. The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the shore; The coast is clear, the danger is over.
- TO COAST**, kôste. v. n. To sail by the coast.
- TO COAST**, kôste. v. a. To sail by, or near a place.
- COASTER**, kôs'tûr. s. He that sails timorously near the shore.
- COAT**, kôte. s. The upper garment; petticoat, the habit of a boy in his infancy, the lower part of a woman's dress; vesture, as demonstrative of the office; the covering of any animal; any tegument; that on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.
- TO COAT**, kôte. v. a. To cover, to invest.
- TO COAX**, kôks. v. a. To wheedle, to flatter.
- COAXER**, kôks'ûr. s. A wheedler, a flatterer.
- COB**, kôb. s. The head of a top.
- COB**, kôb. s. A sort of sea-fowl.
- COBALT**, kôb'âlt. s. A marcasite plentifully impregnated with arsenick.
- TO COBBLE**, kôb'bl. v. a. (405). To mend any thing coarsely; to do or make any thing clumsily.
- CORBLER**, kôb'lûr. s. (98). A mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman in general; any mean person.
- COBIRONS**, kôb'i-ûrnz. s. Irons with a knob at the upper end.
- COBISHOP**, kô-blîsh'ûp. s. A coadjutant bishop.
- COBNUT**, kôb'nût. s. A boy's game.
- COBSWAN**, kôb'swôn. s. The head or leading swan.
- COBWEB**, kôb'wêb. s. The web or net of a spider; any snare or trap.
- COCCIFEROUS**, kôk-sîf'fêr-rûs. a. Plants are so called that have berries.
- COCHINEAL**, kûтч'in-êél. s. (165). An insect from which a red colour is extracted.
- COCHLEARY**, kôk'lê-â-rê. a. (353). Screwform.
- COCHLEATED**, kôk'lê-â-têd. a. Of a screwed or turbinated form.
- COCK**, kôk. s. The male to the hên; the male of any small birds; the weathercock that shows the direction of the wind; a spout to let out water or any other liquor at will; the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a gun that strikes with flint; a cockboat, a small boat; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the style of a dial; the needle of a balance; Cock-a-hoop, triumphant, exulting.
- TO COCK**, kôk. v. a. To set erect, to hold bolt upright; to set up the hat with an air of petulance; to mould the form of the hat; to fix the cock of a gun for a discharge; to raise hay in small heaps.
- TO COCK**, kôk. v. n. To strut, to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks.
- COCKADE**, kôk-kâde'. s. A ribband worn in the hat.
- COCKATRICE**, kôk'â-trise. s. (142). A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.
- COCKBOAT**, kôk'bôte. s. A small boat belonging to a ship.
- COCKBROTH**, kôk'brôth. s. Broth made by boiling a cock.

—*nó*, *móve*, *nór*, *nót*;—*túbe*, *túb*, *búll*;—*óll*;—*póund*;—*shin*, *THIS*.

COCKCROWING, *kók'kró-ling*. s. The time at which cocks crow.

TO COCKER, *kók'kúr*. v. a. To fondle, to indulge.

COCKER, *kók'kúr*. s. (98). One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

COCKEREL, *kók'kúr-ll*, s. (555). A young cock.

COCKET, *kók'kít*. s. (99). A seal belonging to the king's custom-house; likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the custom-house to merchants as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.

COCKFIGHT, *kók'fite*. s. A match of cocks.

COCKHORSE, *kók'hóse*. a. On horseback, triumphant.

COCKLE, *kók'kl*. s. (405). A small shell-fish.

COCKLESTAIRS, *kók'kl-stáres*. s. Winding, or spiral stairs.

COCKLE, *kók'kl*. s. A weed that grows in corn, corn-rose.

TO COCKLE, *kók'kl*. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.

COCKLED, *kók'kld*. a. (359). Shelled, or turbinated.

COCKLOFT, *kók'lóft*. s. The room over the garret.

COCKMASTER, *kók'más-túr*. s. One that breeds game cocks.

COCKMATCH, *kók'mátsh*. s. Cockfight for a prize.

COCKNEY, *kók'né*. s. (270). A native of London; any effeminate, low citizen.

COCKPIT, *kók'pít*. s. The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man of war.

COCK'S-COMB, *kóks'kóme*. s. A plant, lousewort.

COCK'S-HEAD, *kóks'héd*. s. A plant, sainfoin.

COCKSPUR, *kók'spúr*. s. Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.

COCKSURE, *kók-shóór'*. a. Confidently certain.

COCKSWAIN, *kók'sn*. s. The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly *Coxa*.—See **BOATSWAIN**.

COCKWEED, *kók'wéed*. s. A plant, distander or pepperwort.

COCOA, *kó'kó*. s. A species of palm-tree.

COCTILE, *kók'til*. a. (140). Made by baking.

COCTION, *kók'shún*. s. The act of boiling.

COD, *kód*.

CODFISH, *kód'flsh*. } s. A sea fish.

COD, *kód*, s. Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

TO COD, *kód*. v. a. To inclose in a cod.

CODE, *kóde*. s. A book; a book of the civil law.

CODICIL, *kód'é-sil*. s. An appendage to a will.

CODILLE, *kó-dil'*. s. A term at ombre and quadrille.

TO CODLE, *kód'dl*. v. a. (405). To parboil.

How Dr. Johnson could be guilty of so gross an oversight as to spell this word and its compounds with one *d* is inconceivable. By the general rule of English pronunciation, as the word stands here, it ought to be pronounced with the *o* long, the first syllable rhyming with *go*, *no*, and *so*. False and absurd, however, as this spelling is, the veneration I have for Dr. Johnson's authority forbids me to alter it in this Dictionary, though I shall never follow it in practice. Perhaps the same veneration induced Mr. Sheridan to let this word stand as he found it in Johnson. Dr. Kenrick has ventured to insert another *d* in the verb; but in the substantive, derived from the present participle *Codling*, lets it stand with one *d*. Some will be apt to think that when *a* ends a syllable, and a consonant follows the *d*, which begins another, that the business is done, and that the quantity of the vowel is sufficiently secured; but this is a mistake; for unless we previously understand the simple, the *o* in the compound, by the general rule, must be long. Now the first principle of orthography is, that, if possible, the letters should of themselves point out the sound of the word, without the necessity of recurring to etymology to find out the sound of the letters; and that we should never have recourse to etymology, but where fixing the sound would unsettle the sense. Thus *Coddling*, a kind of apple, ought to be written with double *d*, both because it determines the sound of the *o*, and shows its derivation from the verb to *Coddle*. And *Codling*, a small cod fish, ought to have but one *d*, because putting two, in order to fix the sound of *o*, would confound it with another word. To write *Saddler*, therefore, with one *d*, as we frequently see it on shops, is an error against the first principles of spelling; as, without necessity, it obliges us to understand the derivation of the word before we are sure of its sound. The word *Stabling* and *Stabler*, for stable-keeper in Scotland, with the word *Fabied*

𐄂 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

in Milton, all present their true sound to the eye without knowing their primitives; and this essential rule has generated the double consonant in the participles and verbal nouns, *beginning, regretted, comploter, &c.* But this rule, rational and useful as it is, is a thousand times violated by an affectation of a knowledge of the learned languages, and an ignorant prejudice against clusters of consonants, as they are called. Thus *couple, trouble, double, treble, and triple*, have single consonants, because their originals in Latin and French have no more, though double consonants would fix the sound of the preceding vowels, and be merely double to the eye.

CODLING, kôd'ling. s. An apple generally codled; a small codfish.

COEFFICACY, kô-êffê-kâ-sê. s. The power of several things acting together.

COEFFICIENCY, kô-êf-fish'ên-sê. s. Co-operation, the state of acting together to some single end.

COEFFICIENT, kô-êf-fish'ênt. s. That which unites its action with the action of another.—See **EFFACE**.

COEMPTION, kô-êm'shûn. s. (412). The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

COEQUAL, kô-ê'quâl. a. Equal.

COEQUALITY, kô-ê-quôl'ê-tê. s. The state of being equal.

TO COERCE, kô-êr'sê. v. a. To restrain, to keep in order by force.

COERCIBLE, kô-êr'sêbl. a. That may be restrained; that ought to be restrained.

COERCION, kô-êr'shûn. s. Penal restraint, check.

COERCIVE, kô-êr'slv. a. That which has the power of laying restraint; that which has the authority of restraining by punishment.

COESSENTIAL, kô-ês-sên'shâl. a. Participating of the same essence.

COESSENTIALITY, kô-ês-sên'shê-âl'ê-tê. s. Participation of the same essence.

COETANEOUS, kô-ê-tâ-nê-ûs. a. Of the same age with another.

COETERNAL, kô-ê-têr'nâl. a. Equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, kô-ê-têr'nâl-lê. ad. In a state of equal eternity with another.

COETERNITY, kô-ê-têr'nê-tê. s. Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

COEVAL, kô-ê'vâl. a. Of the same age.

COEVAL, kô-ê'vâl. s. A contemporary.

COEVOUS, kô-ê'vûs. a. Of the same age.

TO COEXIST, kô-êg-zl'st'. v. n. (478).

At the same time with another.

COEXISTENCE, kô-êg-zl's'tênc. s. Existence at the same time with another.

COEXISTENT, kô-êg-zl's'tênt. a. Having existence at the same time with another.

TO COEXTEND, kô-êks-tênd'. v. a. (477). To extend to the same space or duration with another.

COEXTENSION, kô-êks-tên'shûn. s. The state of extending to the same space with another.

COFFEE, kôff'ê. s. The coffee tree; the berries of the coffee-tree; a drink made by the infusion of those berries in hot water.

COFFEE-HOUSE, kôff'ê-hôuse. s. A house where coffee is sold.

COFFEE-MAN, kôff'ê-mân. s. (88). One that keeps a coffee-house.

COFFEE-POT, kôff'ê-pôt. s. The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, kôff'ûr. s. A chest generally for keeping money; in fortification, a hollow lodgement across a dry moat.

𐄂 I have in this word followed the general pronunciation, which I see is confirmed by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Messrs. Perry, Scott, and Buchanan; for as it stands in Mr. Sheridan with the *o* long, though not without respectable usage on its side, it is a gross irregularity, which ought, if possible, to be reduced to rule.

TO COFFER, kôff'ûr. v. a. To treasure up in chests.

COFFERER, kôff'ûr-ûr. s. (555). A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller.

COFFIN, kôff'ln. s. The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paste for a pye; Coffin of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin-bone.

TO COFFIN, kôff'ln. v. a. To inclose in a coffin.

TO COG, kôg. v. a. To flatter, to wheedle; to obtrude by falsehood; To cog a die, to secure it, so as to direct its fall.

TO COG, kôg. v. n. To lie; to wheedle.

COG, kôg. s. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

TO COG, kôg. v. a. To fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY, kô'jên-sê. s. Strength, force.

COGENT, kô'jênt. a. Forcible, resistless, convincing.

COGENTLY, kô'jênt-lê. ad. With resistless force, forcibly.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—chin, THIS.

- COGGER, kóg'úr. s.** A flatterer, a wheedler.
- COGGLESTONE, kóg'gl-stòne. s.** A little stone.
- COGITABLE, kòdje'é-tá-bl. a. (405).** What may be the subject of thought.
- TO COGITATE, kòdje'é-táte. v. n. (91).** To think.
- COGITATION, kòdje'é-tá'shùn. s.** Thought, the act of thinking; purpose, reflection previous to action; meditation.
- COGITATIVE, kòdje'é-tá-tív. a.** Having the power of thought; given to meditation.
- COGNATION, kóg-ná'shùn. s.** Kindred, relation, participation of the same nature.
- COGNISEE, kóg-né-zéé', or kón-é-zéé'. s.**—See **COGNIZANCE.** He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.
- COGNISOUR, kóg-né-zór', or kón-é-zór'. s. (314).** Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine.
- COGNITION, kóg-nìsh'ùn. s.** Knowledge, complete conviction.
- COGNITIVE, kóg-nétív. a.** Having the power of knowing.
- COGNIZABLE, kóg-né-zá-bl, or kón-é-zá-bl. a. (405).** That falls under judicial notice; proper to be tried, judged, or examined.
- COGNIZANCE, kóg-né-zánc, or kón-é-zánc. s.** Judicial notice, trial; a badge, by which any one is known.
- ☞ I have in this word and its relatives given the forensic pronunciation; but cannot help observing, that it is so gross a departure from the most obvious rules of the language, that it is highly incumbent on the gentlemen of the law to renounce it, and reinstate the excluded *g* in its undoubted rights.—See **AUTHORITY** and **CLIFF.**
- COGNOMINAL, kóg-nòm'é-nál. a.** Having the same name.
- COGNOMINATION, kóg-nòm'é-ná'shùn. s.** A surname, the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality.
- COGNOSCECE, kóg-nòs'sénc. s.** Knowledge.
- COGNOSCIBLE, kóg-nòs'sé-bl. a.** That may be known.
- TO COHABIT, kò-háb'ít. v. n.** To dwell with another in the same place; to live together as husband and wife.
- COHABITANT, kò-háb'é-tánt. s.** An inhabitant of the same place.
- COHABITATION, kò-háb'é-tá'shùn. s.** The state of inhabiting the same place with another; the state of living together as married persons.
- COMEIR, kò-àré'. s.** One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.
- COHEIRESS, kò-árls. s. (99).** A woman who has an equal state of an inheritance.
- TO COHERE, kò-hére'. v. n.** To stick together; to be well connected; to suit, to fit; to agree.
- COHERENCE, kò-hé'rénse. } s. That**
COHERENCY, kò-hé'rén-sé. } state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist separation; connexion, dependency, the relation of parts or things one to another; the texture of a discourse; consistency in reasoning, or relating.
- COHERENT, kò-hé'rént. a.** Sticking together; suitable to something else, regularly adopted; consistent, not contradictory.
- COHESION, kò-hé'zhùn. s.** The act of sticking together; the state of union; connexion, dependence.
- COHESIVE, kò-hé'sív. a. (158) (428).** That has the power of sticking together.
- COHESIVENESS, kò-hé'sív-nés. s.** The quality of being cohesive.
- TO COHIBIT, kò-hìb'ít. v. a.** To restrain, to hinder.
- TO COHORATE, kò'hò-báte. v. n. (91).** To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.
- COHOBATION, kò'hò-bá'shùn. s.** A returning of any distilled liquor again upon what it was withdrawn from.
- COHORT, kò'hòrt. s.** A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.
- COHORTATION, kò-hòr-tá'shùn. s.** Incitement.
- COIF, kóif. s. (344) (415).** The head-dress, a cap.—See **QUIFF.**
- COIFED, kóift. a. (359).** Wearing a coif.
- TO COIL, kóll. v. a.** To gather into a narrow compass.
- COIL, kóll. s.** Tumult, turmoil, bustle; a rope wound into a ring.
- COIN, kóin. s.** A corner, called often quoin.
- COIN, kóin. s.** Money stamped with a legal impression; payment of any kind.
- TO COIN, kóin. v. a.** To mint or stamp metals for money; to forge any thing, in an ill sense.
- COINAGE, kóin'áje. s. (91).** The act or practice of coining money; coin, mo-

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

ney; the charges of coining money; forgery, invention.

TO COINCIDE, kò-in-side'. v. n. To fall upon the same point; to concur.

COINCIDENCE, kò-in'se-dense. s. The state of several bodies or lines falling upon the same point; concurrence, tendency of things to the same end.

COINCIDENT, kò-in'se-dént. a. Falling upon the same point; concurrent, consistent, equivalent.

COINDICATION, kò-in-dè-ká'shún. s. Many symptoms, betokening the same cause.

COINER, kòin'úr. s. (98). A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeiter of the legal stamp; an inventor.

TO COJOIN, kò-jóin'. v. n. To join with another.

COISTREL, kòis'trîl. s. A coward hawk.

COIT, kòit. s. (344) (415). Anything thrown at a certain mark.—See **QUOIT**.

COITION, kò-ish'ún. s. Copulation, the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, kòke. s. Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

COLANDER, kùl'lân-dûr. s. (165). A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

COLATION, kò-lá'shún. s. The art of filtering or straining.

COLATURE, kò-lá'tshûre. s. (461). The art of straining, filtration; the matter strained.

COLBERTINE, kòl-bér-tèen'. s. (112). A kind of lace worn by women.

COLD, kòld. a. Chill, having the sense of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; frigid, without passion; unaffecting, unable to move the passions; reserved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chaste; not welcome.

COLD, kòld. s. The cause of the sensation of cold, the privation of heat; the sensation of cold, chillness; a disease caused by cold, the obstruction of perspiration.

COLDLY, kòld'lé. ad. Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.

COLDNESS, kòld'nés. s. Want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; coyness, want of kindness; chastity.

COLE, kòle. s. Cabbage.

COLEWORT, kòle'wûrt. s. (165). Cabbage.

COLICK, kòl'ik. s. It strictly is a dis-

order of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain.

COLICK, kòl'ik. a. Affecting the bowels.

TO COLLAPSE, kòl-láps'. v. n. To close so as that one side touches the other; to fall together.

COLLAPSION, kòl-láp'shún. s. The state of vessels closed; the act of closing or collapsing.

COLLAR, kòl'lûr. s. (418) (88). A ring of metal put round the neck; the harness fastened about the horse's neck; To slip the collar, to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty; A collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE, kòl'lûr-bòne. s. The clavicle, the bones on each side of the neck.

TO COLLAR, kòl'lûr. v. a. To seize by the collar, to take by the throat; To collar beef or other meat, to roll it up and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

TO COLLABE, kòl'láte'. v. a. To compare one thing of the same kind with another; to collate books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLATERAL, kòl-lát'tér-ál. a. Side to side; running parallel; diffused on either side; those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.

COLLATERALLY, kòl-lát'tér-ál-lé. ad. Side by side; indirectly; in collateral relation.

COLLATION, kòl-lá'shún. s. The act of conferring or bestowing, gift; comparison of one thing of the same kind with another; in law, collation is the bestowing of a benefice; a repast.

COLLATITIOUS, kòl-lá-tîsh'ús. a. Done by the contribution of many.

COLLATOR, kòl-lá'tûr. s. (166). One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLAUD, kòl-láwd'. v. a. To join in praising.

COLLEAGUE, kòl'léég. s. (492). A partner in office or employment.

TO COLLEAGUE, kòl'léég'. v. a. To unite with.

TO COLLECT, kòl-lékt'. v. a. To gather together; to draw many units into one sum; to gain from observation; to infer from premises; To collect himself, to recover from surprise.

☞ In scarcely any part of the language does the influence of accent on the sound of the

—*ad, move, nor, not;—tùbe, tùb, bûll;—ôil;—pótmd; thin, THIS.*

vowels appear more perceptibly than in the prepositional syllables, *Col, Com, Con, and Cor.* When the accent is on these syllables, in *College, Commissary, Conclave, Corrigible, &c. &c.* the *o* has distinctly its short sound. The same may be observed of this *o*, when the principal accent is on the third syllable, and the secondary accent on the first (523); as in *Colonnade, Commendation, Condescension, Correspondent, &c. &c.*: for in this case there is a secondary accent on the first syllable, which preserves the *o* in its true sound (522); but when the accent is on the second syllable, this vowel slides into a sound like short *u*, and the words *To Collect, To Commit, To Convince, To Corrupt, &c. &c.* are heard as if written *Colluct, Commit, Convince, Corrupt, &c. &c.* It is true, that when these words are pronounced alone with deliberation, energy, and precision, the *o* in the first syllable preserves nearly its true sound; but this seems to slide insensibly into short *u* the moment we unite these words with others, and pronounce them without premeditation. The deliberate and solemn sound is that which I have given in this Dictionary: nor have I made any difference between words where the accent is on the second syllable; and why Mr. Sheridan, and those who have followed him, should in *Combust, Commute, Complete, &c. &c.* give the sound of short *o* in *from*, and in *Command, Commit, Commence, &c. &c.* give the same letter the sound of short *u* in *drum*, I cannot conceive; they are all susceptible of this sound or none, and therefore should all be marked alike. If custom be pleaded for this distinction, it may be observed that this plea is the best in the world when it is evident, and the worst when obscure. No such custom ever fell under my observation; I have always heard the first syllable of *compare* and *compel*, of *commence* and *compose*, pronounced alike, and have therefore made no distinction between them in this dictionary. I have given them all the sound of the *o* in *Comma*; though I am sensible that, in colloquial pronunciation, they all approach nearer to the short *u*, and are similar to the same syllables in *Comfort, Combat, &c.* And it may be laid down as a general rule, without an exception, "that *o* in an initial syllable, immediately before the accent, and succeeded by "two uncombinable consonants, may, in "familiar conversation, be pronounced "like the same letter in *come, done,*" &c.

COLLECT, kôl'lek't. s. (492). Any short prayer.

COLLECTANEOUS, kôl'lek-tâ'né-ús. a. Gathered together.

COLLECTIBLE, kôl'lek'té-bl. a. That which may be gathered from the premises.

COLLECTION, kôl'lek'shûn. s. The act of gathering together; the things gathered together; a consecratory, deduced from premises.

COLLECTITIOUS, kôl'lek-tish'ús. a. Gathered together.

COLLECTIVE, kôl'lek'tiv. a. Gathered into one mass, accumulative; employed in deducing consequences; a collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular, as a company.

COLLECTIVELY, kôl'lek'tiv-lé. ad. In a general mass, in a body, not singly.

COLLECTOR, kôl'lek'túr. s. (166). A gatherer; a tax gatherer.

COLLEGATARY, kôl'leg'á-tá-ré. s. A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more.

COLLEGE, kôl'lédje. s. (91). A community; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside.—See **TO COLLECT.**

COLLEGIAL, kôl'lé'jé-ál. a. Relating to a college.

COLLEGIAN, kôl'lé'jé-án. s. An inhabitant of a college.

COLLEGIATE, kôl'lé'jé-áte. (91). Containing a college, instituted after the manner of a college; a collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of Presbyters lived together.

COLLEGIATE, kôl'lé'jé-áte. s. A member of a college, a university man.

COLLET, kôl'lit. s. (99). Something that went about the neck; that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

TO COLLIDE, kôl'líde'. v. a. To beat, to dash, to knock together.

COLLIER, kôl'yúr. s. (113). A digger of coals; a dealer in coals; a ship that carries coals.

COLLIERY, kôl'yúr-é. s. (113). The place where coals are dug; the coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER, kôl'lé-flóu-úr. s. A kind of cabbage.

COLLIGATION, kôl'lé-gá'shûn. s. A binding together.

COLLIMATION, kôl'lé-má'shûn. s. Aim.

COLLINEATION, kôl'lin-é-á'shûn. s. The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE, kôl'lik'wá-bl. a. Easily dissolved.

COLLIQUAMENT, kôl'lik'wá-mént. s. The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

𠵿 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

COLLIQUANT, kôl'le-kwâht. s. That which has the power of melting.

TO COLLIQUATE, kôl'le-kwâte. v. a. (91). To melt, to dissolve.

COLLIQUATION, kôl'le-kwâ'shûn. s. The act of melting; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.

COLLIQUATIVE, kôl'lik'wâ-tiv. a. Melting, dissolvent.

COLLIQUEFACTION, kôl'lik-wê-fâk'shûn. s. The act of melting together.

COLLISION, kôl'lizh'ûn. s. The act of striking two bodies together; the state of being struck together, a clash.

TO COLLOCATE, kôl'lô-kâte. v. a. (91). To place, to station.

COLLOCATION, kôl'lô-kâ'shûn. s. The act of placing; the state of being placed.

COLLOCUTION, kôl'lô-kû'shûn. s. Conference, conversation.

TO COLLOQUE, kôl'lôg'. v. n. (337). To wheedle, to flatter.

COLLOP, kôl'lûp. s. (166). A small slice of meat; a piece of an animal.

COLLOQUIAL, kôl'lô-kwê-âl. ad. Relating to conversation or talking.

COLLOQUY, kôl'lô-kwê. s. Conference, conversation, talk.

COLLUCTANCY, kôl'lûk'tân-sê. s. Opposition of nature.

COLLUCTATION, kôl'lûk-tâ'shûn. s. Contest, contrariety, opposition.

TO COLLUDE, kôl'lûde'. v. n. To conspire in a fraud.

COLLUSION, kôl'lû'zhûn. s. A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

COLLUSIVE, kôl'lû'siv. a. (158) (428). Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY, kôl'lû'siv-lê. ad. In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY, kôl'lû'sûr-ê. a. (557). Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLY, kôl'lê. s. The smut of coal.

COLLYRIUM, kôl'li-rê-ûm. s. (113). An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR, kôl'mâr. s. A sort of pear.

COLON, kô'lôn. s. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period; the greatest and widest of all the intestines.

COLONEL, kûr'nêl. s. The chief commander of a regiment.

𠵿 This word is among those gross irregularities which must be given up as incorrigible.

COLONELSHIP, kûr'nêl-shîp. s. The office or character of colonel.

TO COLONISE, kôl'ô-nize. v. a. To plant with inhabitants.

COLONNADE, kôl-lô-nâde'. s. A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns disposed in a circle; any series or range of pillars.—See **TO COLLECT**.

COLONY, kôl'ô-nê. s. A body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted, a plantation.

COLOQUINTEDA, kôl-lô-kwîn'tê-dâ. s. The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative.

COLORATE, kôl'ô-râte. a. (91). Coloured, dyed.

COLORATION, kôl'ô-râ'shûn. s. The art or practice of colouring; the state of being coloured.

COLORIFICK, kôl'ô-rîf'ik. a. That has the power of producing colours.

COLOSSE, kô-lôs'.

COLOSSUS, kô-lôs'sûs. } s. A state of enormous magnitude,

COLOSSEAN, kô-lôs-sé'ân. a. Giant-like.—See **EUROPEAN**.

COLOUR, kûl'lûr. s. (165) (314). The appearance of bodies to the eye, hue, dye; the appearance of blood in the face; the tint of the painter; the representation of any thing superficially examined; palliation; appearance, false show; in the plural, a standard, an ensign of war.

TO COLOUR, kûl'lûr. v. a. To mark with some hue or dye; to palliate, to excuse; to make plausible.

COLOURABLE, kûl'lûr-â-bl. a. Specious, plausible.

COLOURABLY, kûl'lûr-â-blê. ad. Speciously, plausibly.

COLOURED, kûl'lûrd. part. a. (359). Streaked, diversified with hues.

COLOURING, kûl'lûr-ing. s. (410). The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours.

COLOURIST, kûl'lûr-ist. s. A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

COLOURLESS, kûl'lûr-lês. a. Without colour, transparent.

COLT, kôlt. s. A young horse; a young foolish fellow.

TO COLT, kôlt. v. a. To befool. Obsolete.

COLTS-FOOT, kôlt's'fû. s. A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH, kôlt's-tôôth'. s. An imperfect tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure.

COLTER, kôl'tûr. s. The sharp iron of a plough,

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—chim, THIS.

COLTISH, kôlt'ish. a. Wanton.

COLUMBARY, kô-lûm'bâ-ré. s. A dove-cot, pigeonhouse.

COLUMBINE, kôl'ûm-bine. s. (148). A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue; the name of a female character in a pantomime.

COLUMN, kôl'lûm. s. (411). A round pillar; any body pressing vertically upon its base; the long file or row of troops; half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle.

COLUMNAR, kô-lûm'nâr. }

COLUMNARIAN, kôl'ûm-nâ'rê-ân. } a. Formed in columns.

COLURES, kô-lûrz'. s. Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world.

COMATE, kô-mâte'. s. Companion.

COMB, kôme. s. (347). An instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the top or crest of a cock; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

TO COMB, kôme. v. a. To divide and adjust the hair; to lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, as to comb wool.

COMB-BRUSH, kôme'brûsh. s. A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, kôme'mâ-kûr. s. One whose trade is to make combs.

TO COMBAT, kûm'bât. v. n. (165). To fight.

TO COMBAT, kûm'bât. v. a. To oppose. —See **TO COLLECT**.

COMBAT, kûm'bât. s. (88). Contest, battle, duel.

COMBATANT, kûm'bâ-tânt. s. He that fights with another, antagonist; a champion.

COMBER, kô'mûr. s. He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBIMATE, kôm'bê-nâte a. (91). Betrothed, promised.

COMBINATION, kôm'bê-nâ'shûn. s. Union for some certain purpose, association, league; union of bodies, commixture, conjunction; copulation of ideas.

TO COMBINE, kôm-bine'. v. a. To join together; to link in union; to agree, to accord; to join together, opposed to Analyse.

TO COMBINE, kôm-bine'. v. n. To coalesce, to unite each with other; to unite in friendship or design, often in a bad sense.

COMBLESS, kôm'les. a. Wanting a comb or crest.

COMBUST, kôm-bûst'. a. A planet not above 84 degrees from the sun, is said to be Combust. —See **TO COLLECT**.

COMBUSTIBLE, kôm-bûs'té-bl. a. Susceptible of fire.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, kôm-bûs'té-bl-nés. s. Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION, kôm-bûs'tshûn. s. (291). Conflagration, burning, consumption by fire; tumult, hurry, hubbub.

TO COME, kûm. v. a. To remove from a distant to a nearer place, opposed to Go; to draw near, to advance towards; to move in any manner towards another; to attain any condition; to happen, to fall out; To come about, to come to pass, to fall out, to change, to come round; To come again, to return; To come at, to reach, to obtain, to gain; To come by, to obtain, to gain, to require; To come in, to enter, to comply, to yield, to become modish; To come in for, to be early enough to obtain; To come in to, to join with, to bring help; To comply, with, to agree to; To come near, to approach in excellence; To come off, to proceed as a descendant from ancestors; To proceed, as effects from their causes; To come off, to deviate, to depart from a rule, to escape; to come off from, to leave, to forbear; To come on, to advance, to make progress; to advance to combat; to thrive, to grow big; To come over, to repeat an act, to revolt; To come out, to be made publick, to appear upon trial, to be discovered; To come out with, to give vent to; To come to, to consent or yield; to amount to; To come to himself, to recover his senses; To come to pass, to be effected, to fall out; To come up, to grow out of the ground; to make appearance; to come into use; To come up to, to amount to, to rise to; To come up with, to overtake; To come upon, to invade, to attack; To come, in futurity.

COME, kûm. interj. Be quick, make no delay.

COME, kûm. A particle of reconciliation. "Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt."—POPE.

COMEDIAN, kô-mé'dé-ân. s. (293) (376). A player or actor of comick parts; a player in general, an actress or actor.

COMEDY, kôm'mé-dé. s. A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

COMELINESS, kûm'lé-néss. s. Grace, beauty, dignity.

COMELY, kûm'lé. a. (165). Graceful, decent.

COMER, kûm'mûr. s. (98). One that comes.

COMET, kôm'ît. s. (99). A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing.

COMETARY, kôm'mé-târ-é. (512). }

COMETICK, kô-mét'lk. (509). } a. Relating to a comet.

𐄎 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pînc, pîri;—

COMFIT, kûm'/fit. s. (165). A kind of sweetmeat.

CONFITURE, kûm'/fê-tshûre. s. (461). Sweetmeat.

TO COMFORT, kûm'/fûrt. v. a. (165). To strengthen, to enliven, to invigorate; to console, to strengthen the mind under calamity.

COMFORT, kûm'/fûrt. s. (98). Support, assistance; countenance; consolation, support under calamity, that which gives consolation or support. See **TO COLLECT**.

COMFORTABLE, kûm'/fûr-tâ-bl. a. Receiving comfort, susceptible of comfort, dispensing comfort.

COMFORTABLY, kûm'/fûr-tâ-blé. ad. With comfort, without despair.

COMFORTER, kûm'/fûr-tûr. s. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; the title of the third person of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

COMFORTLESS, kûm'/fûrt-lès. a. Without comfort.

COMICAL, kôm'/mê-kâl. a. Raising mirth, merry, diverting; relating to comedy, befitting comedy.

COMICALLY, kôm'/mê-kâl-lé. ad. In such a manner as raises mirth; in a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS, kôm'/mê-kâl-nès. s. The quality of being comical.

COMICK, kôm'/mik. a. Relating to comedy, raising mirth.

COMING, kûm'/ming. s. (410). The act of coming, approach; state of being come, arrival.

COMING-IN, kûm'/ming-in. s. Revenue, income.

COMING, kûm'/ming. a. Forward, ready to come; future, to come.

COMING, kûm'/ming. part. a. Moving from some other to this place; ready to come.

COMITIAL, kô-mish'âl. a. Relating to the assemblies of the people.

COMITY, kôm'/é-tè. s. Courtesy, civility.

COMMA, kôm'/mâ. s. (92). The point which denotes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,].

TO COMMAND, kôm-mând'. v. a. (79). To govern, to give orders to; to order, to direct to be done; to overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen.

TO COMMAND, kôm-mând'. v. n. To have the supreme authority.

COMMAND, kôm-mând'. s. The right of commanding, power, supreme authority; cogent authority, despotism; the act of commanding, order.—See **TO COLLECT**.

𐄎 The propensity of the unaccented *o* to fall into the sound of short *u* is no where more perceptible than in the first syllables of words beginning with *col*, *com*, *con*, or *cor*, when the accent is on the second syllable. Thus the *o* in *collect* and *college*; in *commend* and *comment*; in *connect* and *consul*; in *correct* and *corner*; cannot be considered as exactly the same in all: the *o* in the first word of each of these pairs has certainly a different sound from the same letter in the second; and if we appreciate this sound, we shall find it coincide with that which is the most nearly related to it, namely the short *u*. I have not however ventured to substitute this *u*, not that I think it incompatible with the most correct and solemn pronunciation, but because where there is a possibility of reducing letters to their radical sound without hurting the ear, this radical sound ought to be the model; and the greater or lesser departure from it, left to the solemnity or familiarity of the occasion. To foreigners, however, it may not be improper to remark, that it would be always better for them to adopt the *u* instead of *o*; this will secure them from the smallest impropriety, for natives only can seize such nice distinctions as sometimes divide even judges themselves. Mr. Sheridan was certainly of opinion that this unaccented *o* might be pronounced like *u*, as he has so marked it in *command*, *commence*, *commission*, and *commend*; though not in *commander*; and in *compare*, though not in *comparative*; but in almost every other word where this *o* occurs, he has given it the sound it has in *constant*. Mr. Scott has exactly followed Mr. Sheridan in these words, and Dr. Kenrick has uniformly marked them all with the short sound of *a*. Why Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott should make any difference in the first syllables of these words, where the letters and accents are exactly the same, I cannot conceive: these syllables may be called a species; and, if the occasion were not too trifling for such a comparison, it might be observed, that as nature varies in individuals, but is uniform in the species, so custom is sometimes various in accented syllables, which are definitely and strongly marked, but commonly more regular in unaccented syllables, by being left, as it were, to the common operation of the organs of pronunciation.—See the words **COLLECT** and **DOMESTIC**.

COMMANDER, kôm-mân'dûr. s. He that has the supreme authority, a chief; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMANDERY, kôm-mân'dûr-rè. s. A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

—nô, môve, nêr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

COMMANDMENT, kôm-mând'mént. s. Mandate, command, order, precept, authority, power; by way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

COMMANDRESS, kôm-mân'drês. s. A woman vested with supreme authority.

COMMATERIAL, kôm-mâ-tê-rê-âl. a. Consisting of the same matter with another.

COMMATERIALITY, kôm-mâ-tê-rê-âl'-ê-tê. s. Resemblance to something in its matter.

COMMEMORABLE, kôm-mêm'mô-râ-bl. a. Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

TO COMMEMORATE, kôm-mêm'mô-râ-tê. v. a. (91). To preserve the memory by some publick act.

COMMEMORATION, kôm-mêm'mô-râ'-shûn. s. An act of publick celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kôm-mêm'mô-râ-tiv. a. (157). Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

TO COMMENCE, kôm-mênse'. v. n. To begin, to make a beginning; to take a new character.—See **TO COLLECT**.

TO COMMENCE, kôm-mênse'. v. a. To begin, to make a beginning of, as to commence a suit.

COMMENCEMENT, kôm-mênse'mént. s. Beginning, date; the time when degrees are taken in a university.

TO COMMEND, kôm-ménd'. v. a. To represent as worthy of notice, to recommend; to mention with approbation; to recommend to remembrance.

COMMENDA- { kôm'mên-dâ-bl. } a.
BLE, { kôm'mên-dâ-bl. }
Laudable, worthy of praise.

☞ This word, like *Acceptable*, has, since Johnson wrote his Dictionary, shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. The sound of the language certainly suffers by these transitions of accent. However, when custom has once decided, we may complain, but must still acquiesce. The accent on the second syllable of this word is grown vulgar, and there needs no other reason for banishing it from polite pronunciation.

COMMENDABLY, kôm'mên-dâ-blê. ad. Laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMMENDAM, kôm'mên'dâm. s. Commendam is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied.

COMMENDATARY, kôm'mên'dâ-tâ-rê. s. (312). One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kôm'mên-dâ'shûn. s. Recommendation, favourable representation; praise, declaration of esteem.—See **TO COLLECT**.

COMMENDATORY, kôm'mên'dâ-tûr-rê. a. (512). Favourably representative; containing praise.

COMMENDER, kôm'mên'dûr. s. Praiser.

COMMENSALITY, kôm'mên-sâl'-ê-tê. s. Fellowship of table.

COMMENSURABILITY, kôm'mên-shû-râ-bil'-ê-tê. s. Capacity of being compared with another as to the measure, or of being measured by another.

COMMENSURABLE, kôm'mên-shû-râ-bl. a. (452). Reducible to some common measure, as a yard and foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS, kôm'mên-shû-râ-bl-nês. s. Commensurability, proportion.

TO COMMENSURATE, kôm'mên'shû-râ-tê. v. a. (91). To reduce to some common measure.

COMMENSURATE, kôm'mên'shû-râ-tê. a. (91). Reducible to some common measure; equal, proportionable to each other.

COMMENSURATELY, kôm'mên'shû-râ-tê-lê. ad. With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

COMMENSURATION, kôm'mên-shû-râ'-shûn. s. Reduction of some things to some common measure.

TO COMMENT, kôm'mént. v. n. To annotate, to write notes, to expound.

COMMENT, kôm'mént. s. (498). Annotations on an author, notes, exposition.

COMMENTARY, kôm'mên-tâ-rê. s. An exposition, annotation, remark; a memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTATOR, kôm'mên-tâ-tûr. s. (521). Expositor, annotator.

COMMENTER, kôm'mên'tûr. s. An explainer, an annotator.

COMMENTITIOUS, kôm'mên-tish'ûs. a. Invented, imaginary.

COMMERCE, kôm'mêrse. s. Exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick.

TO COMMERCE, kôm'mêrse'. v. n. To hold intercourse.

Milton has, by the license of his art, accented this verb according to the analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form. (492).

☞ And looks *commêrceing* with the skies,
"Thy wrapt soul sitting in thy eyes.

Penseroso.

But this verb, like *To Comment*, would, in

♫ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, ph;—

prose, require the accent on the first syllable as in the noun. Though Akenside has taken the same liberty with this word as Milton had done with that—

“————— the sober zeal

“Of age *commetating* on prodigious things.

Please of Imag.

COMMERCIAL, kôm-mêr'shâl. a. Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERE, kôm-mâre'. s. *French*. A common mother. Not used.

TO COMMIGRATE, kôm'mê-grâte. v. n. To remove by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, kôm-mê-grâ'shûn. s. A removal of a people from one country to another.

COMMINATION, kôm-mê-nâ'shûn. s. A threat, a denunciation of punishment; the recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY, kôm-min'nâ-tûr-ê. a. Denunciatory, threatening (512).

TO COMMINGLE, kôm-ming'gl. v. a. To mix into one mass, to mix, to blend.

TO COMMINGLE, kôm-ming'gl. v. n. To unite with another thing.

COMMUNIEBLE, kôm-min'û-ê-bl. a. Frangible, redouible to powder.

TO COMMINUTE, kôm-mê-nûte'. v. a. To grind, to pulverise.

COMMINATION, kôm-mê-nû'shûn. s. The act of grinding into small parts, pulverisation.

COMMISERABLE, kôm-mîz'êr-â-bl. a. Worthy of compassion, pitiable.

TO COMMISERATE, kôm-mîz'êr-âte. v. a. (91). To pity, to compassionate.

COMMISERATION, kôm-mîz'êr-â'shûn. s. Pity, compassion, tenderness.

COMMISSARY, kôm'mîs-sâr-ê. s. An officer made occasionally, a delegate, a deputy; such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese far distant from the chief city; an officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procurement of provision.—See **TO COLLECT**.

COMMISSARYSHIP, kôm'mîs-sâr-ê-ship. s. The office of a commissary.

COMMISSION, kôm-mîsh'ûn. s. The act of entrusting any thing; a trust, a warrant by which any trust is held; a warrant by which a military office is constituted; a charge, a mandate, office; act of committing a crime; sins of commission are distinguished from sins of omission; a number of people joined in a trust or office; the state of that which is entrusted to a number of joint officers, as the broad seal was put into commission; the order by

which a factor trades for another person. **TO COMMISSION**, kôm-mîsh'ûn. v. a. to empower, to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kôm-mîsh'ûn-âr. s. (98). One included in a warrant of authority.

COMMISSURE, kôm-mîsh'ûre. s. Joint, a place where one part is joined to another.

TO COMMIT, kôm-mî't. v. a. To entrust, to give in trust; to put in any place to be kept safe; to send to prison, to imprison; to perpetrate, to do a fault.—See **TO COLLECT**.

♫ This word was first used in Junius's Letters in a sense unknown to our former English writers; namely, to *expose*, to *venture*, to *hazard*. This sense is borrowed from the French, and has been generally adopted by subsequent writers.

COMMITMENT, kôm-mî't'mênt. s. Act of sending to prison, an order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE, kôm-mî't'tê. s. Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court in whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.

♫ This word is often pronounced improperly with the accent on the first or last syllable.

COMMITTER, kôm-mî't'tûr. s. Perpetrator, he that commits.

COMMITTABLE, kôm-mî't'tâ-bl. a. Liable to be committed.

TO COMMIX, kôm-mîks'. v. a. To mingle, to blend.

COMMIXION, kôm-mîks'shûn. s. Mixture, incorporation.

COMMIXTURE, kôm-mîks'tshûre. s. (291). The act of mingling, the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling different things, compound.

COMMODE, kôm-môde'. s. The head-dress of women.

COMMODIOUS, kôm-mô'dê-ûs, or kôm-mô'jê-ûs. a. (293) (294) (376). Convenient, suitable, accommodate; useful, suited to wants or necessities.

COMMODIOUSLY, kôm-mô'dê-ûs-jê. ad. Conveniently; without distress; suitably to a certain purpose.

COMMODIOUSNESS, kôm-mô'dê-ûs-nêss. s. Convenience, advantage.

COMMODITY, kôm-môd'ê-tê. s. Interest, advantage, profit; convenience of time or place; wares, merchandise.

COMMODORE, kôm-mô-dôre'. s. The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

This is one of those words which may have the accent either on the first or last syllable, according to its position in the

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll —oil;—pòund;—thim, THIS.

sentence. Thus we say, "The voyage was made by *Commodore* Anson; for though he was made an admiral afterwards, he went out as *Commodore*." (528).

COMMON, kóm'mún. a. (166). Belonging equally to more than one; having no possessor or owner; vulgar, mean, easy to be had, not scarce; publick, general; mean, without birth or descent; frequent, useful, ordinary; prostitute.

COMMON, kóm'mún. s. An open ground equally used by many persons.

TO COMMON, kóm'mún. v. n. To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW, kóm'mún-láw'. s. Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of laws, distinguished from the Statute Law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, kóm'mún-plééz'. s. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently moveable.

COMMONABLE, kóm'mún-á-bl. a. What is held in common.

COMMONAGE, kóm'mún-áje. s. (90). The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY, kóm'mún-ál-té. s. The common people; the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kóm'mún-úr. s. (98). One of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the house of commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; a prostitute.

COMMONITION, kóm-mò-nish'ún. s. Advice, warning.

COMMONLY, kóm'mún-lè. ad. Frequently, usually.

COMMONNESS, kóm'mún-nés. s. Equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency.

TO COMMONPLACE, kóm'mún-pláse'. v. a. To reduce to general heads.

COMMONPLACE BOOK, kóm'mún-pláse'bóók. s. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMONS, kóm'múnz. s. (166). The vulgar, the lower people; the lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented; food, fare, diet.

COMMONWEAL, kóm'mún-wéél'. (528).

COMMONWEALTH, kóm'mún-wéélh. s.

A polity, an established form of civil life; the public, the general body of the people; a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, a republic.

These words have the accent either on the first or last syllable; but the former is accented more frequently on the last, and the latter on the first.—See **COMMODORE**.

COMMORANCE, kóm'mò-rânse } s.
COMMORANCY, kóm'mò-rân-sé. }

Dwelling, habitation, residence.

COMMORANT, kóm'mò-ránt. s. Resident, dwelling.

COMMOTION, kóm-mò'shùn. s. Tumult, disturbance, combustion; perturbation, disorder of mind, agitation.

COMMOTIONER, kóm-mò'shùn-úr. s. A disturber of the peace.

TO COMMOLVE, kóm-móóve'. v. a. To disturb, to unsettle.

TO COMMUNE, kóm-mùne'. v. n. To converse, to impart sentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, kóm-mù-né-ká-bil'é-té. s. The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kóm-mù-né-ká-bl. a. That which may become the common possession of more than one; that which may be imparted, or recounted.

COMMUNICANT, kóm-mù-né-kánt. s. One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

TO COMMUNICATE, kóm-mù-né-káte. v. a.—See **TO COMMAND**. To impart to others what is in our own power; to reveal, to impart knowledge.

TO COMMUNICATE, kóm-mù-né-káte. v. n. (91). To partake of the blessed sacrament; to have something in common with another, as, The houses communicate.

COMMUNICATION, kóm-mù-né-ká'shùn. s. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge; common boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference, conversation.

COMMUNICATIVE, kóm-mù-né-ká-tiv. a. Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of knowledge, not selfish.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kóm-mù-né-ká-tiv-nés. s. The quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, kóm-mùne'yùn. s. Intercourse, fellowship, common possession; the common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper; a common or public act; union in the common worship of any church (113).

COMMUNITY, kóm-mù-né-té. s. The commonwealth, the body politic; common possession; frequency, commonness.

COMMUTABILITY, kóm-mù-tá-bil'é-té. s. The quality of being capable of exchange.

ἵψ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

COMMUTABLE, kôm-mù'tá-bl. a. That may be exchanged for something else.

COMMUTATION, kôm-mù-tá'shûn. s. Change, alteration; exchange, the act of giving one thing for another; ransom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

COMMUTATIVE, kôm-mù'tá-tiv. a. (157). Relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE, kôm-mùtê'. v. a. To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.—See To COLLECT.

To COMMUTE, kôm-mùtê'. v. n. To atone, to bargain for exemption.

COMMUTUAL, kôm-mù'tshû-ûl. a. (461). Mutual, reciprocal.

COMPACT, kôm-pâkt'. s. (492). A contract, an accord, an agreement.

To COMPACT, kôm-pâkt'. v. a. To join together with firmness, to consolidate; to make out of something; to league with; to join together, to bring into a system.

COMPACT, kôm-pâkt'. a. (494). Firm, solid, close, dense; brief, as a compact discourse.

COMPACTEDNESS, kôm-pâk'têd-nês. s. Firmness, density.

COMPACTLY, kôm-pâkt'lê. ad. Closely, densely; with neat joining.

COMPACTNESS, kôm-pâkt'nês. s. Firmness, closeness.

COMPACTURE, kôm-pâk'tshûre. s. (461). Structure, compagination.

COMPAGES, kôm-pâ'jês. s. A system of many parts united.

COMPAGINATION, kôm-pâd-jê-nû'shûn. s. Union, structure.

COMPANION, kôm-pân'yûn. s. (113). One with whom a man frequently converses, a partner, an associate; a familiar term of contempt, a fellow.

COMPANIONABLE, kôm-pân'yûn-â-bl. a. Fit for good fellowship, social.

COMPANIONABLY, kôm-pân'yûn-â-blê. ad. In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP, kôm-pân'yûn-âhip. s. Company, train, fellowship, association.

COMPANY, kôm-pâ-nê. s. (165). Persons assembled together; an assembly of pleasure; persons considered as capable of conversation; fellowship; a number of persons united for the execution of any thing, a band; persons united in a joint trade or partnership; a body corporate, a corporation; a subdivision of a regiment of foot; To bear company, to associate with, to be a companion to; To keep company, to frequent houses of entertainment.

To COMPANY, kôm-pâ-nê. v. a. To accompany, to be associated with. Obsolete.

To COMPANY, kôm-pâ-nê. v. n. To associate one's self with. Not used.

COMPARABLE, kôm-pâ-râ-bl. a. Worthy to be compared, of equal regard.—See ACADEMY, ACCEPTABLE, COM-MENDABLE, and INCOMPARABLE.

COMPARABLY, kôm-pâ-râ-blê. ad. In a manner worthy to be compared.

COMPARATIVE, kôm-pâr-â-tiv. a. Estimated by comparison, not absolute; having the power of comparing; in grammar, the comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another, as the right hand is the stronger.

COMPARATIVELY, kôm-pâr-â-tiv-lê. ad. In a state of comparison, according to estimate made by comparison.

To COMPARE, kôm-pâre'. v. a. To make one thing the measure of another, to estimate the relative goodness or badness.—See To COLLECT.

COMPARE, kôm-pâre'. s. Comparative estimate, comparison; simile, similitude.—See To COMMAND.

COMPARISON, kôm-pâr-ê'shûn. s. The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; in grammar, the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification, as strong, stronger, strongest.

I have inserted the vowel in the last syllable of this word, because in solemn pronunciation some speakers may think it proper to preserve it; but in common and unpremeditated speaking, I am convinced it falls into the general analogy, and is sunk as much as in *Reason, Season, Prison*, &c. (103) (170).—See To COLLECT.

To COMPART, kôm-pârt'. v. a. To divide.

COMPARTMENT, kôm-pârt-ê-mênt. s. A division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTITION, kôm-pâr-tish'ûn. s. The act of comparting or dividing; the parts marked out or separated, a separate part.

COMPARTMENT, kôm-pârt'mênt. s. Division.

To COMPASS, kôm-pûs. v. a. (165). To encircle, to environ, to surround; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to take measures preparatory to any thing, as to compass the death of the king.

COMPASS, kôm-pûs. s. (88) (165). Circle, round; space, room, limits; enclosure, circumference; a departure from the right line, an indirect advance; moderate

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

space, moderation, due limits; the power of the voice to express the notes of music; the instruments with which circles are drawn; the instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

COMPASSION, kôm-pâsh'ûn. s. Pity, commiseration, painful sympathy.

TO COMPASSION, kôm-pâsh'ûn. v. a. To pity. Not used.

COMPASSIONATE, kôm-pâsh'ûn-âte. a. (91). Inclined to pity, merciful, tender.

TO COMPASSIONATE, kôm-pâsh'ûn-âte. v. a. (91). To pity, to commiserate.

COMPASSIONATELY, kôm-pâsh'ûn-âte-lê. ad. Mercifully, tenderly.

COMPATERNITY, kôm-pâ-tér-né-tê. s. The state of being a godfather.

COMPATIBILITY, kôm-pât-ê-bil'ê-tê. s. Consistency, the power of co-existing with something else.

COMPATIBLE, kôm-pât'ê-bl. a. Suitable to, fit for, consistent with: consistent, agreeable.

Mr. Nares observes that this word ought to be written *Compatible*, because it comes from the Latin *competo*.

COMPATIBLENESS, kôm-pât'ê-bl-nês. s. Consistency.

COMPATIBLY, kôm-pât'ê-blê. ad. Fitly, suitably.

COMPATIENT, kôm-pâ-shént. a. Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT, kôm-pâ-tré-ût. s. (166). One of the same country.

COMPÈER, kôm-pèér'. s. Equal, companion, colleague.

TO COMPÈER, kôm-pèér'. v. a. To be equal with, to mate. Not used.

TO COMPEL, kôm-pél'. v. a. To force to some act, to oblige, to constrain; to take by force or violence.—See TO COLLECT.

COMPELLABLE, kôm-pél'la-bl. a. That may be forced.

COMPELLATION, kôm-pél-lâ-shûn. s. The style of address, as Sir, Madam, &c.

COMPELLER, kôm-pél-lûr. s. He that forces another.

COMPEND, kôm-pënd. s. Abridgment, summary, epitome.

COMPENDIARIOUS, kôm-pên-jê-â-rê-ûs. a. (294). Short, contracted.

COMPENDIOSITY, kôm-pên-jê-ôs'ê-tê. s. (294). Shortness.

COMPENDIOUS, kôm-pên-jê-ûs. a. Short, summary, abridged, comprehensive.

COMPENDIOUSLY, kôm-pên-jê-ûs-lê. ad. (294). Shortly, summarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kôm-pên-jê-ûs-nês. s. (294). Shortness, brevity.

COMPENDIUM, kôm-pên-jê-ûm. s. Abridgment, summary, breviate.

COMPENSABLE, kôm-pên'sâ-bl. a. That which may be recompensed.

TO COMPENSATE, kôm-pên'sâte. v. a. (91). To recompense, to counterbalance, to countervail.

COMPENSATION, kôm-pên-sâ'shûn. s. Recompense, something equivalent.

COMPENSATIVE, kôm-pên'sâ-tiv. a. That which compensates.

TO COMPENSE, kôm-pênse'. v. a. To compensate, to counterbalance, to recompense.

COMPETENCE, kôm-pé-tênse. } s.

COMPETENCY, kôm-pé-tên-sê. } s.

Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient; a fortune equal to the necessities of life; the power or capacity of a judge or court.

COMPETENT, kôm-pé-tént. a. Suitable, fit, adequate, proportionate; without defect or superfluity; reasonable, moderate; qualified, fit; consistent with.

COMPETENTLY, kôm-pé-tént-lê. ad. Reasonably, moderately; adequately, properly.

COMPETIBLE, kôm-pét'ê-bl. a. Suitable to, consistent with.

COMPETIBLENESS, kôm-pét'ê-bl-nês. s. Suitableness, fitness.

COMPETITION, kôm-pé-tish'ûn. s. Rivalry, contest; claim of more than one to one thing.

COMPETITOR, kôm-pét'ê-tûr. s. A rival; an opponent.

COMPILATION, kôm-pé-lâ'shûn. s. A collection from various authors; an assemblage, a coacervation.

TO COMPILE, kôm-pille'. v. a. To draw up from various authors; to write, to compose.

COMPILEMENT, kôm-pille'mént. s. The act of heaping up.

COMPILER, kôm-pi'lûr. s. A collector, one who frames a composition from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, kôm-plâ'sênse. } s.

COMPLACENCY, kôm-plâ'sên-sê. } s.

Pleasure, satisfaction, gratification; civility, complaisance.

COMPLACENT, kôm-plâ'sént. a. Civil, affable, mild.

TO COMPLAIN, kôm-plâne'. v. n. To mention with sorrow, to lament; to inform against.

⚡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

COMPLAINANT, kôm-plâ'nânt. s. One who urges suit against another.

COMPLAINER, kôm-plâ'nûr. s. One who complains, a lamenter.

COMPLAINT, kôm-plânt'. s. Representation of pains or injuries; the cause or subject of complaint; a malady, a disease; remonstrance against.

COMPLAISANCE, kôm-plê-zânse'. s. Civility, desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

COMPLAISANT, kôm-plê-zânt'. a. Civil, desirous to please.

COMPLAISANTLY, kôm-plê-zânt'lê. ad. Civilly, with desire to please, ceremoniously.

COMPLAISANTNESS, kôm-plê-zânt'nês. s. Civility.

TO COMPLANATE, kôm-plâ'nâte. (503). } v. a.

TO COMPLANE, kôm-plâne'. }
To level, to reduce to a flat surface.

COMPLEMENT, kôm-plê-mênt. s. Perfection, fulness, completion; complete set, complete provision, the full quantity.

COMPLETE, kôm-plête'. a. Perfect, full, without any defects; finished, ended, concluded.—See TO COLLECT.

TO COMPLETE, kôm-plête'. v. a. To perfect, to finish.

COMPLETELY, kôm-plête'lê. ad. Fully, perfectly.

COMPLETEMENT, kôm-plête'mênt. s. The act of completing.

COMPLETENESS, kôm-plête'nês. s. Perfection.

COMPLETION, kôm-plê'shûn. s. Accomplishment, act of fulfilling; utmost height, perfect state.

COMPLEX, kôm-plêks. a. Composite, of many parts, not simple.

COMPLEXEDNESS, kôm-plêk'séd-nês. s. (365). Complication, involution of many particular parts in one integral.

COMPLEXION, kôm-plêk'shûn. s. Involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperature of the body.

COMPLEXIONAL, kôm-plêk'shûn-âl. a. Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

COMPLEXIONALLY, kôm-plêk'shûn-âl-lê. ad. By complexion.

COMPLEXLY, kôm-plêks-lê. ad. In a complex manner, not simply.

COMPLEXNESS, kôm-plêks-nês. s. The state of being complex.

COMPLEXURE, kôm-plêk'shûre. s.

(452). The involution of one thing with others.

⚡ The s in the composition of x in this word, agreeably to analogy, goes into the sharp aspiration sh, as it is preceded by the sharp consonant k; in the same manner as the s in *pleasure*, goes into the flat aspiration sh, as it is preceded by a vowel (479).

COMPLIANCE, kôm-pli'ânse. s. The act of yielding, accord, submission; a disposition to yield to others.

COMPLIANT, kôm-pli'ânt. a. Yielding, bending; civil, complaisant.

TO COMPLICATE, kôm-plê-kâte. v. a. To entangle one with another, to join; to unite by involution of parts; to form by complication of parts; to form by complication, to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

COMPLICATE, kôm-plê-kâte. a. (91). Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

COMPLICATENESS, kôm-plê-kâte-nês. s. The state of being complicated, intricacy.

COMPLICATION, kôm-plê-ká'shûn. s. The act of involving one thing in another; the integral consisting of many things involved.

COMPLICE, kôm-plis. s. One who is united with others in an ill design, a confederate.

⚡ This word is only in use among the lowest vulgar as a contraction of *Accomplice*.

COMPLIER, kôm-pli'ûr. s. A man of an easy temper.

COMPLIMENT, kôm-plê-mênt. s. An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.

TO COMPLIMENT, kôm-plê-mênt. v. a. To soothe with expressions of respect, to flatter.

COMPLIMENTAL, kôm-plê-mên'tâl. a. Expressive of respect or civility.

COMPLIMENTALLY, kôm-plê-mên'tâl-lê. ad. In the nature of a compliment, civility.

COMPLIMENTER, kôm-plê-mên-tûr. s. One given to compliments, a flatterer.

TO COMPLORE, kôm-plôre'. v. n. To make lamentation together.

COMLOT, kôm-plôt. s. A confederacy in some secret crime, a plot.

⚡ I have in this word followed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation, as more agreeable to analogy than Dr. Johnson's, and have differed from both in the noun *complot*, for the same reason (492).

TO COMLOT, kôm-plôt'. v. a. To form a plot, to conspire.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll —ôll; —pôund; —shin, THIS.

COMLOTTER, kôm-plôt'tûr. s. A conspirator, one joined in a plot.

To COMPLY, kôm-pli'. v. n. To yield to, to be obsequious to.

COMPONENT, kôm-pô'nent. a. That which constitutes the compound body.

To COMFORT, kôm-pôrt'. v. n. To agree, to suit.

To COMFORT, kôm-pôrt'. v. a. To bear, to endure.

COMFORT, kôm'pôrt. s. (492). Behaviour, conduct.

COMFORTABLE, kôm-pôr'tâ-bl. a. Consistent.

COMFORTANCE, kôm-pôr'tânse. s. Behaviour.

COMFORTMENT, kôm-pôrt'ment. s. Behaviour.

To COMPOSE, kôm-pôze'. v. a. To form a mass by joining different things together; to place any thing in its proper form and method; to dispose, to put in the proper state; to put together a discourse or sentence; to constitute by being parts of a whole; to calm, to quiet; to adjust the mind to any business; to adjust, to settle, as to compose a difference; with printers, to arrange the letters; in musick, to form a tune from the different musical notes.—See **To COLLECT**.

COMPOSED, kôm-pôzd'. particip. a. Calm, serious, even, sober.

COMPOSEDLY, kôm-pô'zéd-lé. ad. (364). Calmly, seriously.

COMPOSEDNESS, kôm-pô'zéd-nés. s. (365). Sedateness, calmness.

COMPOSER, kôm-pô'zûr. s. An author, a writer; he that adapts the musick to words.

COMPOSITE, kôm-pôz'it. a. (140). The Composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders, so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; it is also called the Roman and Italick order.

COMPOSITION, kôm-pô-zish'ûn. s. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts; the act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis; a mass formed by mingling different ingredients; the state of being compounded, union, conjunction; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; written work; the act of discharging a debt by paying part; consistency, congruity; in grammar, the joining words together; a certain method of demonstration in mathematics, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution.

COMPOSITIVE, kôm-pôz'ê-tiv. a. Com-

pounded, or having the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, kôm-pôz'ê-tûr. s. He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

COMPOST, kôm'pôst. s. Manure.

COMPOSTURE, kôm-pôs'tshûre. s. (461). Soil, manure. Not used.

COMPOSURE, kôm-pô'zhûre. s. (452). The act of composing or indicting; arrangement, combination, order; the form arising from the disposition of the various parts; frame, make; relative adjustment; composition, framed discourse; sedateness, calmness, tranquillity; agreement, composition, settlement of differences.

COMPUTATION, kôm-pô-tâ'shûn. s. The act of drinking together.

COMPUTATOR, kôm-pô-tâ'tûr. s. One that drinks with another.

COMPTOR, kôm-pô'tûr. s. One that drinks with another.

¶ I have not found either of these words in any of our Dictionaries, and have ventured to place them here only as conversation words; the former as the more usual, the latter as more correct. They are neater expressions than any in our language, and convey a much less offensive idea, than a *pot companion*, a *good fellow*, &c. &c.

To COMPOUND, kôm-pôund'. v. a. To mingle many ingredients together; to form one word from one, two, or more words; to adjust a difference, by recession from the rigour of claims; to discharge a debt, by paying only part.

To COMPOUND, kôm-pôund'. v. n. To come to terms of agreement, by abating something; to bargain in the lump.

COMPOUND, kôm'pôund. a. (492). Formed out of many ingredients, not single; composed of two or more words.

COMPOUND, kôm'pôund. s. (492). The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

COMPOUNDABLE, kôm-pôund'dâ-bl. a. Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER, kôm-pôund'dûr. s. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mingler, one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHEND, kôm-prê'hênd'. v. a. To comprise, to include; to contain in the mind, to conceive.

COMPREHENSIBLE, kôm-prê'hên'sé-bl. a. Intelligible, conceivable.

COMPREHENSIBLY, kôm-prê'hên'sé-blé. ad. With great power of signification or understanding.

COMPREHENSION, kôm-prê'hên'shûn.

(559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

- s. The act or quality of comprising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.
- COMPREHENSIVE**, kôm-prê-hên'slv. a. Having the power to comprehend or understand; having the quality of comprising much.
- COMPREHENSIVELY**, kôm-prê-hên'slv-lê. ad. In a comprehensive manner.
- COMPREHENSIVENESS**, kôm-prê-hên'slv-nês. s. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.
- TO COMPRESS**, kôm-prês'. v. a. To force into a narrow compass; to embrace.
- COMPRESS**, kôm'près. s. (492). Bolsters of linen rags.
- COMPRESSIBILITY**, kôm-prês-sê-bil'lê-tê. s. The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass.
- COMPRESSIBLE**, kôm-prês'sê-bl. a. Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.
- COMPRESSIBLENESS**, kôm-prês'sê-bl-nês. s. Capability of being pressed close.
- COMPRESSION**, kôm-prêsh'ûn. s. The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.
- COMPRESSURE**, kôm-prêsh'shûre. s. (452). The act or force of one body pressing against another.
- TO COMPRINT**, kôm-print'. v. a. To print together; to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.
- TO COMPRISE**, kôm-prize'. v. a. To contain, to include.
- COMPROBATION**, kôm'prô-bâ'shûn. s. Proof, attestation.
- COMPROMISE**, kôm'prô-mize. s. A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators; an adjustment of a difference of parties by mutual concessions.
- TO COMPROMISE**, kôm'prô-mize. v. a. To adjust a compact by mutual concessions, to accord, to agree.
- COMPROMISSORIAL**, kôm-prô-mis-sô'rê-âl. a. Relating to compromise.
- COMPROVINCIAL**, kôm-prô-vîn'shâl. s. Belonging to the same province.
- COMPT**, kôunt. s. (407). Account, computation, reckoning. Not used.
- TO COMPT**, kôunt. v. a. To compute, to number. We now use **TO COMPUTE**.
- COMPTIBLE**, kôm'tê-bl. a. Accountable, ready to give account. Obsolete.
- TO COMPTROLL**, kôn-trôl'. v. a. (84) (406). To controll, to over-rule, to oppose.
- COMPTROLLER**, kôn-trô'lûr. s. Director, supervisor.
- COMPTROLLERSHIP**, kôn-trô'lûr-shîp. s. Superintendence.
- COMPULSATIVELY**, kôm-pûl'sâ-tiv-lê. ad. By constraint.
- COMPULSATORY**, kôm-pûl'sâ-tûr-ê. a. Having the force of compelling.—See **DOMESTIC** (512).
- COMPULSION**, kôm-pûl'shûn. s. The act of compelling to something, force; the state of being compelled.
- COMPULSIVE**, kôm-pûl'slv. a. Having the power to compel, forcible.
- COMPULSIVELY**, kôm-pûl'slv-lê. ad. By force, by violence.
- COMPULSIVENESS**, kôm-pûl'slv-nês. s. Force, compulsion.
- COMPULSORILY**, kôm-pûl'sô-rê-lê. ad. In a compulsory or forcible manner, by violence.
- COMPULSORY**, kôm-pûl'sûr-ê. a. Having the power of compelling.—See **DOMESTIC** (512).
- COMPUNCTION**, kôm-pûng'shûn. s. The power of pricking, stimulation; repentance, contrition.
- COMPUNCTIOUS**, kôm-pûng'shûs. a. Repentant.
- COMPUNCTIVE**, kôm-pûng'tiv. a. Causing remorse.
- COMPUrgATION**, kôm-pûr-gâ'shûn. s. The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.
- COMPURGATOR**, kôm-pûr-gâ'tûr. s. One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.
- COMPUTABLE**, kôm-pû'tâ-bl. a. Capable of being numbered.
- COMPUTATION**, kôm-pû-tâ'shûn. s. The act of reckoning, calculation; the sum collected or settled by calculation.
- TO COMPUTE**, kôm-pû'tê'. v. a. To reckon, to calculate, to count.
- COMPUTER**, kôm-pû'tûr. s. Reckoner, accountant.
- COMPUTIST**, kôm-pû'tist. s. Calculator, one skilled in computation.
- COMRADE**, kôm'râde. s. (165). One who dwells in the same house or chamber; a companion, a partner.
- CON**, kôn. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words,

—nô, mông, nôr, nôt; —tùbe, tùb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —zhin, THIS.

signifies union, as concourse, a running together.

CON, kôn. ad. An abbreviation of *contra*. On the opposite side, against another, as to dispute *pro* and *con*.


To CON, kôn. v. a. To know; to study; to fix in the memory.

To CONCAMERATE, kôn-kâm'ê-râte. v. a. (91) (408). To arch over, to vault.

To CONCATENATE, kôn-kât'ê-nâte. v. a. (91). To link together.

CONCATENATION, kôn-kât'ê-nâ-shùn. s. A series of links.

CONCAVATION, kông-kâ-vâ'shùn. s. The act of making concave.

 As the secondary accent is on the first syllable of this word, and the *n* comes before hard *c*, it has the ringing sound as much as if the principal accent were upon it (408) (409) (432).

CONCAVE, kông'kâve. a. (408) (409) (432). Hollow, opposed to convex.

CONCAVENESS, kông'kâve-nês. s. Hollowness.

CONCAVITY, kôn-kâv'ê-tê. s. Internal surface of a hollow spherical spheroidal body.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kôn-kâ'vô-kông'kâve. a. (408). Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kôn-kâ'vô-kôn'vêks. a. Concave one way and convex the other.

CONCAVOUS, kôn-kâ'vûs. a. Concave.

CONCAVOUSLY, kôn-kâ'vûs-lê. ad. With hollowness.

To CONCEAL, kôn-sêl'. v. a. To hide, to keep secret, not to divulge.

CONCEALABLE, kôn-sê'lâ-bl. a. Capable of being concealed.

CONCEALEDNESS, kôn-sê'lêd-nês. s. Privacy, obscurity.

CONCEALER, kôn-sê'lûr. s. He that conceals any thing.

CONCEALMENT, kôn-sêl'mênt. s. The act of hiding, secrecy; the state of being hid, privacy; hiding place, retreat.

To CONCEDE, kôn-sêd'. v. a. To admit, to grant.

CONCEIT, kôn-sête'. s. Conception, thought, idea; understanding, readiness of apprehension; fancy, fantastical notion; a fond opinion of one's self; a pleasant fancy; Out of conceit with, no longer fond of.

To CONCEIT, kôn-sête'. v. a. To imagine, to believe.

CONCEITED, kôn-sê'têd. particip. a. Endowed with fancy; proud, fond of himself; opinionative.

CONCEITEDLY, kôn-sê'têd-lê. ad. Fan-
cifully, whimsically.

CONCEITEDNESS, kôn-sê'têd-nês. s. Pride, fondness of himself.

CONCEITLESS, kôn-sête'lês. a. Stupid, without thought.

CONCEIVABLE, kôn-sê'vâ-bl. a. That may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.

CONCEIVABLENESS, kôn-sê'vâ-bl-nês. s. The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, kôn-sê'vâ-blê. ad. In a conceivable manner.

To CONCEIVE, kôn-sêve'. v. a. To admit into the womb; to form in the mind; to comprehend, to understand; to think, to be of opinion.

To CONCEIVE, kôn-sêve'. v. n. To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.

CONCEIVER, kôn-sê'vûr. s. One that understands or apprehends.

CONCENT, kôn-sênt'. s. Concert of voices, harmony; consistency.

To CONCENTRATE, kôn-sên'trâte. v. a. (91). To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre.

CONCENTRATION, kôn-sên-trâ'shùn. s. Collection into a narrower space round the centre.

To CENTRE, kôn-sên'tûr. v. n. (416). To tend to one common centre.

To CÔNCENTRE, kôn-sên'tûr. v. a. To emit towards one centre.

CONCENTRICAL, kôn-sên'trê-kâl. } a.
CONCENTRICK, kôn-sên'trik. } Having one common centre.

CONCEPTACLE, kôn-sêp'tâ-kl. s. (405). That in which any thing is contained, a vessel.

CONCEPTIBLE, kôn-sêp'tê-bl. a. Intel-
ligible, capable to be understood.

CONCEPTION, kôn-sêp'shùn. s. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the state of being conceived; notion, idea; sentiment, purpose; apprehension, knowledge; conceit, sentiment, pointed thought.

CONCEPTIOUS, kôn-sêp'shûs. a. Apt to conceive, pregnant.

CONCEPTIVE, kôn-sêp'tiv. a. Capable to conceive.

To CONCERN, kôn-sêrn'. v. a. To relate to; to belong to; to affect with some passion; to interest, to engage by interest; to disturb, to make uneasy.

CONCERN, kôn-sêrn'. s. Business, af-

17 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

fair; interest, engagement, importance, moment; passion, affection, regard.

CONCERNING, kôn-sér'ning. prep. Relating to, with relation to.

CONCERNMENT, kôn-sérn'mént. s. The thing in which we are concerned or interested, business, interest; intercourse, importance; interposition, meddling; passion, emotion of mind.

TO CONCERT, kôn-sért'. v. a. To settle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to settle, to contrive, to adjust.

CONCERT, kôn'sért. s. Communication of designs; a symphony, many performers playing the same tune.

CONCERTATION, kôn-sér-tá'shún. s. Strife, contention.

CONCERTATIVE, kôn-sér'tá-tív. a. Contentious.

CONCESSION, kôn-sés'shún. s. The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.

CONCESSIONARY, kôn-sés'shún-ár-é. a. Given by indulgence.

CONCESSIVELY, kôn-sés-slv-lé. ad. By way of concession.

CONCH, kôngk. s. (408). A shell, a sea shell.

CONCHOID, kông'kóid. s. The name of a curve, the property of which is to approach perpetually nearer to a line, without ever being able to touch it.

TO CONCILIATE, kôn-sil'yáte. v. a. (91) (113). To gain over, to reconcile.

CONCILIATION, kôn-sil'é-á'shún. s. The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIATOR, kôn-sil'é-á'túr. s. One that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY, kôn-sil'é-á-túr-é. a. Relating to reconciliation.—See DOMESTIC.

Mr. Sheridan places the accent upon the *a* in this word, but all our other orthoepists place it more properly upon the second syllable (512).

CONCINNITY, kôn-sin'né-té. s. Decency, fitness.

CONCINNOUS, kôn-sin'nús. a. Becoming, pleasant.

CONCISE, kôn-sise'. a. Brief, short.

CONCISELY, kôn-sise'lé. ad. Briefly, shortly.

CONCISENESS, kôn-sise'nés. s. Brevity, shortness.

CONCISION, kôn-sizh'zhún. s. Cutting off, excision.

CINCITATION, kôn-sé-tá'shún. s. The act of stirring up.

CONCLAMATION, kông-klá-má'shún. s. (408). An outcry.

CONCLAVE, kông'kláve. s. (408). Private apartment; the room in which the cardinals meet, or the assembly of the cardinals; a close assembly.—See TO COLLECT.

TO CONCLUDE, kôn-klúde'. v. a. To collect by ratiocination; to decide, to determine; to end, to finish.

TO CONCLUDE, kôn-klúde'. v. n. To perform the last act of ratiocination, to determine; to settle opinion; finally to determine; to end.

CONCLUDENCY, kôn-klú'dén-sé. s. Consequence, regular proof.

CONCLUDENT, kôn-klú'dént. a. Decisive.

CONCLUSIBLE, kôn-klú'zé-bl. a. (439). Determinable.

CONCLUSION, kôn-klú'zhún. s. Determination, final decision; collection from propositions premised, consequence; the close; the event of experiment; the end, the upshot.

CONCLUSIVE, kôn-klú'slv. a. (158) (428). Decisive, giving the last determination; regularly consequential.

CONCLUSIVELY, kôn-klú'slv-lé. ad. Decisively.

CONCLUSIVENESS, kôn-klú'slv-nés. s. Power of determining the opinion.

TO CONCOAGULATE, kông-kó-ág'gú-láte. v. a. (408). To congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAGULATION, kông-kó-ág'gú-lá'shún. s. A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

TO CONCOCT, kôn-kókt'. v. a. To digest by the stomach, to purify by heat.

CONCOCTION, kôn-kókt'shún. s. Digestion in the stomach, maturation by heat.

CONCOLOUR, kôn-kúl'lúr. a. Of one colour.

CONCOMITANCE, kôn-kóm'é-tânse. }

CONCOMITANCY, kôn-kóm'é-tân-sé. }
s. Subsistence together with another thing.

CONCOMITANT, kôn-kóm'é-tánt. a. Conjoined with, concurrent with.

CONCOMITANT, kôn-kóm'é-tánt. s. Companion, person or thing collaterally connected.

CONCOMITANTLY, kôn-kóm'é-tánt-lé. ad. In company with others.

TO CONCOMITATE, kôn-kóm'é-táte. v. a. To be connected with any thing.

CONCORD, kông'kórd. s. (408). Agreement between persons and things, peace, union, harmony, concert of sounds; prin-

—nô, m'ôve, n'ôr, n'ôt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—ôll; p'ôund;—/hin, THIS.

cial grammatical relation of one word to another.

CONCORDANCE, kôn-kôr'dânse. s. (496). Agreement; a book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

☞ **Johnson**, Sheridan, Ash, Scott, Nares, Perry, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Kenrick, all concur in placing the accent on the second syllable of this word in both its senses; and every plea of distinction is trifling against all these authorities, and the discordance of the accent on the first syllable.—See **To Bowl**.

CONCORDANT, kôn-kôr'dânt. a. Agreeable, agreeing.

CONCORDATE, kôn-kôr'dâte. s. (91). A compact, a convention.

CONCORPORAL, kôn-kôr'pò-rál. a. Of the same body.

To CONCORPORATE, kôn-kôr'pò-râte. v. a. (91). To unite in one mass or substance.

CONCORPORATION, kôn-kôr'pò-rá-shùn. s. Union in one mass.

CONCOURSE, kông'kôse. s. (408). The confluence of many persons or things; the persons assembled; the point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

CONCREMATION, kông'krè-má'shùn. s. The act of burning together.

CONCREMENT, kông'krè-mént. s. (408). The mass formed by concretion.

CONCRESCENSE, kôn-krès'sense. s. The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

To CONCRETE, kôn-krète'. v. n. To coalesce into one mass.

To CONCRETE, kôn-krète'. v. a. To form by concretion.

CONCRETE, kôn-krète'. a. (408). Formed by concretion; in logic, not abstract, applied to a subject.—See **DISCRETE**.

CONCRETE, kông'krète. s. (408). A mass formed by concretion.

CONCRETELY, kôn-krète'lé. ad. In a manner including the subject with the predicate.

CONCRETENESS, kôn-krète'nés. s. Coagulation, collection of fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRETION, kôn-kré'shùn. s. The act of concretizing, coalition; the mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

CONCRETIVE, kôn-kré'tiv. a. Coagulative.

CONCRETURE, kôn-kré'tshùre. s. (461). A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE, kôn-kù'bè-náje. s. (91).

The act of living with a woman not married. **CONCUBINE**, kông'kù-bine. s. (408). A woman kept in fornication, a whore.

☞ **Anciently** this word signified a woman who was married, but who had no legal claim to any part of the husband's property.

To CONCULCATE, kôn-kùl'kâte. v. a. To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULATION, kông-kùl'ká-shùn. s. (408). Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kôn-kù'pè-sense. s. (510). Irregular desire, libidinous wish.

CONCUPISCENT, kôn-kù'pè-sént. a. Libidinous, lecherous.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kôn-kù'pè-sén'-shál. a. Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kôn-kù'pè-sé-bl. a. Impressing desire.

To CONCUR, kôn-kùr'. v. n. (408). To meet in one point; to agree, to join in one action; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event.

CONCURRENCE, kôn-kùr'rènce. }
CONCURRENCY, kôn-kùr'rén-sé. } s.

Union, association, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance, help; joint right, common claim.

CONCURRENT, kôn-kùr'rént. a. Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

CONCURRENT, kôn-kùr'rént. s. That which concurs.

CONCUSSION, kôn-kùsh'ùn. s. The act of shaking, tremefaction.

CONCUSSIVE, kôn-kùs'siv. a. Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDEMN, kôn-dém'. v. a. To find guilty, to doom to punishment; to censure, to blame.

CONDEMNABLE, kôn-dém'ná-bl. a. Blameable, culpable.

CONDEMNATION, kôn-dém'ná'shùn. s. The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment.

CONDEMNATORY, kôn-dém'ná-tùr-é. a. Passing a sentence of condemnation.—See **DOMESTIC**. (512).

CONDEMNER, kôn-dém'nùr. s. (411). A blamer, a censurer.

CONDENSABLE, kôn-dén'sá-bl. a. That which is capable of condensation.

To CONDENSATE, kôn-dén'sáte. v. a. (91). To make thicker.

To CONDENSATE, kôn-dén'sáte. v. n. To grow thick.

CONDENSATE, kôn-dén'sáte. a. (91). Made thick, compressed into less space.

CONDENSATION, kôn-dén-sá'shùn. s. The act of thickening any body; opposite to rarefaction.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- To **CONDENSE**, kôn-dense'. v. a. To make any body more thick, close, and weighty.
- To **CONDENSE**, kôn-dense'. v. n. To grow close and weighty.
- CONDENSE**, kôn-dense'. a. Thick, dense.
- CONDENSER**, kôn-dên'sûr. s. A vessel, wherein to crowd the air.
- DENSITY**, kôn-dên'sê-tê. s. The state of being condensed.
- To **CONDESCEND**, kôn-dê-sênd'. v. n. To depart from the privileges of superiority; to consent to do more than mere justice can require; to stoop, to bend, to yield.
- CONDESCENDENCE**, kôn-dê-sên'dense. s. Voluntary submission.
- CONDESCENDINGLY**, kôn-dê-sênd'ing-lê. ad. By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of kind concession.
- CONDESCENSION**, kôn-dê-sên'shûn. s. Voluntary humiliation, descent from superiority.—See To COLLECT.
- CONDESCENSIVE**, kôn-dê-sên'slv. a. Courteous.
- CONDIGN**, kôn-dine'. a. (385). Suitable, deserved, merited.
- CONDIGNNESS**, kôn-dine'nês. s. Suitableness, agreeableness to deserts.
- CONDIGNLY**, kôn-dine'lê. ad. Deservedly, according to merit.
- CONDIMENT**, kôn-dê-mênt. s. Seasoning, sauce.
- CONDISCIPLE**, kôn-dis-si'pl. s. A school-fellow.
- To **CONDITE**, kôn-dite'. v. a. To pickle, to preserve by salts.
- CONDITION**, kôn-dish'ûn. s. Quality, that by which any thing is denominated good or bad; natural quality of the mind, temper, temperament; state, circumstances; rank; stipulation, terms of compact.
- CONDITIONAL**, kôn-dish'ûn-âl. a. By way of stipulation, not absolute.
- CONDITIONALITY**, kôn-dish-ê-ô-nâl'ê-tê. s. Limitation by certain terms.
- CONDITIONALLY**, kôn-dish'ûn-âl-ê. ad. With certain limitations, on particular terms.
- CONDITIONARY**, kôn-dish'ûn-â-rê. a. Stipulated.
- CONDITIONATE**, kôn-dish'ê-ô-nâte. a. Established on certain terms.
- CONDITIONED**, kôn-dish'ûnd. a. Having qualities or properties good or bad.
- To **CONDOLE**, kôn-dôle'. v. n. To lament with those that are in misfortune.
- To **CONDOLE**, kôn-dôle'. v. a. To bewail with another.
- CONDOLEMENT**, kôn-dôle'mênt. s. Grief, sorrow.
- CONDOLENCE**, kôn-dô'lense. s. Griefs for the sorrows of another.
- CONDOLER**, kôn-dô'lûr. s. One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.
- CONDONATION**, kôn-dô-nâ'shûn. s. A pardoning, a forgiving.
- To **CONDUCE**, kôn-dûse'. v. n. To promote an end, to contribute to.
- CONDUCTIBLE**, kôn-dû'sê-bl. a. Having the power of concluding.
- CONDUCTIBLENESS**, kôn-dû'sê-bl-nês. s. The quality of contributing to any end.
- CONDUCTIVE**, kôn-dû'slv. a. That which may contribute to any end.
- CONDUCTIVENESS**, kôn-dû'slv-nês. s. The quality of conducting.
- CONDUCT**, kôn-dûkt. s. (492). Management, economy; the act of leading troops; convoy; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour, regular life.
- To **CONDUCT**, kôn-dûkt'. v. a. To lead, to direct, to accompany in order to show the way; to attend in civility; to manage, as to conduct an affair; to head an army.
- CONDUCTITIOUS**, kôn-dûk-tish'ûs. a. Hired.
- CONDUCTOR**, kôn-dûk'tûr. s. (418). A leader, one who shows another the way by accompanying him; a chief, general; a manager, a director; an instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone.
- CONDUCTRESS**, kôn-dûk'três. s. A woman that directs.
- CONDUIT**, kôn-dit. s. (165)(341). A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn.
- CONDUPLICATION**, kôn-dû-plê-kâ'shûn. s. A doubling; a duplicate.
- CONE**, kône. s. A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.
- To **CONFABULATE**, kôn-fâb'û-lâte. v. n. To talk easily together, to chat.
- CONFABULATION**, kôn-fâb'û-lâ'shûn. s. Easy conversation.
- CONFABULATORY**, kôn-fâb'û-lâ-tûr-ê. a. (512). Belonging to talk.—See DOMESTIC.
- CONFABREATION**, kôn-fâr-rê-â'shûn. s. The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.
- To **CONFECT**, kôn-fêkt'. v. a. To make up into sweetmeats.

—*nd*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*; —*tûbe*, *tûb*, *bûll*; —*ôll*; —*pôund*; —*chin*; *THIS*.

CONFECT, *kôn'fêkt*. s. (492). A sweetmeat.

CONFECTION, *kôn-fêk'shûn*. s. A preparation of fruit with sugar, sweetmeat; a composition, a mixture.

CONFECTIONARY, *kôn-fêk'shûn-â-rê*. s. The place where sweetmeats are made or sold.

CONFECTIONER, *kôn-fêk'shûn-ûr*. s. One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

CONFEDERACY, *kôn-fêd'êr-â-sé*. s. League, union, engagement.

TO CONFEDERATE, *kôn-fêd'êr-âte*. v. a. (91). To join in a league, to unite, to ally.

TO CONFEDERATE, *kôn-fêd'êr-âte*. v. n. To league, to unite in a league.

CONFEDERATE, *kôn-fêd'êr-âte*. a. (91). United in a league.

CONFEDERATE, *kôn-fêd'êr-âte*. s. One who engages to support another, an ally.

CONFEDERATION, *kôn-fêd'êr-â'shûn*. s. League, alliance.

TO CONFER, *kôn-fêr'*. v. n. To discourse with another upon a stated subject, to conduce to.

TO CONFER, *kôn-fêr'*. v. a. To compare; to give, to bestow.

CONFERENCE, *kôn'fêr-ênsê*. s. (503). Formal discourse, oral discussion of any question; an appointed meeting for discussing some point; comparison. In this last sense little used.

CONFERRER, *kôn-fêr'ûr*. s. He that confers; he that bestows.

TO CONFESS, *kôn-fês'*. v. a. To acknowledge a crime; to disclose the state of the conscience to the priest; to hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest; to own, to avow; to grant.

TO CONFESS, *kôn-fês'*. v. n. To make confession, as he is gone to the priest to confess.

CONFESSEDLY, *kôn-fês'sêd-lê*. ad. (364). Avowedly, indisputably.

CONFESSION, *kôn-fêsh'ûn*. s. The acknowledgment of a crime; the act of disburdening the conscience to a priest; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSIONAL, *kôn-fêsh'ûn-âl*. s. The seat in which the confessor sits.

CONFESSIONARY, *kôn-fêsh'ûn-â-rê*. s. The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.

CONFESSOR, *kôn'fês-sûr*. s. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confessions, and prescribes penance; he who confesses his crimes.

Dr. Kenrick says, this word is sometimes, but improperly accented on the first syllable; but it may be observed, that this impropriety is become so universal, that not one who has the least pretension to politeness dares to pronounce it otherwise. It is, indeed, to be regretted, that we are so fond of Latin originals as entirely to neglect our own; for this word can now have the accent on the second syllable, only when it means one who confesses his crimes: a sense in which it is scarcely ever used. Mr. Sheridan and Entick have the accent on the first syllable of this word, Mr. Scott on the first and second; Dr. Johnson, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Ash, Bailey, and Smith, on the second: but notwithstanding this weight of authority, the best usage is certainly on the other side.

CONFEST, *kôn-fêst'*. a. Open, known, not concealed.

Dr. Kenrick tells us, that this is a poetical word for *Confessed*: and, indeed, we frequently find it so written by Pope and others:

"This clue thus found unravels all the rest;
"The prospect clears, and Clodio stands
"confest."

But that this is a mere compliance with the prejudices of the eye, and that there is not the least necessity for departing from the common spelling, see Principles of English Pronunciation, No. 360.

CONFESTLY, *kôn-fêst'lê*. ad. Indisputably, properly **CONFESSEDLY** (364).

CONFIDANT, *kôn-fê-dânt'*. s. A person trusted with private affairs.

This word, very unlike most others from the same source, has been made to alter its French orthography, in order to approach a little nearer to the English pronunciation of it. Some affected speakers on the stage pronounce the first syllable like *cone*, as it is marked in the first edition of Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary; and this is perfectly of a piece with the affectation which has altered the spelling of the last. By Dryden and South, as quoted by Dr. Johnson, we find this word spelled like the adjective *confident*; and it is more than probable that its French pronunciation is but of late date; but so universal is its use at present, that a greater mark of rusticity cannot be given than to place the accent on the first syllable, and to pronounce the last *dent* instead of *dant*.

TO CONFIDE, *kôn-fîde'*. v. n. To trust in.

CONFIDENCE, *kôn-fê-dênsê*. s. Firm belief of another; trust in his own abilities or fortune; vitious boldness, opposed to

⚡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pîne, pîn ;—

modesty ; honest boldness, firmness of integrity ; trust in the goodness of another.

CONFIDENT, kôn'fê-dênt. a. Assured beyond doubt ; positive, dogmatical ; secure of success ; without suspicion, trusting without limits ; bold to a vice, impudent.

CONFIDENT, kôn'fê-dênt. s. One trusted with secrets.—See **CONFIDANT**.

CONFIDENTIAL, kôn'fê-dên'shâl. adj. Worthy of confidence.

CONFIDENTIALLY, kôn'fê-dên'shâl-lê. adv. In a confidential manner.

CONFIDENTLY, kôn'fê-dênt-lê. ad. Without doubt, without fear ; with firm trust ; positively, dogmatically.

CONFIDENTNESS, kôn'fê-dênt-nês. s. Assurance.

CONFIGURATION, kôn'fig-ù-râ'shùn. s. The form of the various parts, adapted to each other ; the face of the horoscope.

TO CONFIGURE, kôn'fig'ùre. v. a. To dispose into any form.

CONFINE, kôn'fine. s. (140) (492). Common boundary, border, edge.

⚡ Dr. Johnson tells us, that the substantive *confine* was formally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable. The examples, however, which he gives us from the poets, prove only that it was accented both ways. But, indeed, it is highly probable that this was the case ; for instances are numerous of the propensity of latter pronunciation to place the accent higher than formerly ; and when by this accentuation a noun is distinguished from a verb, it is supposed to have its use.—See **BOWL**.

TO CONFINE, kôn'fine'. v. n. To border upon, to touch on different territories.

TO CONFINE, kôn'fine'. v. a. To limit ; to imprison ; to restrain, to tie up to.

CONFINELESS, kôn'fine'lês. a. Boundless, unlimited.

CONFINEMENT, kôn'fine'mênt. s. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.

CONFINER, kôn'fi-nûr. s. A borderer, one that lives upon confines ; one which touches upon two different regions.

CONFINITY, kôn'fin'ê-tê. s. Nearness.

TO CONFIRM, kôn'fêrm'. v. a. (108).

To put past doubt by new evidence ; to settle, to establish ; to strengthen by new solemnities or ties ; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

CONFIRMABLE, kôn'fêr'mâ-bl. a. That which is capable of incontestible evidence.

CONFIRMATION, kôn'fêr'mâ'shùn. s.

The act of establishing any thing or person, evidence, additional proof ; an ecclesiastical rite.

CONFIRMATOR, kôn'fêr-mâ'tûr. s. An attester, he that puts a matter past doubt.

CONFIRMATORY, kôn'fêrm'â-tûr-ê. a. Giving additional testimony.—See **DOMESTIC** (512).

CONFIRMEDNESS, kôn'fêrm'êd-nês. s. Confirmed state.

⚡ This word ought to be added to those taken notice of—**Prin. No.** (365).

CONFIRMER, kôn'fêrm'ûr. s. One that confirms, an attester, an establisher.

CONFISCABLE, kôn'fis'kâ-bl. a. Liable to forfeiture.

TO CONFISCATE, kôn'fis'kâte. v. a. To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty.

CONFISCATE, kôn'fis'kâte. a. Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

⚡ Dr. Kenrick blames Dr. Johnson for accenting this word on the second syllable, when the example he brings from Shakespeare accents it on the first ; but it may be observed, that as the verb ought to have the accent on the second syllable, the adjective, which is derived from it, ought to have the accent on the same syllable likewise ; and the example from Shakespeare must be looked upon as a poetical license.

CONFISCATION, kôn'fis'kâ'shùn. s. The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

CONFITANT, kôn'fê-tênt. s. One confessing.

CONFITURE, kôn'fê-tshûre. s. (461). A sweetmeat, a confection.

TO CONFIX, kôn'fiks'. v. a. To fix down.

CONFLAGRANT, kôn'flâ'grânt. a. Involved in a general fire.

CONFLAGRATION, kôn'flâ-grâ'shùn. s. A general fire : it is taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation.

CONFLATION, kôn'flâ'shùn. s. The act of blowing many instruments together ; a casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE, kôn'flek'shûre. s. (452). A bending.

TO CONFLICT, kôn'flikt'. v. n. To contest, to struggle.

CONFLICT, kôn'flikt. s. (492). A violent collision, or opposition ; a combat, strife, contention ; struggle, agony.

CONFLUENCE, kôn'flû-ênse. s. The junction or union of several streams ; the act of crowding to a place ; a concourse ; a multitude.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, báll;—óil;—póund; *thin*, *THIS*.

CONFLUENT, kón-fliú-ént. a. Running one into another, meeting.

CONFLUX, kón-fliúks. s. The union of several currents; crowd, multitude collected.

CONFORM, kón-fórm'. a. Assuming the same form, resembling.

TO CONFORM, kón-fórm'. v. a. To reduce to the like appearance with something else.

TO CONFORM, kón-fórm'. v. n. To comply with.

CONFORMABLE, kón-fór-má-bl. a. Having the same form, similar; agreeable, suitable; compliant, obsequious.

CONFORMABLY, kón-fór-má-blé. ad. With conformity, suitably.

CONFORMATION, kón-fór-má-shún. s. The form of things as relating to each other; the act of producing suitableness, or conformity.

CONFORMIST, kón-fór-míst. s. One that complies with the worship of the Church of England.

CONFORMITY, kón-fór-mé-té. s. Similitude, resemblance; consistency.

TO CONFOUND, kón-fóund'. v. a. To mingle things; to perplex; to throw into consternation; to astonish, to stupify; to destroy.

CONFOUNDED, kón-fóund'déd. par. a. Hatelul, detestable.

CONFOUNDEDLY, kón-fóund'déd-lé. ad. Hatelully, shamefully.

CONFOUNDER, kón-fóund'dúr. s. He who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY, kón-frá-tér-né-té. s. A body of men united for some religious purpose.

CONFRICATION, kón-fré-ká-shún. s. The act of rubbing against any thing.

TO CONFRONT, kón-frónt'. v. a. To stand against another in full view; to stand face to face, in opposition to another; to oppose one evidence to another in open court; to compare one thing with another.

☞ In colloquial pronunciation this word has its last syllable sounded like the last of *affront*, but the second syllable of *confrontation* ought never to be so pronounced.

CONFRONTATION, kón-frón-tá-shún. s. The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

TO CONFUSE, kón-fúze'. v. a. To disorder, to disperse irregularly; to perplex, to obscure; to hurry the mind.

CONFUSEDLY, kón-fú-zéd-lé. ad. (364). In a mixed mass, without separation; in-

distinctly, one mingled with another; not clearly, not plainly; tumultuously, hastily.

CONFUSEDNESS, kón-fú-zéd-nés. s. (365). Want of distinctness, want of clearness.

CONFUSION, kón-fú-zhún. s. Irregular mixture, tumultuous medley; tumult; indistinct combination; overthrow, destruction; astonishment, distraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, kón-fú-tá-bl. a. Possible to be disproved.

CONFUTATION, kón-fú-tá-shún. s. The act of confuting, disproof.

TO CONFUTE, kón-fúte'. v. a. To convict of error, to disprove.

CONGE, or **CONGEE**, kón-jéé'. s. Act of reverence, bow, courtesy; leave, farewell.

TO CONGEE, kón-jéé'. v. a. *French*. To take leave.

CONGE-D'ELIRE, kón-jé-dé-léér'. s. The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacancy, to choose a bishop.

TO CONGEAL, kón-jéél'. v. a. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to bind or fix, as by cold.

TO CONGEAL, kón-jéél'. v. n. To concreate by cold.

CONGEALABLE, kón-jéél'-á-bl. a. Susceptible of congelation.

CONGEALMENT, kón-jéél'mént. s. The clot formed by congelation.

CONGELATION, kón-jé-lá-shún. s. State of being congealed, or made solid.

CONGENER, kón-jé-núr. s. (98). Of the same kind or nature.

CONGENEROUS, kón-jén-ér-rús. a. Of the same kind.

CONGENEROUSNESS, kón-jén-ér-rús-nés. s. The quality of being from the same original.

CONGENIAL, kón-jé-né-ál. a. Partaking of the same genius, cognate.

CONGENIALITY, kón-jé-né-ál'é-té. s. Cognation of mind.

CONGENIALNESS, kón-jé-né-ál-nés. s. Cognation of mind.

CONGENITE, kón-jén-nít. a. (140) (154). Of the same birth, connate.

CONGER, kóng-gúr. s. (409). The sea-eel.

CONGERIES, kón-jé-ré-és. s. A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

TO CONGEST, kón-jést'. v. a. To heap up.

CONGESTIBLE, kón-jést'é-bl. a. That may be heaped up.

𠂔 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pîne, pîn;—

CONGESTION, kôn-jêst'yûn. s. (464).

A collection of matter, as in abscesses.

CONGIARY, kôn'jê-â-rê. s. A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.

TO CONGLACIATE, kôn-glâ'shê-âte. v. n. (461). To turn to ice.

CONGLACIATION, kông-glâ'shê-â'-shûn. s. (408). Act of changing into ice.

TO CONGLOBATE, kôn-glô'bâte. v. a. To gather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLOBATE, kôn-glô'bâte. a. (91). Moulded into a firm ball.

CONGLOBATELY, kôn-glô'bâte-lê. ad. In a spherical form.

CONGLOBATION, kông-glô-bâ'shûn. s. (408). A round body.

TO CONGLOBE, kôn-glôbe'. v. a. To gather into a round mass.

TO CONGLOBE, kôn-glôbe'. v. n. To coalesce into a round mass.

TO CONGLOMERATE, kôn-glôm'êr-âte. v. a. To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.

CONGLOMERATE, kôn-glôm'êr-âte. a. (91). Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct; collected, twisted together.

CONGLOMERATION, kôn-glôm'êr-â'-shûn. s. Collection of matter into a loose ball; intertexture, mixture.

TO CONGLUTINATE, kôn-glû'tê-nâte. v. a. To cement, to re-unite.

TO CONGLUTINATE, kôn-glû'tê-nâte. v. n. To coalesce.

CONGLUTINATION, kôn-glû'tê-nâ'shûn. s. The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kôn-glû'tê-nâ-tiv. a. (91). Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kôn-glû'tê-nâ-tûr. s. (520) (166). That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGRATULANT, kôn-grâtsh'û-lânt. a. (461). Rejoicing in participation.

TO CONGRATULATE, kôn-grâtsh'û-lâte. v. a. (461). To compliment upon any happy event.

TO CONGRATULATE, kôn-grâtsh'û-lâte. v. n. (461). To rejoice in participation.

CONGRATULATION, kôn-grâtsh'û-lâ'-shûn. s. (462). The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another; the form in which joy is professed.

CONGRATULATORY, kôn-grâtsh'û-lâ-tûr-ê. a. (512). Expressing joy for the good of another.

TO CONGREET, kôn-grêet'. v. n. To salute reciprocally.

TO CONGREGATE, kông-grê-gâte. v. a. (408). To collect, to assemble, to bring into one place.

TO CONGREGATE, kông-grê-gâte. v. n. To assemble, to meet.

CONGREGATE, kông-grê-gâte. a. (91). Collected, compact.

CONGREGATION, kông-grê-gâ'shûn. s. (408). A collection, a mass of various matters brought together; an assembly met to worship God in publick.

CONGREGATIONAL, kông-grê-gâ'shûn-nûl. a. (88). Publick, pertaining to a congregation.

CONGRESS, kông-grês. s. (408). A meeting, a shock, a conflict; an appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations; an assembly of Delegates.

CONGRESSIVE, kôn-grês'siv. a. Meeting, encountering.

CONGRUENCE, kông-grû-ênse. s. (408). Agreement, suitableness of one thing to another.

CONGRUENT, kông-grû-ênt. a. Agreeing, correspondent.

CONGRUITY, kôn-grû-ê-tê. s. (408). Suitableness, agreeableness; fitness; consistency.

CONGRUMENT, kông-grû-mênt. s. Fitness, adaptation.

CONGRUOUS, kông-grû-ûs. a. Agreeable to, consistent with; suitable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, kông-grû-ûs-lê. ad. Suitably, pertinently.

CONICAL, kôn'ê-kâl. } a. (509). Having the form of a cone.

CONICK, kôn'ik. }
 The *o* in the first syllable of this word is pronounced short, though it is long in its primitive *cone*, if we may be allowed to call *cone* its primitive, and not the Latin *Conus* and Greek *κωνος*; in both which the *o* is long: but *Conus*, or *κωνος*, whence the learned oblige us to derive our *Conic*, or *Conical*, have the *o* as short as in the English words, and serve to corroborate the opinion of Bishop Hare with respect to the shortening power of the Latin antepenultimate accent (537).

CONICALLY, kôn'ê-kâl-ê. ad. In form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, kôn'ê-kâl-nês. s. The state or quality of being conical.

CONICKSECTIONS, kôn'ik-sêk'shûnz. }

CONICKS, kôn'iks. }
 s. That part of geometry which considers

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt ;—tûbe, tûb, bûll —ôll ;—pôund ;—thin, THIS.

the cone, and the curves arising from its functions.

TO CONJECT, kôn-jêkt'. v. n. To guess, to conjecture. Not used.

CONJECTOR, kôn-jêkt'ûr. s. (166). A guesser, a conjecturer.

CONJECTURABLE, kôn-jêkt'tshû-râ-bl. a. (461). Possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, kôn-jêkt'tshû-râl. a. Depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALITY, kôn-jêkt'tshû-râl-ê-té. s. That which depends upon guess.

CONJECTURALLY, kôn-jêkt'tshû-râl-ê. ad. By guess, by conjecture.

CONJECTURE, kôn-jêkt'tshûre. s. (461). Guess, imperfect knowledge.

TO CONJECTURE, kôn-jêkt'tshûre. v. a. To guess, to judge by guess.

CONJECTURER, kôn-jêkt'tshûr-ûr. s. A guesser.

CONIFEROUS, kô-nîf'ê-rûs: a. Such trees are coniferous as bear a fruit of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are, fir, pine.

TO CONJOIN, kôn-jôin'. v. a. To unite, to consolidate into one ; to unite in marriage ; to associate, to connect.

TO CONJOIN, kôn-jôin'. v. n. To league, to unite.

CONJOINT, kôn-jôint'. a. United, connected.

CONJOINTLY, kôn-jôint'lê. ad. In union, together.

CONJUGAL, kôn-jû-gâl. a. Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.

CONJUGALLY, kôn-jû-gâl-ê. ad. Matrimonially, connubially.

TO CONJUGATE, kôn-jû-gâtê. v. a. (91). To join, to join in marriage, to unite ; to inflect verbs.

CONJUGATION, kôn-jû-gâ'shûn. s. The act of uniting or compiling things together ; the form of inflecting verbs ; union, assemblage.

CONJUNCT, kôn-jûnkt'. a. Conjoined, concurrent, united.

CONJUNCTION, kôn-jûnkt'shûn. s. Union, association, league ; the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac ; one of the parts of speech, whose use is to join words or sentences together.

CONJUNCTIVE, kôn-jûnkt'tiv. a. Closely united ; in grammar, the mood of a verb.

CONJUNCTIVELY, kôn-jûnkt'tiv-lê. ad. In union.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, kôn-jûnkt'tiv-nês. s. The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY, kôn-jûnkt'lê. ad. Jointly, together.

CONJUNCTURE, kôn-jûnkt'tshûre. s. Combination of many circumstances ; occasion, critical time.

CONJURATION, kôn-jû-râ'shûn. s. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name ; an incantation, an enchantment ; a plot, a conspiracy.

TO CONJURE, kôn-jûre'. v. a. To summon in a sacred name ; to conspire.

TO CONJURE, kôn-jûr. v. n. (495). To practise charms or enchantments.

CONJURER, kôn-jûr-ûr. s. (165). An impostor who pretends to secret arts, a cunning man ; a man of shrewd conjecture.

CONJUREMENT, kôn-jûre'ment. s. Serious injunction.

CONNASCENCE, kôn-nâs'sênâc. s. Common birth, community of birth.

CONNATE, kôn-nâtê'. a. (91). Born with another.

CONNATURAL, kôn-nâtsh'û-râl. a. (461). Suitable to nature ; connected by nature ; participation of the same nature.

CONNATURALITY, kôn-nâtsh'û-râl-ê-té. s. (462). Participation of the same nature.

CONNATURALLY, kôn-nâtsh'û-râl-ê. ad. By the act of nature, originally.

CONNATURALNESS, kôn-nâtsh'û-râl-nês. s. Participation of the same nature, natural union.

TO CONNECT, kôn-nêkt'. v. a. To join, to link ; to unite, as a cement ; to join in a just series of thought, as the author connects his reasons well.

TO CONNECT, kôn-nêkt'. v. n. To cohere, to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNECTIVELY, kôn-nêkt'tiv-lê. ad. In conjunction, in union.

TO CONNEX, kôn-nêks'. v. a. To join or link together.


CONNEXION, kôn-nêkt'shûn. s. Union, junction ; just relation to something precedent or subsequent.

CONNEXIVE, kôn-nêks'iv. a. Having the force of connexion.

CONNIVANCE, kôn-nî'vânse. s. Voluntary blindness, pretended ignorance, forbearance.

TO CONNIVE, kôn-nive'. v. n. To wink ; to pretend blindness or ignorance.

CONNOISSEUR, kô-nês-sâre'. s. A judge, a critic.

 This word is perfectly French, and though in very general use, is not naturalized. The pronunciation of it given here is

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

but a very awkward one, but, perhaps, as good a one as we have letters in our language to express it; for the French *eu* is not to be found among any of our English vowel or diphthongal sounds.

TO CONNOTATE, kôn'nô-tâte. v. a. To designate something besides itself.

CONNOTATION, kôn'nô-tâ'shûn. s. Implication of something besides itself.

TO CONNOTE, kôn'nôte'. v. a. To imply, to betoken, to include.

CONNUBIAL, kôn-nû'bê-âl. a. Matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal.

CONOID, kô'nôid. s. A figure partaking of a cone.

CONOIDICAL, kô-nôid'dé-kâl. a. Approaching to a conick form.

TO CONQUASSATE, kôn-kwâs'sâte. v. a. To shake, to agitate.

CONQUASSATION, kông-kwâs-sâ'shûn. s. (408). Agitation, concussion.

TO CONQUER, kôn'k'ûr, or kôn'kwûr. v. a. (415). To gain by conquest, to win; to overcome, to subdue; to surmount.

♂ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, have adopted the first pronunciation of this word; but as it is a wanton departure from our own analogy to that of the French, and is a much harsher sound than the second, it were to be wished it could be reclaimed; but as it is in full possession of the stage, there is but little hope of a change.

TO CONQUER, kôn'k'ûr. v. n. To get to victory, to overcome.

CONQUERABLE, kôn'k'ûr-â-bl. a. Possible to be overcome.

CONQUEROR, kôn'k'ûr-ûr. s. (415). A man that has obtained a victory, a victor; one that subdues countries.

CONQUEST, kông'kwêst. s. (408) (415). The act of conquering, subjection; acquisition by victory, thing gained; victory, success in arms.

CONSANGUINEOUS, kôn-sâng-gwîn'nê-ûs. a. Near of kin, related by birth, not affined by marriage.

CONSANGUINITY, kôn-sâng-gwîn'ê-tê. s. Relation by blood.

CONSCARCINATION, kôn-sâr-sê-nâ'shûn. s. The act of patching together.

CONSCIENCE, kôn'shêuse. s. (357). The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves; justice, the estimate of conscience; real sentiment, private thoughts; scruple, difficulty.

CONSCIENTIOUS, kôn-shê-ên'shûs. a. Scrupulous, exactly just.

♂ From an ignorance of the principles of

pronunciation, we not infrequently hear the second syllable of this word sounded *se*, without the aspiration; but this is the same incorrectness we sometimes hear in the word *Pronunciation*, which see.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kôn-shê-ên'shûs-lê. ad. According to the direction of conscience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kôn-shê-ên'shûs-nês. s. Exactness of justice.

CONSCIONABLE, kôn'shûn-â-bl. a. Reasonable, just.

CONSCIONABLENESS, kôn'shûn-â-bl-nês. s. Equity, reasonableness.

CONSCIONABLY, kôn'shûn-â-blê. ad. Reasonably, justly.

CONSCIOUS, kôn'shûs, a. (357). Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing.

CONSCIOUSLY, kôn'shûs-lê. ad. With knowledge of one's own actions.

CONSCIOUSNESS, kôn'shûs-nês. a. The perceptions of what passes in a man's own mind; internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

CONSCRIPT, kôn'skript. a. Registered, enrolled; a term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*.

CONSCRIPTION, kôn-skrip'shûn. s. An enrolling.

TO CONSECRATE, kôn'sê-krâte. v. a. To make sacred, to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose; to canonize.

CONSECRATE, kôn'sê-krâte. a. (91). Consecrated, sacred.

CONSECRATER, kôn'sê-krâ-tûr. s. One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

CONSECRATION, kôn-sê-krâ'shûn. s. A rite of dedicating to the service of God; the act of declaring one holy.

CONSECTARY, kôn'sêk-tâ-rê. a. Consequent, consequential.

CONSECTARY, kôn'sêk-tâ-rê. s. (512). Deduction from premises, corollary.

CONSECUTION, kôn-sê-kû'shûn. s. Train of consequences, chain of deductions; succession; in astronomy, the month of consecution is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun into another.

CONSECUTIVE, kôn-sêk'kû-tlv. a. Following in train; consequential, regularly succeeding.

TO CONSEMINATE, kôn-sêm'ê-nâte. v. a. To sow different seeds together.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òil; pòund;—shin, THIS.

CONSENSION, kón-sén'shún. s. Agreement, accord.

CONSENT, kón-sént'. s. The act of yielding or consenting; concord, agreement; coherence with, correspondence; tendency to one point; the perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both.

TO CONSENT, kón-sént'. v. n. To agree to; to co-operate with.

CONSENTANEOUS, kón-sén-tá'nè-ús. a. Agreeable to, consistent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kón-sén-tá'nè-ús-lè. ad. Agreeably, consistently, suitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kón-sén-tá'nè-ús-nès. s. Agreement, consistence.

CONSENTIENT, kón-sén'shé-ént. a. Agreeing, united in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, kón'sé-kwénse. s. That which follows from any cause or principle; deduction, conclusion; concatenation of causes and effects; importance, moment.

CONSEQUENT, kón'sé-kwént. a. Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cause.

CONSEQUENT, kón'sé-kwént. s. Consequence, that which follows from previous propositions; effect, that which follows an acting cause.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kón-sé-kwén'shál. a. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes; conclusive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kón-sé-kwén'shál-lè. ad. With just deduction of consequences; by consequence, eventually; in a regular series.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kón-sé-kwén'shál-nès. s. Regular consecution of discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY, kón'sé-kwént-lè. ad. By consequence, necessarily; in consequence, pursuantly.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kón'sé-kwént-nès. s. Regular connexion.

CONSERVABLE, kón-sér'vá-bl. a. Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kón-sér'ván-sé. s. Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSERVATION, kón-sér'vá'shún. s. The act of preserving, continuance; protection; preservation from corruption.

CONSERVATIVE, kón-sér'vá-tív. a. Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

CONSERVATOR, kón-sér'vá-túr. s. (418). Preserver.

CONSERVATORY, kón-sér'vá-túr-é. s. (512). A place where any thing is kept.

CONSERVATORY, kón-sér'vá-túr-é. a. (512). Having a preservative quality.

TO CONSERVE, kón-sérv'. v. a. To preserve without loss or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE, kón-sérv. s. (492). A sweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with sugar.

CONSERVER, kón-sér'vúr. s. A layer up, a repositior; a preparer of conserves.

CONSESSION, kón-sés'h'shún. s. A sitting together.

CONSESSOR, kón-sés'sór. s. (418). One that sits with others.

TO CONSIDER, kón-sid'úr. v. a. (418). To think upon with care, to ponder; to have regard to; to requite, to reward one for his trouble.

TO CONSIDER, kón-sid'úr. v. n. To think maturely; to deliberate, to work in the mind.

CONSIDERABLE, kón-sid'úr-á-bl. a. Worthy of consideration; respectable; important, valuable; more than a little, a middle sense between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, kón-sid'úr-á-bl-nès. s. (555). Importance, value, a claim to notice.

CONSIDERABLY, kón-sid'úr-á-blè. ad. In a degree deserving notice; importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kón-sid'úr-ánse. s. Consideration, reflection.

CONSIDERATE, kón-sid'úr-áte. a. (91). Serious, prudent; having respect to, regardful; moderate.

CONSIDERATELY, kón-sid'úr-áte-lè. ad. Calmly, coolly.

CONSIDERATENESS, kón-sid'úr-áte-nès. s. (555). Prudence.

CONSIDERATION, kón-sid'úr-á'shún. s. The act of considering, regard, notice; mature thought; meditation; importance, claim to notice; equivalent, compensation; motive of action, influence; reason, ground of concluding; in law, Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth.

CONSIDERER, kón-sid'úr-úr. s. (98). A man of reflection.

TO CONSIGN, kón-sine'. v. a. (385). To give to another anything; to appropriate; to make over; to transfer; to commit, to entrust.

TO CONSIGN, kón-sine'. v. n. To yield, to sign, to consent to. Obsolete.

Ư (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pin;—

- CONSIGNATION**, kôn-slg-ná'shùn. s. The act of consigning.
- CONSIGNMENT**, kôn-sine'mént. s. The act of consigning; the writing by which any thing is consigned.
- CONSILULAR**, kôn-sim'è-lûr. a. (88). Having one common resemblance.
- TO CONSIST**, kôn-sist'. v. n. To continue fixed, without dissipation; to be comprised, to be contained in; to be composed of; to agree.
- CONSISTENCE**, kôn-sis'ténse. } s.
- CONSISTENCY**, kôn-sis'tén-sé. } s. State with respect to material existence; degree of denseness or rarity; substance, form; agreement with itself, or with any other thing.
- CONSISTENT**, kôn-sis'tént. a. Not contradictory, not opposed; firm, not fluid.
- CONSISTENTLY**, kôn-sis'tént-lé. ad. Without contradiction, agreeably.
- CONSISTORIAL**, kôn-sis-tó-ré-ál. a. Relating to the ecclesiastical court.
- CONSISTORY**, kôn-sis-tûr-é. s. (512). The place of justice in the ecclesiastical court; the assembly of cardinals; any solemn assembly.
- CONSOCIATE**, kôn-só'shé-áte. s. An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.
- TO CONSOCIATE**, kôn-só'shé-áte, v. a. To unite, to join.
- TO CONSOCIATE**, kôn-só'shé-áte. v. n. To coalesce, to unite.
- CONSOIATION**, kôn-só'shé-á'shùn. s. Alliance; union, intimacy, companionship. See PRONUNCIATION.
- CONSOLABLE**, kôn-só'lá-bl. a. That which admits comfort.
- TO CONSULATE**, kôn-só-láte. v. a. (91). To comfort, to console. Little used.
- CONSOLATION**, kôn-só-lá'shùn. s. Comfort, alleviation of misery.
- CONSOLATOR**, kôn-só-lá-tûr. s. (521). A comforter.
- CONSOLATORY**, kôn-sól'lá-tûr-é. s. (512). A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.
- ☞ I have given the *o* in the second syllable of this word the short sound, as heard in *solid*; as it seems more agreeable to the analogy of words in this termination than the long *o* which Mr. Sheridan has given: for by inspecting the Rhyming Dictionary we shall see that every vowel, but *u* in the preantepenultimate syllable in these words, is short. Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnston give the *o* the same sound as I have done.
- CONSOLATORY**, kôn-sól'lá-tûr-é. a. Tending to give comfort.
- TO CONSOLE**, kôn-sóle'. v. a. To comfort, to cheer.
- CONSOLE**, kôn'sóle. s. (492). In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.
- CONSOLER**, kôn-só'lûr. s. (98). One that gives comfort.
- CONSOLIDANT**, kôn-sól'è-dánt. a. That which has the quality of uniting wounds.
- TO CONSOLIDATE**, kôn-sól'è-dáte. v. a. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefices into one.
- TO CONSOLIDATE**, kôn-sól'è-dáte, v. n. To grow firm, hard, or solid.
- CONSOLIDATION**, kôn-sól'è-dá'shùn. s. the act of uniting into a solid mass; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefices in one.
- CONSONANCE**, kôn-sò-nánsé. } s.
- CONSONANCY**, kôn-sò-nán-sé. } s. Accord of sound; consistency, congruence; agreement, concord.
- CONSONANT**, kôn-sò-nánt. a. (503). Agreeable, according, consistent.
- CONSONANT**, kôn-sò-nánt. s. A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.
- CONSONANTLY**, kôn-sò-nánt-lé. ad. Consistently, agreeably.
- CONSONANTNESS**, kôn-sò-nánt-nés. s. Agreeableness, consistency.
- CONSONOUS**, kôn-sò-nûs. a. (503). Agreeing in sound, symphonious.
- CONSOPIATION**, kôn-só-pé-á'shùn. s. The act of laying to sleep.
- CONSORT**, kôn-sórt. s. (492). Companion, partner; a number of instruments playing together, more properly written Concert; concurrence, union.
- TO CONSORT**, kôn-sórt'. v. n. To associate with.
- TO CONSORT**, kôn-sórt'. v. a. To join, to mix, to marry. He with his consorted Eve. To accompany.
- CONSORTABLE**, kôn-sórt'tá-bl. a. To be compared with, suitable.
- CONSORTION**, kôn-sór'shùn. s. Partnership, society.
- CONSPICUOUS**, kôn-spék'tá-bl. a. Easy to be seen.
- CONSPICUITY**, kôn-spék-tû'è-té. s. Sense of seeing. Not used.
- CONSPERSION**, kôn-spér'shùn. s. A sprinkling about.
- CONSPICUITY**, kôn-spék-kû'è-té. s. Brightness, obviousness to the sight.
- CONSPICUOUS**, kôn-spík'ù-ús. a. Ob-

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —shin, THIS.

vions to the sight, seen at distance; eminent, distinguished.

CONSPICUOUSLY, kôn-spik'û-ûs-lê. ad. Obviously to the view; eminently, remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, kôn-spik'û-ûs-nêas. s. Exposure to the view; eminence, celebrity.

CONSPIRACY, kôn-spir'â-sê. s. (109). A plot, a concerted treason; an agreement of men to do any thing, in an evil sense; tendency of many causes to one event.

CONSPIRANT, kôn-spir'ânt. a. Engaged in a conspiracy, plotting.

CONSPIRATION, kôn-spê-râ'shûn. s. A plot.

CONSPIRATOR, kôn-spir'â-tûr s. (110). A man engaged in a plot; a plotter.

TO CONSPIRE, kôn-spîrê'. v. n. To concert a crime, to plot; to agree together, as all things conspire to make him happy.

CONSPIRER, kôn-spî'rûr. s. A conspirator, a plotter.

CONSTABLE, kûn'stâ-bl. s. (165). A peace officer, formerly one of the officers of the state.

CONSTABLESHIP, kûn'stâ-bl-shîp. s. The office of a constable.

CONSTANCY, kôn-stân-sê. s. Unalterable continuance, consistency, unvaried state; resolution, steadiness; lasting affection.

CONSTANT, kôn-stânt. a. Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, resolute, free from change of affection; certain, not various.

CONSTANTLY, kôn-stânt-lê. ad. Unvariably, perpetually, certainly, steadily.

TO CONSTELLATE, kôn-stêl'lâte. v. n. To shine with one general light.

TO CONSTELLATE, kôn-stêl'lâte. v. a. To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLATION, kôn-stêl-lâ'shûn. s. A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

CONSTERNATION, kôn-stêr-nâ'shûn. s. Astonishment, amazement, terror, dread.

TO CONSTIPATE, kôn-stê-pâte'. v. a. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken, to condense; to stop by filling up the passages; to make cative.

CONSTIPATION, kôn-stê-pâ'shûn. s. The act of crowding any thing into less room; stoppage, obstruction by plenitude.

CONSTITUENT, kôn-stîsh'û-ênt. a. (461). Elemental, essential, that of which any thing consists.

CONSTITUENT, kôn-stîsh'û-ênt. s.

The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing; that which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing; he that deposes another.

TO CONSTITUTE, kôn-stê-tûte. v. a.

To produce, to appoint; to erect, to establish; to depute.

CONSTITUTE, kôn-stê-tû-tûr. s. He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, kôn-stê-tû'shûn. s.

The act of constituting, enacting, establishing; state of being, natural qualities; corporeal frame; temper of body, with respect to health; temper of mind; established form of government; system of laws and customs; particular law, establishment, institution.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kôn-stê-tû'shûn-âl.

a. Bred in the constitution, radical; consistent with the constitution, legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, kôn-stê-tû-tiv. a. Elemental, essential, productive; having the power to enact or establish.

TO CONSTRAIN, kôn-strâne'. v. a. To

compel, to force to some action; to hinder by force; to necessitate; to confine, to press.

CONSTRAINABLE, kôn-strâ'nâ-bl. a.

Liable to constraint.

CONSTRAINER, kôn-strâ'nûr. s. He

that constrains.

CONSTRAINT, kôn-strânt'. s. Compul-

sion, violence, confinement.

TO CONSTRICT, kôn-strîkt'. v. a. To

bind, to cramp; to contract, to cause to, shrink.

CONSTRUCTION, kôn-strîk'shûn. s.

Contraction, compression.

CONSTRUCTOR, kôn-strîk'tûr. s. (166).

That which compresses or contracts.

TO CONSTRINGE, kôn-strînje'. v. a.

To compress, to contract, to bind.

CONSTRINGENT, kôn-strînj'ênt. a. Hav-

ing the quality of binding or compressing.

TO CONSTRUCT, kôn-strûkt'. v. a. To

build, to form.

CONSTRUCTION, kôn-strûk'shûn. s.

The act of building; the form of building, structure; the putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense; the act of interpreting, explanation; the sense, the meaning; the manner of describing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRUCTURE, kôn-strûk'tshûre. s.

(461). Pile, edifice, fabrick.

TO CONSTRUE, kôn-strô, or kôn'stûr.

v. a. To interpret, to explain.

☞ (559).—Fáte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

☞ It is a scandal to seminaries of learning that the latter pronunciation of this word should prevail there. Those who ought to be the guardians of propriety are often the perverters of it. Hence *Accidence for Accidents*, *Prepostor for Prepositor*, and *Constur for Construe*; for it must be carefully noted, that this last word is under a different predicament from those which end with *r* and mute *e*: here the vowel *u* must have its long sound, as in the word *true*; this letter cannot be sunk or transposed like *e* in *Centre*, *Sceptre*, &c.

To **CONSTUPRATE**, kôn-sù'-prâte. v. a.

To violate, to debauch, to defile.

CONSTUPRATION, kôn-sù'-prâ'shûn. s.

Violation, defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, kôn-sùb-stân'shâl.

a. Having the same essence or substance; being of the same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kôn-sùb-stân-

shê-â'l'é-té. s. Existence of more than one in the same substance.

To **CONSUBSTANTIATE**, kôn-sùb-

stân'shê-âte. v. a. To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, kôn-sùb-stân-

shê-â'shûn. s. The union of the body of our Blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements, according to the Lutherans.

CONSUL, kôn'sûl. s. The chief mag-

istrate in the Roman republic; an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CONSULAR, kôn'shù-lâr. a. (452). Re-

lating to the consul.

CONSULATE, kôn'shù-lâte. s. (91).

The office of consul.

CONSULSHIP, kôn'sûl-shîp. s. The

office of consul.

To **CONSULT**, kôn-sûlt'. v. n. To take

counsel together.

To **CONSULT**, kôn-sûlt'. v. a. To ask

advice of, as he consulted his friends; to regard, to act with view or respect to; to search into, to examine, as to consult an author.

CONSULT, kôn'sûlt, or kôn-sûlt'. s.

The act of consulting; the effect of consulting, determination; a council, a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

☞ I am much mistaken if this word does not incline to the general analogy of accent in dissyllable nouns and verbs, like *insult*. Poets have used it both ways; but the accent on the first syllable seems the most usual, as well as the most legitimate pronunciation (492).

CONSULTATION, kôn-sûl-tâ'shûn. s.

The act of consulting, secret deliberation; number of persons consulted together.

CONSULTER, kôn-sûl'tûr. s. (98). One

that consults or asks counsel.

CONSUMABLE, kôn-sû'mâ-bl. a. Sus-

ceptible of destruction.

To **CONSUME**, kôn-sûme'. v. a. (454).

To waste, to spend, to destroy.

☞ The reason why the *s* in this word is pure, and in *Consular* it takes the aspiration, is, that in one the accent is on the syllable beginning with this letter; and in the other, on the preceding syllable (450).

To **CONSUME**, kôn-sûme'. v. n. To

waste away, to be exhausted.

CONSUMER, kôn-sû'mûr. s. One that

spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

To **CONSUMMATE**, kôn-sûm'mâte. v. a.

(91). To complete, to perfect.

CONSUMMATE, kôn-sûm'mâte. a. Com-

plete, perfect.

☞ The propensity of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation of simple words of three syllables makes us sometimes hear the accent on the first syllable of this word: but by no correct speakers.

CONSUMMATION, kôn-sûm-mâ'shûn. s.

Completion, perfection, end; the end of the present system of things; death, end of life.

CONSUMPTION, kôn-sûm'shûn. s.

(412). The act of consuming, waste; the state of wasting or perishing; a waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever.

CONSUMPTIVE, kôn-sûm'tîv. a. De-

structive, wasting, exhausting; diseased with a consumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, kôn-sûm'tîv-nés.

s. Tendency to a consumption.

CONSUTILE, kôn-sû'tîl. a. (140). Sew-

ed or stitched together.

To **CONTABULATE**, kôn-tâb'û-lâte.

v. a. To floor with boards.

CONTACT, kôn'tâkt. s. Touch, close

union.

CONTACTION, kôn-tâk'shûn. s. The

act of touching.

CONTAGION, kôn-tâ'jé-ûn. s. (542).

The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated; infection, propagation of mischief; pestilence, venomous emanations.

CONTAGIOUS, kôn-tâ'jé-ûs. a. (542).

Infectious, caught by approach.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, kôn-tâ'jé-ûs-nés. s.

The quality of being contagious.

—nò, móve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—/hin, THIS.

TO CONTAIN, kòn-tàné'. v. a. To hold, as a vessel; to comprise, as a writing; to restrain, to withhold.

TO CONTAIN, kòn-tàné'. v. n. To live in continence.

CONTAINABLE, kòn-tà'nà-bl. a. Possible to be contained.

TO CONTAMINATE, kòn-tám'è-nàté. v. a. To defile, to corrupt by base mixture.

CONTAMINATE, kòn-tám'è-nàté. a. (91). Polluted, defiled.

CONTAMINATION, kòn-tám'è-nà'shùn. s. Pollution, defilement.

TO CONTEMN, kòn-tém'. v. a. (411). To despise, to scorn, to neglect.

CONTEMNER, kòn-tém'núr. s. (411). One that contemns, a despiser.

TO CONTEMPER, kòn-tém'púr. v. a. To moderate.

CONTEMPERAMENT, kòn-tém'púr-á-mént. s. Degree of any quality.

TO CONTEMPERATE, kòn-tém'púr-áte. v. a. To moderate, to temper.

CONTEMPERATION, kòn-tém'púr-á'shùn. s. The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture, proportion.

TO CONTEMPLATE, kòn-tém'pláte. v. a. To study, to meditate.

There is a very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; a propensity which ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language. That very singular analogy in our tongue, of placing the accent on the last syllable of the verb, and the first of the noun, (492), seems to have taken place chiefly for the convenience of forming participles, adverbs, and verbal nouns; which would be inharmonious and difficult to pronounce, if the verb had the accent on the first syllable. This analogy should teach us to avoid placing the accent on the first syllable of this and similar verbs, however we may pronounce nouns and adjectives; for though to *Contemplate* with the accent on the first syllable is not of very difficult pronunciation, yet *Contemplating* and *Contemplatingly* are almost unpronounceable.

TO CONTEMPLATE, kòn-tém'pláte. v. n. to muse, think studiously with long attention.

CONTEMPLATION, kòn-tém'plá'shùn. s. Meditation, studious thought on any subject; holy meditation; study, opposed to action.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kòn-tém'plá-tív. a. Given to thought, studious, employed in study; having the power of thought.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kòn-tém'plá-tív-lé. ad. Thoughtfully, attentively.

CONTEMPLATUR, kòn-tém'plá-túr. s. (521). One employed in study.

CONTEMPORARY, kòn-tém'pò-rá-ré. a. Living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kòn-tém'pò-rá-ré. s. (512). One who lives at the same time with another.

TO CONTEMPORISE, kòn-tém'pò-ríze. v. a. (153). To make contemporary.

CONTEMPT, kòn-tém't. s. (412). The act of despising others, scorn; the state of being despised, vileness.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kòn-tém'té-bl. a. Worthy of contempt, deserving scorn; despised, scorned, neglected.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kòn-tém'té-bl-nés. s. The state of being contemptible; vileness, cheapness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kòn-tém'té-blé. ad. Meanly, in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kòn-tém'tshù-ús. a. (461). Scornful, apt to despise.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kòn-tém'tshù-ús-lé. ad. With scorn, with despire.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kòn-tém'tshù-ús-nés. s. Disposition to contempt.

TO CONTEND, kòn-ténd'. v. n. To strive, to struggle in opposition; to vie, to act in emulation.

TO CONTEND, kòn-ténd'. v. a. To dispute any thing, to contest.

CONTENTENT, kòn-tén'dént. s. Antagonist, opponent.

CONTENDER, kòn-tén'dúr. s. Combatant, champion.

CONTENT, kòn-tént'. a. Satisfied so as not to repine, easy.

TO CONTENT, kòn-tént'. v. a. To satisfy so as to stop complaint; to please, to gratify.

CONTENT, kòn-tént'. s. Moderate happiness; acquiescence; that which is contained, or included in any thing; the power of containing, extent, capacity; that which is comprised in a writing; in this sense used only in the plural, and then it is sometimes accented on the first syllable (493).

CONTENTED, kòn-tén'téd. part. a. Satisfied, at quiet, not repining.

CONTENTION, kòn-tén'shùn. s. Strife, debate, contest; emulation, endeavour to excel.

CONTENTIOUS, kòn-tén'shùs. a. Quarrelsome, given to debate, perverse.

ㄈ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pinè, pîn;—

- CONTENTIOUSLY**, kôn-tên'shùs-lê. ad. Perversely, quarrelsomely.
- CONTENTIOUSNESS**, kôn-tên'shùs-nés. s. Proneness to contest.
- CONTENTLESS**, kôn-tént'lés. a. Discontented, dissatisfied, uneasy.
- CONTENTMENT**, kôn-tént'mént. s. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction, gratification.
- CONTERMINOUS**, kôn-tér'mé-nùs. a. Bordering upon.
- CONTERRANEOUS**, kôn-tér-rá'né-ùs. a. Of the same country.
- TO CONTEST**, kôn-tést'. v. a. (492). To dispute, to controvert, to litigate.
- TO CONTEST**, kôn-tést'. v. n. To strive, to contend; to vie, to emulate.
- CONTEST**, kôn-tést. s. (492). Dispute, difference, debate.
- CONTESTABLE**, kôn-tés'tá-bl. a. Disputable, controvertible.
- CONTESTABLENESS**, kôn-tés'tá-bl-nés. s. Possibility of contest.
- TO CONTEXT**, kôn-téks't. v. a. To weave together.
- CONTEXT**, kôn-téks't. s. The general series of a discourse.
- CONTEXT**, kôn-téks't. a. Knit together, firm.
- CONTEXTURE**, kôn-téks'tshùre. s. (461). The disposition of parts one among another, the system, the constitution.
- CONTIGNATION**, kôn-tig-ná'shùn. s. A frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining a fabric.
- CONTIGUITY**, kôn-té-gú'è-té. s. Actual contact, nearness of situation.
- CONTIGUOUS**, kôn-tig'ù-ùs. a. Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon.
- CONTIGUOUSLY**, kôn-tig'ù-ùs-lé. ad. Without any intervening space.
- CONTIGUOUSNESS**, kôn-tig'ù-ùs-nés. s. Close connexion.
- CONTINENCE**, kôn-té-nénse. } s. Re-
- CONTINENCY**, kôn-té-nén-sé. } straint, command of one's self; chastity in general; forbearance of lawful pleasure; moderation in lawful pleasures.
- CONTINENT**, kôn-té-nént. a. Chaste, abstemious in lawful pleasures; restrained, moderate, temperate.
- CONTINENT**, kôn-té-nént. s. Land not disjoined by the sea from other lands; that which contains any thing.
- CONTINENTAL**, kôn-té-nént'ál. adj. Relating to the Continent.
- TO CONTINGE**, kôn-tínje'. v. a. To touch, to reach.
- CONTINGENCE**, kôn-tín'jénse. } s.
- CONTINGENCY**, kôn-tín'jén-sé. } The quality of being fortuitous, accidental possibility.
- CONTINGENT**, kôn-tín'jént. a. Falling out by chance, accidental.
- CONTINGENT**, kôn-tín'jént. s. A thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any person upon a division.
- CONTINGENTLY**, kôn-tín'jént-lé. ad. Accidentally; without any settled rule.
- CONTINGENTNESS**, kôn-tín'jént-nés. s. Accidentality.
- CONTINUAL**, kôn-tín'ù-ál. a. Incessant, proceeding without interruption; in law, a continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day.
- CONTINUALLY**, kôn-tín'ù-ál-lé. ad. Without pause, without interruption; without ceasing.
- CONTINUANCE**, kôn-tín'ù-ánse. s. Succession uninterrupted; permanence in one state; abode in a place; duration, lastingness; perseverance.
- CONTINUE**, kôn-tín'ù-áte. a. (91). Immediately united; uninterrupted, unbroken.
- CONTINUATION**, kôn-tín'ù-á'shùn. s. Protraction, or succession, uninterrupted.
- CONTINUATIVE**, kôn-tín'ù-á-tiv. s. An expression noting permanence or duration.
- CONTINUATOR**, kôn-tín'ù-á'túr. s. (521). He that continues or keeps up the series of succession.
- TO CONTINUE**, kôn-tín'ù. v. n. To remain in the same state; to last, to be durable; to persevere.
- TO CONTINUE**, kôn-tín'ù. v. a. To protract, or repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.
- CONTINUENDLY**, kôn-tín'ù-éd-lé. ad. Without interruption, without ceasing.
- CONTINUER**, kôn-tín'ù-úr. s. One that has the power of perseverance.
- CONTINUITY**, kôn-té-nú'è-té. s. Connexion, uninterrupted cohesion; the texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body.
- CONTINUOUS**, kôn-tín'ù-ùs. a. Joined together, without the intervention of any space.
- TO CONTORT**, kôn-tórt'. v. a. To twist, to wrathe.
- CONTORTION**, kôn-tór'shùn. s. Twist, wry motion, flexure.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, búll;—ôll;—pôund;—shn, this.

CONTOUR, kôn'tôôr, s. *French*. The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRABAND, kôn'trá-bánd. a. (524). Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.

TO CONTRACT, kôn-trákt'. v. a. To draw together, to shorten; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiancé; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomise.

TO CONTRACT, kôn-trákt'. v. n. To shrink up, to grow short; to bargain, as to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT, kôn'trákt. s. (492). A bargain, a compact; an act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

☞ Mr. Nares, in his *English Orthœpy*, p. 338, has very properly criticised Dr. Johnson's observation on this word, where he says, 'Dr Johnson has accented this word 'on the last syllable, and has subjoined 'this remark, "anciently accented on the 'first." It is evident that the whole article should be reversed: the word should 'stand with the accent on the first, and 'the remark should be, "anciently accented on the last." The justness of these observations will appear from the quotations:

"This is the hand which, with a vow'd
"contract,

"Was fast belock'd in thine."—*Shakespeare*.

"I did; and his contract with Lady Lucy,

"And his contract by deputy in France."—*Ib*.

But that the accent should now be placed on the first syllable, needs no proof but the general ear, and the general analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form. (492).

CONTRACTEDNESS, kôn-trákt'téd-nés. s. The state of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBILITY, kôn-trákt-té-bíl'è-té. s. Possibility of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE, kôn-trákt'té-bl. a. Capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, kôn-trákt'té-bl-nés. s. The quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE, kôn-trákt'til. a. (145). (140). Having the power of shortening itself.

CONTRACTION, kôn-trákt'shûn. s. The act of contracting or shortening; the act of shrinking or shrivelling; the state of being contracted, drawn into a narrow compass; in grammar, the reduction of two vowels or syllables to one; abbreviation, as the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR, kôn-trákt'tûr. s. One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

TO CONTRADICT, kôn-trá-dikt'. v. a. To oppose verbally, to deny; to be contrary to.

CONTRADICTER, kôn-trá-dik'tûr. s. One that contradicts, an opposer.

CONTRADICTION, kôn-trá-dik'shûn. s. Verbal opposition, controversial assertion; opposition; inconsistency, incongruity; contrariety, in thought or effect.

CONTRADICTIONOUS, kôn-trá-dik'shûs. a. Filled with contradictions, inconsistent; inclined to contradict.

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS, kôn-trá-dik'shûs-nés. s. Inconsistency.

CONTRADICTORILY, kôn-trá-dik'tûr-é-lé. ad. Inconsistency with himself; oppositely to others.

CONTRADICTORY, kôn-trá-dik'tûr-é. a. Opposite to, inconsistent with; in logic, that which is in the fullest opposition.

CONTRADICTORY, kôn-trá-dik'tûr-é. s. A proposition which opposes another in all its terms, inconsistency.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kôn-trá-dis-tîng'shûn. s. (408). Distinction by opposite qualities.

TO CONTRADISTINGUISH, kôn-trá-dis-tîng'gwish. v. a. To distinguish by opposite qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE, kôn-trá-fish'shûre. s. (450) (452). A crack of the scull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but in the contrary part contrafissure.

TO CONTRAINDICATE, kôn-trá-in-dé-kâte. v. a. To point out some peculiar symptom contrary to the general tenour of the malady.

CONTRAINDICATION, kôn-trá-in-dé-ká'shûn. s. An indication, or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

CONTRAMURE, kôn-trá-mûre'. s. An outwall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANIENCY, kôn-trá-ni'tén-sé. s. Re-action, a resistance against pressure.

CONTRAPOSITION, kôn-trá-pô-zish'ûn. a. A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY, kôn-trá-rég-ù-lâr'è-té. s. Contrariety to rule.

CONTRARIANT, kôn-trá-ré-ánt. a. Inconsistent, contradictory.

CONTRARIES, kôn-trá-riz. s. (99). Things of opposite natures or qualities; in logic, propositions which destroy each other.

☞ (559).—Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pînc, pîn;—

CONTRARIETY, kôn-trâ-ri'ê-té. s. Repugnance, opposition; inconsistency, quality or position destructive of its opposite.

CONTRARILY, kôn-trâ-ré-lé. ad. In a manner contrary; different ways, in opposite directions. Little used.

☞ This and the following word are by Dr. Johnson accented on the second syllable; no doubt from the harshness that must necessarily arise from placing the accent on the first, when so many unaccented syllables are to succeed. But if harmony were to take place, we should never suffer the stress on the first syllable of *Contrary*, from which these words are formed; but that once admitted, as it invariably is by the best speakers, we should cross the most uniform analogy of our language, if we accented the adverb differently from the substantive and the adjective; and, therefore, however harsh they may sound, these words must necessarily have the accent on the first syllable. See **CONTRARY**.

CONTRARIINESS, kôn-trâ-ré-nés. s. Contrariety, opposition.

CONTRARIOUS, kôn-trâ-ré-ús. a. Opposite, repugnant.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kôn-trâ-ré-ús-lé. ad. Oppositely.

CONTRARIWISE, kôn-trâ-ré-wise. ad. Conversely; on the contrary.

CONTRARY, kôn-trâ-ré. a. Opposite, contradictory; inconsistent, disagreeing; adverse, in an opposite direction.

☞ The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar. When common ears refuse a sound, it is a strong presumption that sound is not agreeable to the general harmony of the language. The learned often vitiate the natural taste for their own language by an affected veneration for others; while the illiterate, by a kind of vernacular instinct, fall into the most analogical pronunciation, and such as is most suitable to the general turn of the language. Anciently this word was most commonly pronounced by the learned as it is now by the vulgar, with the accent on the second syllable; but nothing can be now more firmly established than the accent on the first syllable, and the other pronunciation must be scrupulously avoided.—See **CONTRARILY**.

CONTRARY, kôn-trâ-ré. s. A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some other; in opposition, on the other side; to a contrary purpose.

CONTRAST, kôn-trâst. s. Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one con-

tributes to the visibility or effect of another.

TO CONTRAST, kôn-trâst'. v. a. To place in opposition; to show another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLATION, kôn-trâ-vâl-lâ'shûn. s. The fortification thrown up to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

CONTRAVENTE, kôn-trâ-véne'. v. a. To oppose, to obstruct, to baffle.

CONTRAVENTER, kôn-trâ-vé'nûr. s. He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION, kôn-trâ-vén'shûn. s. Opposition.

CONTRACTATION, kôn-trék-tâ'shûn. s. A touching.

CONTRIBUTARY, kôn-trib'ù-tâ-ré. a. Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

TO CONTRIBUTE, kôn-trib'ùte. v. a. To give to some common stock.

TO CONTRIBUTE, kôn-trib'ùte. v. n. To bear a part, to have a share in any act or effect.

CONTRIBUTION, kôn-tré-bù'shûn. s. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons; that which is given by several hands for some common purpose; that which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kôn-trib'ù-tiv. a. That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRIBUTOR, kôn-trib'ù-tûr. (166). One that bears a part in some common design.

CONTRIBUTORY, kôn-trib'ù-tûr-é. a. Promoting the same end, bringing assistance to some joint design. (512).

TO CONTRISTATE, kôn-tris'tâte. v. a. To sadden, to make sorrowful. Not used.

CONTRISTATION, kôn-tris-tâ'shûn. s. The act of making sad, the state of being made sad. Not used.

CONTRITE, kôn'trite. a. (140). Bruised, much worn; worn with sorrow, harassed with the sense of guilt, penitent.

☞ This word ought to have the accent on the last syllable, both as it is an adjective, from which is formed the abstract substantive *contriteness*, and as the accent on the first syllable has a tendency to shorten the *i* in the last (140). Accordingly Dr. Johnson, Mr. Scott, and Bailey, place the accent on the last syllable; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinstone, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, place it on the first, with unquestionably the best usage on their side.

—nô, mỗve, nờr, nôt;—tủc, tấb, bắl;—ôl;—pồnd;—chin, THIS.

CONTRITELY, kôn'trite-lê. ad. Penitently.

☞ As the adjective *contrite*, though contrary to analogy, seems to prefer the accent on the first syllable; *contritely*, and *contriteness* must necessarily have the accent on the same syllable.—See **CONTRARILY**.

CONTRITENESS, kôn'trite-nês. s. Contrition, repentance.

CONTRITION, kôn-trĩsh'ûn. s. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; penitence, sorrow for sin.

CONTRIVABLE, kôn-trĩ'vắ-bl. a. Possible to be planned by the mind.

CONTRIVANCE, kôn-trĩ'vắnc. s. The act of contriving; scheme, plan; a plot, an artifice.

TO CONTRIVE, kôn-trĩv'. v. a. To plan out; to find out means.

TO CONTRIVE, kôn-trĩv'. v. n. To form or design, to plan.

CONTRIVEMENT, kôn-trĩv'mênt. s. Invention.

CONTRIVER, kôn-trĩ'vũr. s. (98). An inventor.

CONTROL, kôn-trồl'. s. (406). A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other; check, restraint; power, authority, superintendence.

TO CONTROL, kôn-trồl'. v. a. (406). To keep under check by a counter-reckoning; to govern, to restrain; to confute.

CONTROLLABLE, kôn-trồl'ắ-bl. a. Subject to control, subject to be over-ruled.

CONTROLLER, kôn-trồl'ũr. s. One that has the power of governing or restraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kôn-trồl'ũr-shíp. s. The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kôn-trồl'mênt. s. The power or act of superintending or restraining, restraint; opposition, confutation.

CONTRVERSIAL, kôn-trỏ-vẻr'shắl. a. Relating to disputes, disputations.

CONTRVERSRY, kôn-trỏ-vẻr-sẻ. s. Dispute, debate; a suit in law; a quarrel.

TO CONTRVERT, kôn-trỏ-vẻt'. v. a. To debate, to dispute anything in writing.

CONTRVERTIBLE, kôn-trỏ-vẻt'ẻ-bl. a. Disputable.

CONTRVERTIST, kôn-trỏ-vẻr-tỉst. s. Disputant, chiefly on religious subjects.

☞ With some surprise I have frequently observed those profound philologists, the Monthly Reviewers, write this word *Contrversialist*. "He appears to be a sensible, ingenious, and candid *Contrversialist*:" "one who writes from a regard to truth," "and with the full conviction of his own

"mind."—M. R. November, 1794. p. 346. But nothing is more evident than that every verbal noun ought to be formed from the verb, and consequently that to *controvert* ought to form *controvertist*. Dr. Johnson has only produced the authority of Tillotson; to which I will beg leave to add a much better from the Idler, No. 12. It is common for *controvertists*, in the heat of disputation, to add one position to another till they reach the extremities of knowledge, whose truth and falsehood lose their distinction.

CONTUMACIOUS, kôn-tũ-mắ'shũs. a. Obstinate, perverse, stubborn.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kôn-tũ-mắ'shũs-lẻ. ad. Obstinate, inflexibly, perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kôn-tũ-mắ'shũs-nês. s. Obstinacy, perverseness.

CONTUMACY, kôn-tũ-mắ-sẻ. s. Obstinacy, perverseness; in law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

CONTUMELIOUS, kôn-tũ-mẻ'lẻ-ũs. a. Reproachful, sarcastic; inclined to utter reproach; productive of reproach, shameful.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kôn-tũ-mẻ'lẻ-ũs-lẻ. ad. Reproachfully, contemptuously.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kôn-tũ-mẻ'lẻ-ũs-nês. s. Rudeness, reproach.

CONTUMELY, kôn-tũ-mẻ-lẻ. s. Contemptuousness, bitterness of language, reproach.

TO CONTUSE, kôn-tũze'. v. a. (437). To beat together, to bruise; to bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

CONTUSION, kôn-tũ'zhũn. s. The act of beating or bruising; the state of being beaten or bruised; a bruise.

CONVALESCENCE, kôn-vắ-lẻ's' sẻnse. (510).

CONVALESCENCY, kôn-vắ-lẻ's' sẻn-sẻ. } s.

Renewal of health, recovery from a disease.

CONVALESCENT, kôn-vắ-lẻ's' sẻnt. a. Recovering.

TO CONVENE, kôn-vẻm'. v. n. To come together, to assemble.

TO CONVENE, kôn-vẻnẻ'. v. a. To call together, to assemble, to convoke; to summon judicially.

CONVENIENCE, kôn-vẻ'ẻnẻ-ẻnẻ. } s.

CONVENIENCY, kôn-vẻ'ẻnẻ-ẻnẻ-sẻ. } s.

Fitness, commodiousness, cause of ease; accommodation; fitness of time or place.

CONVENIENT, kôn-vẻ'ẻnẻ-ẻnt. a. Fit, suitable, proper.

⚡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—phæ, pin;—

CONVENIENTLY, kôn-vé'né-ént-lé. ad. Commodiously, fitly.

CONVENT, kôn'vent. s. An assembly of religious persons; a religious house, a monastery, a nunnery.

To CONVENT, kôn-vent'. v. a. (492). To call before a judge or judicature. Not in use.

CONVENTICLE, kôn-ven'tè-kl. s. An assembly, a meeting; an assembly for worship; a secret assembly.

⚡ In the first edition of this Dictionary I followed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation of this word upon the first syllable, as I apprehended it was more agreeable to polite usage, though less agreeable to the ear than the accent on the second: but from a farther inquiry, and a review of the authorities for both, I am strongly persuaded in favour of the latter accentuation. For the former we have Sheridan, Ash, W. Johnston, and Entick; and for the latter, Dr. Johnson, Kenrick, Nares, Scott, Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey. The other accentuation seems chiefly adopted by the poets, who should not be deprived of their privilege of altering the accents of some words to accommodate them to the verse: "For 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite."—*Pope*.

CONVENTICLER, kôn-ven'tik-lûr. s. One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

CONVENTION, kôn-ven'shûn. s. The act of coming together, union, coalition; an assembly; a contract, agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, kôn-ven'shûn-ál. a. Stipulated, agreed on by compact.

CONVENTIONARY, kôn-ven'shûn-á-ré. a. Acting upon contract.

CONVENTUAL, kôn-ven'tshû-ál. a. Belonging to a convent, monastic.

CONVENTUAL, kôn-ven'tshû-ál. s. A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.

To CONVERGE, kôn-vér-je'. v. n. To tend to one point from different places.

CONVERGENT, kôn-vér-jént. } a.

CONVERGING, kôn-vér-jing. } a. Tending to one point from different places.

CONVERSABLE, kôn-vér-sá-bl. a. Qualified for conversation, fit for company.

CONVERSABLENESS, kôn-vér-sá-bl-nés. s. The quality of being a pleasing companion.

CONVERSABLY, kôn-vér-sá-blé. ad. In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT, { kôn-vér-sánt. } a.

Acquainted with, familiar; having inter-

course with any, acquainted; relating to, concerning.

⚡ There are such considerable authorities for each of these pronunciations as render a decision on that ground somewhat difficult. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, place the accent on the second syllable; and Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Entick, accent the first. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott place it on both, and consequently leave it undecided. Analogy seems to demand the stress on the second syllable; perhaps not so much from the relation the word bears to the verb to *converse*, since it may possibly be derived from the noun *converse* (492), as from the very general rule of accenting words of three syllables, that are not simple in our language, on the second syllable when two consonants occur in the middle. This rule, however, is frequently violated in favour of the antepenultimate accent (the favourite accent of our language), as in *aggrandize*, *amnesty*, *character*, *concertite*, *ancestor*, *magistrate*, *protestant*, &c.; and where there is but one consonant in the middle, nothing is more common than to find the accent of the dissyllable verb neglected, and the trisyllable noun adopting the antepenultimate accent. Thus the words *confident*, *president*, *provident*, &c. are not accented like the verbs *confide*, *preside*, &c. &c. but are considered as simple, and follow the general rule; which is, that all simple of three syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, have the accent on the first, and that the vowel in this syllable is short. (503). Upon the whole, therefore, since authorities are so equal and analogy so precarious, usage must be the umpire; and my observation fails me if that which may be called the best usage does not decide in favour of the accent on the first syllable.

CONVERSATION, kôn-vér-sá'shûn. s. Familiar discourse, chat, easy talk, a particular act of discoursing upon any subject; commerce, intercourse; familiarity; behaviour, manner of acting in common life.

To CONVERSE, kôn-vér-se'. v. n. To cohabit with, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with; to discourse familiarly upon any subject; to have commerce with a different sex.

CONVERSE, kôn-vér-se. a. (592). Manner of discoursing in familiar life; acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity with geometers; it means the contrary.

⚡ It is highly probable that this substantive was anciently pronounced like the verb, with the accent on the 2d syllable; but no-

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

thing is now better established than the accent on the first. Even the line of Pope,

"Generous *ôverse*; a soul exempt from pride,"

however rugged with the accent on the first syllable of this word, cannot with propriety be read otherwise.

CONVERSELY, kôn-vêrs'le. ad. With change of order, reciprocally.

CONVERSION, kôn-vêr'shûn. s. Change from one state into another, transmutation; change from reprobation to grace; change from one religion to another.

CONVERSIVE, kôn-vêr'siv. a. Conversable, sociable.

TO CONVERT, kôn-vêrt'. v. a. To change into another substance, to transmute; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to apply to any use, to appropriate.

TO CONVERT, kôn-vêrt'. v. n. To undergo a change, to be transmuted.

CONVERT, kôn'vêrt. s. (492). A person converted from one opinion to another.

CONVERTER, kôn-vêrt'ûr. s. One that makes converta.

CONVERTIBILITY, kôn-vêr-tê-bil'ê-tê. s. The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE, kôn-vêr'tê-bl. a. Susceptible of change, transmutable; so much alike as that one may be used for the other.

CONVERTIBLY, kôn-vêr'tê-blê. ad. Reciprocally.

CONVERTITE, kôn'vêr-tîte. s. (156) (503). A convert.

CONVEX, kôn'vêks. a. Rising in a circular form, opposite to concave.

CONVEX, kôn'vêks. s. A convex body.

CONVEXED, kôn-vêkst'. part. (359). Protuberant in a circular form.

CONVEXEDLY, kôn-vêk'séd-lê. (364). In a convex form.

CONVEXITY, kôn-vêks'ê-tê. s. Protuberance in a circular form.

CONVEXLY, kôn-veks'lê. ad. In a convex form.

CONVEXNESS, kôn-vêks'nês. s. Spheroidal protuberance, convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kôn-vêks'ô-kông'kâve. a. Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

TO CONVEY, kôn-vâ'. v. a. (269). To carry, to transport from one place to another; to hand from one to another; to move secretly; to transmit, to transfer, to deliver to another; to impart.

CONVEYANCE, kôn-vâ'ânse. s. The act of removing any thing; way for carriage or transportation; the method of removing secretly; the means by which any thing is conveyed; delivery from one to another; act of transferring property; writing by which property is transferred.

CONVEYANCER, kôn-vâ'ân-sûr. s. A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER, kôn-vâ'ûr. s. One who carries or transmits any thing.

TO CONVICT, kôn-vikt'. v. a. To prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to confute, to discover to be false.

CONVICT, kôn-vikt'. a. Convicted, detected in guilt.

CONVICT, kôn'vikt. s. (492). A person cast at the bar.

CONVICTION, kôn-vik'shûn. s. Detection of guilt; the act of convincing, confutation.

CONVICTIVE, kôn-vik'tiv. a. (157). Having the power of convincing.

TO CONVINCE, kôn-vinse'. v. a. To force another to acknowledge a contested position; to convict.—See **TO COLLECT**.
CONVICEMENT, kôn-vinse'mênt. s. Conviction.

CONVINCIBLE, kôn-vîn'sê-bl. Capable of conviction; capable of being evidently disproved.

CONVINCINGLY, kôn-vîn'sing-lê. ad. In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVINCINGNESS, kôn-vîn'sing-nês. s. The power of convincing.

TO CONVIVE, kôn-vive'. v. a. To entertain, to feast. Obsolete.

CONVIVAL, kôn-vî'vâl. } a. (113).

CONVIVIAL, kôn-viv'yâl. }
Relating to an entertainment, festal, social.

CONUNDRUM, kô-nûn'drûm. s. A low jest, a quibble.

TO CONVOCATE, kôn-vô-kâte. v. a. To call together.

CONVOCATION, kôn-vô-kâ'shûn. s. The act of calling to an assembly; an assembly; an assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical.

TO CONVOKE, kôn-vôke'. v. a. To call together, to summon to an assembly.

TO CONVOLVE, kôn-vôlv'. v. a. To roll together, to roll one part upon another.

CONVOLUTED, kôn-vô'litêd. part. a. Twisted, rolled upon itself.

CONVOLUTION, kôn-vô-lû'shûn. s. The

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

act of rolling any thing upon itself ; the state of rolling together in company.

To CONVOY, kôn-vôé'. v. a. To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence.

CONVOY, kôn-vôé. s. (492). Attendance at sea or on the road by way of defence ; the act of attending as a defence.

Cognusance, kôn-ù-sânse. s. Cognizance, notice. A law term.—See COGNIZANCE.

☞ Perhaps it may be pleaded by the gentlemen of the law, that this is the word they use instead of *Cognizance*, and consequently that the charge against them of mutilating that word falls to the ground. But it may be answered, that the second syllable of these words are so different as to leave us in no doubt which they make use of ; and that the words *Cognizable*, *Cognizer*, and *Cognizee*, being pronounced by them without the *g*, are sufficient proofs of the justness of the accusation.

To CONVULSE, kôn-vûlse'. v. a. To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVULSION, kôn-vûl'shûn. s. A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles ; an irregular and violent motion, commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kôn-vûl'siv. a. (158) (428). Giving twitches or spasms.

CONY, kûn'né. s. A rabbit, an animal that burroughs in the ground.

CONY-BOROUGH, kûn'né-bûr-ô. s. A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To COO, kôô, v. n. (10). To cry as a dove or pidgeon.

COOK, kôôk. s. (306). One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

COOK-MAID, kôôk'mâde. s. A maid that dresses provisions.

COOK-ROOM, kôôk-rôôm. s. A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To COOK, kôôk. v. a. To prepare victuals for the table.

COOKERY, kôôk'ûr-é. s. (555). The art of dressing victuals.

COOL, kôôl. a. (306). Somewhat cold, approaching to cold ; not zealous, not fond.

COOL, kôôl. s. Freedom from heat.

To COOL, kôôl. v. a. To make cool, to allay heat ; to quiet passion, to calm anger.

To COOL, kôôl. v. n. To grow less hot ; to grow less warm with regard to passion.

COOLER, kôôl'ûr. s. That which has

the power of cooling the body ; a vessel in which any thing is made cool.

COOLLY, kôôl'lé ad. Without heat, or sharp cold ; without passion.

COOLNESS, kôôl'nés. s. Gentle cold, a soft or mild degree of cold ; want of affection, disinclination ; freedom from passion.

COOM, kôôm. s. (306). Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth ; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOM, kôôm. s. A measure of corn containing four bushels.

COOP, kôôp. s. A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

To COOP, kôôp. v. a. To shut up in a narrow compass, to cage.

COOPEE, kôô-péé'. s. A motion in dancing.

COOPER, kôôp'ûr. s. (98). One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, kôôp'ûr-ldje. s. (90). The price paid for coopers work.

To CO-OPERATE, kô-ôp'ér-âte. v. n. To labour jointly with another to the same end ; to concur in the same effect.

CO-OPERATION, kô-ôp-ér-â'shûn. s. The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

CO-OPERATIVE, kô-ôp'ér-â-tiv. a. Promoting the same end jointly.

CO-OPERATOR, kô-ôp'ér-â-tûr. s. (521). He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

CÔ-OPTATION, kô-ôp-tâ'shûn. s. Adoption, assumption.

CO-ORDINATE, kô-ôr-dé-nâte. a. (91). Holding the same rank.

CO-ORDINATELY, kô-ôr-dé-nâte-lé. ad. In the same rank.

CO-ORDINATENESS, kô-ôr-dé-nâte-nés. s. The state of being co-ordinate.

CO-ORDINATION, kô-ôr-dé-nâ'shûn. s. The state of holding the same rank, collateralness.

COOT, kôôt. s. (306). A small black water-fowl.

COP, kôp. s. The head, the top of any thing.

COPARCENARY, kô-pâr'sé-nâ-ré. s. Joint succession to any inheritance.

COPARCENER, kô-pâr'sé-nûr. s. Coparceners are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor.

COPARCENY, kô-pâr'sé-né. s. An equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER, kô-pâr't'nûr. s. (98). One

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—/lin, THIS.

that has a share in some common stock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, kô-pârt'nûr-shîp. s. The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

COPATAIN, kôp'â-tin. a. (208). High raised, pointed. Obsolete.

COPATVA, kô-pâ'vâ. s. (92). A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil.

COPE, kôpe. s. Any thing with which the head is covered; a sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministration; any thing which is spread over the head.

TO COPE, kôpe. v. a. To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppose.

TO COPE, kôpe. v. n. To contend, to struggle, to strive.

COPIER, kôp'pé-ûr. s. One that copies, a transcriber; a plagiarist, an imitator.

COPING, kô'ping. s. The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS, kô'pé-ûs. a. Plentiful, abundant, abounding in words or images.

COPIOUSLY, kô'pé-ûs-lé. ad. Plentifully, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffusely.

COPIOUSNESS, kô'pé-ûs-nés. s. Plenty, abundance; exuberance of style.

COPLAND, kôp'lând. s. A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

COPPED, kôp'péd, or kôpt. a. (366). Rising to a top or head.

COPPEL, kôp'pél. s. An instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.

COPPER, kôp'pûr. s. (98). One of the six primitive metals.

COPPER, kôp'pûr. s. A boiler larger than a moveable pot.

COPPERNOSE, kôp'pûr-nôse. s. A red nose.

COPPERPLATE, kôp'pûr-plâte'. s. A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPERWORK, kôp'pûr-wûrk. s. A place where copper is manufactured.

COPPERAS, kôp'pûr-âs. s. A kind of vitriol.

COPPERSMITH, kôp'pûr-smith. s. One that manufactures copper.

COPPERWORM, kôp'pûr-wûrm. s. A little worm in ships; a worm breeding in one's hand.

COPPERY, kôp'pûr-é. a. Containing copper.

COFFICE, kôp'pls. s. (142). Low woods cut at stated times for fuel.

COPPLEDUST, kôp'pl-dûst. s. Powder used in purifying metals.

COPPLED, kôp'pld. a. (359). Rising in a conick form.

COPSE, kôps. s. Short wood.

TO COPSE, kôps. v. a. To preserve underwoods.

COPULA, kôp'û-lâ. s. (92). The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

TO COPULATE, kôp'û-lâte. v. a. To unite, to conjoin.

TO COPULATE, kôp'û-lâte. v. n. To come together as different sexes.

COPULATION, kôp'û-lâ-shûn. s. The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

COPULATIVE, kôp'û-lâ-tiv. a. (157). A term of grammar.

COPY, kôp'pé. s. (482). A transcript from the archetype or original; an individual book, as a good and fair copy; the original, the archetype; a picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK, kôp'pé-bôôk. s. A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPYHOLD, kôp'pé-hôld. s. A tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court.

COPYHOLDER, kôp'pé-hôl-dûr. s. One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

TO COPY, kôp'pé. v. a. To transcribe, to write after an original; to imitate, to propose in imitation.

TO COPY, kôp'pé. v. n. To do any thing in imitation of something else.

COPYER, kôp'pé-ûr. } s. One who copies writing or pictures.

COPYIST, kôp'pé-ist. }

TO COQUET, kô-két'. v. a. (415). To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

COQUETRY, kô-két'rê. s. Affectation of amorous advances.

COQUETTE, kô-két'. s. A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.

CORACLE, kôr'â-kl. s. A boat used in Wales by fishers.

CORAL, kôr'âl. a. Red coral is a plant of great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water, as it is after long exposure to the air; the piece of coral which children use as a plaything.

☞ We sometimes hear this word pronounced *Curral*; but this is contrary to all our pronouncing Dictionaries, and ought to be avoided.

Ü (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mét;—pline, plin;—

- CORALLINE**, kôr'âl-in. a. (150). Consisting of coral.
- CORALLINE**, kôr'âl-in. s. Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine.
- CORALLOID**, or **COROLOIDAL**, kôr'-âl-lôid, kôr'-âl-lôid'âl. a. Resembling coral.
- CORANT**, kô-rânt'. s. A nimble sprightly dance.
- CORBAN**, kôr'bân. s. (168). An alms basket, a gift, an alms.
- CORBELLS**, kôr'bélz. s. Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.
- CORBEL**, kôr'bél. s. In architecture, the representation of a basket.
- CORD**, kôrd. s. A rope, a string; a quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.
- CORD-MAKER**, kôrd'mâ-kûr. s. One whose trade is to make ropes, a rope-maker.
- CORD-WOOD**, kôrd'wûd. s. Wood piled up for fuel.
- TO CORD**, kôrd. v. a. To bind with ropes.
- CORDAGE**, kôr'didje. s. (90). A quantity of cords.
- CORDED**, kôr'déd. a. Made of ropes.
- CORDELIER**, kôr-dé-lèér'. s. (275). A franciscan friar, so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.
- CORDIAL**, kôr'jé-âl. s. (294) (376). A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation; any medicine that increases strength; any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.
- ¶ There is certainly a tendency in the *d* as well as in the *t* to slide into a soft hissing sound when preceded by the accent, and followed by a diphthong or a diphthongal vowel, commencing with the sound of *e*. This is evident by the current pronunciation of *immediate*, *verdure*, &c. as if written *immediæte*, *verjûre*, &c. (294); and this pronunciation is so agreeable to the genius of our language, that the organs slide into it insensibly. Mr. Sheridan, in order to mark this sound, has adopted the *y*, and spelled the word *Cor-dyai*: and if *y* is here articulated as a consonant, as is intended, its connexion with *d* produces a sound so near the hiss in *Cor-jé-ai*, as to be with difficulty distinguished from it.
- CORDIAL**, kôr'jé-âl. a. Reviving, invigorating; sincere, hearty.
- CORDIALITY**, kôr'jé-âl'é-té. s. Relation to the heart; sincerity.
- CORDIALLY**, kôr'jé-âl-jé. ad. Sincerely, heartily.
- CORE**, kôre. s. The heart; the inner part of any thing; the inner part of a fruit, which contains the kernel; the matter contained in a boil or sore.
- CORICEOUS**, kô-ré-â'shûs. a. Consisting of leather; of a substance resembling leather.
- CORIANDER**, kô-ré-ân'dûr. s. (98). A plant.
- CORINTH**, kûr-rân. s. A small fruit commonly called currant, which see.
- CORINTHIAN**, kô-rin'thé-ân. s. Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.
- CORK**, kôrk. s. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark; the bark of the cork tree used for stopples; the stopple of a bottle.
- TO CORK**, kôrk. v. a. To put corks into bottles.
- COAKING-PIN**, kôr-king-pln'. s. A pin of the largest size.
- CORKY**, kôr'ké. a. Consisting of cork.
- CORMORANT**, kôr'mô-rânt. s. A bird that prays upon fish; a glutton.
- CORN**, kôrn. s. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unreaped; grain in the ear, yet unthreshed; an excrescence on the foot, hard and painful.
- TO CORN**, kôrn. v. a. To salt, to sprinkle with salt; to form into small grains.
- CORN-FIELD**, kôrn'fêld. s. A field where corn is growing.
- CORN-FLAG**, kôrn'flâg. s. A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lis.
- CORN-FLOOR**, kôrn'flôre. s. The floor where corn is stored.
- CORN-FLOWER**, kôrn'flôû-ûr. s. The blue bottle.
- CORN-LAND**, kôrn'lând. s. Land appropriated to the production of grain.
- CORN-MILL**, kôrn'mil. s. A mill to grind corn into meal.
- CORN-PIPE**, kôrn'pipe. s. A pipe made by splitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.
- CORN-CHANDLER**, kôrn'tshând-lûr. s. One that retails corn.
- CORNCUTTER**, kôrn'kût-tûr. s. A man whose profession it is to extirpate corns from the foot.
- CORNEL**, kôr'nél
- CORNELIAN-TREE**, kôr-né'lé-ân-trée }
s. The Cornel-tree, beareth the fruit commonly called the cornelian cherry.
- CORNEOUS**, kôr'né-ûs. a. Horny, of a substance resembling horn.
- CORNER**, kôr'nûr. s. (98). An angle;

—nô, m'ôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—p'ôund;—shin, THIS.

a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit.

CORNER-STONE, kôr'nûr-stône'. s. The stone that unites the two walls at the corner.

CORNERWISE, kôr'nûr-wîze. ad. Diagonally.

CORNET, kôr'nét. s. (99). A musical instrument blown with the mouth; a company or troop of horse, in this sense obsolete; the officer that bears the standard of a troop; Cornet of a horse is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin.

CORNICE, kôr'nîs. s. (142). The highest projection of a wall or column.

CORNICLE, kôr'nîk-kî. s. (405). A little horn.

CORNIGEROUS, kôr-nîdje'ê-rûs. a. Horned, having horns.

CORNUCOPIE, kôr-nû-kô'pé-ê. s. The horn of plenty.

TO CORNUTE, kôr-nûte'. v. a. To bestow horns, to cuckold.

CORNUTED, kôr-nû'téd. a. Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

CORNUTO, kôr-nû'tô. s. *Italian*. A man horned, a cuckold.

CORNY, kôr'né. a. Strong or hard like horn, horny; producing grain or corn.

COROLLARY, kôr'ô-lâr-ê. s. (168). The conclusion; an inference.

☞ Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Entick, and Smith, accent this word on the first; and Dr. Kenrick, Scott, Perry, and Bailey, on the second syllable. The weight of authority is certainly for the accentuation I have adopted, and analogy seems to confirm this authority. For as the word is derived from *Corollarium*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, our pronunciation of this word generally lays an additional accent on the first syllable, which, when the word is shortened by dropping a syllable in *Corollary*, becomes the principal accent, as in a thousand other instances.—See **ACADEMY**.

CORONAL, kôr'ô-nâl. s. (168). A crown, a garland.

CORONAL, kôr'ô-nâl. a. Belonging to the top of the head.

CORONARY, kôr'ô-nâr-ê. a. Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

CORONATION, kôr'ô-nâ'shûn. s. The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

CORONER, kôr'ô-nûr. s. An officer

whose duty it is to inquire how any violent death was occasioned.

CORONET, kôr'ô-nét. s. An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

CORPORAL, kôr'pô-râl. s. (168). The lowest officer of the infantry; a low sea-officer.

CORPORAL, kôr'pô-râl. a. Relating to the body, belonging to the body; material, not spiritual.

CORPORALITY, kôr'pô-râl'ê-té. s. The quality of being embodied.

CORPORALLY, kôr'pô-râl-ê. ad. Bodily.

CORPORATE, kôr'pô-râte. a. (91). United in a body or community.

CORPORATION, kôr'pô-râ'shûn. s. A body politic.

CORPOREAL, kôr'pô-ré-âl. a. Having a body, not immaterial.

CORPOREITY, kôr'pô-ré'ê-té. s. Materiality, bodyliness.

CORPS, kôre. s. Plural, kôrz. A body of forces.

☞ Perhaps it is the unpleasing idea this word suggests, when pronounced in the English manner, that has fixed it in the French pronunciation. Nothing can be more frightful to an elegant ear than the sound it has from the mouth of those who are wholly unacquainted with its fashionable and military usage.

CORPSE, kôrps. s. (168). A carcase, a dead body, a corse.

CORPULENCE, kôr'pû-lénse. } s. Bul-

CORPULENCY, kôr'pû-lén-sé. } kiness of body, fleshiness.

CORPULENT, kôr'pû-lént. a. Fleishy, bulky.

CORPUSCLE, kôr'pûs-sî. s. (351) (405). A small body, an atom.

CORPUSCULAR, kôr'pûs'kû-lâr. } a.

CORPUSCULARIAN, kôr'pûs'kû-lâ-ré-ân. } Relating to bodies, comprising bodies.

TO CORRADE, kôr-râde'. v. a. (168). To rub off, to scrape together.

CORRADIATION, kôr-râ-dé-â'shûn. s. A conjunction of rays in one point.

TO CORRECT, kôr-rekt'. v. a. To punish, to chastise; to amend; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRECT, kôr-rekt'. a. Revised or finished with exactness.

CORRECTION, kôr-rek'shûn. s. Punishment, discipline; amendment; that which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong; reprehension; abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mè, mèt;—pine, pin;—

CORRECTIONER, kôr-rék'shùn-úr. s. A jail bird. Obsolete.

CORRECTIVE, kôr-rék'tív. a. (157). Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, kôr-rék'tív. s. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss; limitation, restriction.

CORRECTLY, kôr-rékt'lé. ad. Accurately, exactly.

CORRECTNESS, kôr-rékt'nés. a. Accuracy, exactness.

CORRECTOR, kôr-rék'túr. s. (98). He that amends, or alters, by punishment; he that revises any thing to free it from faults; such an ingredient in a composition as guards against or abates the force of another.

TO CORRELATE, kôr-ré-láte'. v. n. To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.—See COUNTERBALANCE.

CORRELATE, kôr-ré-láte. s. One that stands in the opposite relation.

CORRELATIVE, kôr-rél'á-tív. a. Having a reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, kôr-rél'á-tív-nés. a. The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, kôr-rép'shùn. s. Chiding, reprehension, reproof.

TO CORRESPOND, kôr-ré-spônd'. v. n. To suit, to answer, to fit; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, kôr-ré-spônd'ense. s. Rela-

CORRESPONDENCY, kôr-ré-spônd'én-sé. s. Rela-

tion, reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse, reciprocal intelligence; friendship, interchange of offices or civilities.

CORRESPONDENT, kôr-ré-spônd'ént. a. Suitable, adapted, answerable.—See To COLLECT.

CORRESPONDENT, kôr-ré-spônd'ént. s. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, kôr-ré-spônd'siv. a. Answerable, adapted to any thing.

CORRIDOR, kôr-ré-dôre'. s. The covert way lying round a fortification; a gallery or long isle round about a building.

CORRIGIBLE, kôr-ré-jé-bl. a. (405). That which may be altered or amended; punishable.—See To COLLECT.

CORRIVAL, kôr-rí'vál. s. Rival, competitor.

CORRIVALRY, kôr-rí'vál-ré. s. Competition.

CORROBORANT, kôr-rôb'ô-ránt. a. Having the power to give strength.

TO CORROBORATE, kôr-rôb'ô-ráte. v. a. To confirm, to establish; to strengthen, to make strong.

CORROBORATION, kôr-rôb'ô-rá'shùn. s. The act of strengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, kôr-rôb'ô-rá-tív. a. Having the power of increasing strength.

TO CORRODE, kôr-rôde'. v. a. To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kôr-rô'dént. a. Having the power of corroding or wasting.

CORRODIBLE, kôr-rô'dé-bl. a. (405). Possible to be consumed.

CORROSIBILITY, kôr-rô-sé-bl'è-té. s. Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLE, kôr-rô'sé-bl. a. (405.) Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLENESS, kôr-rô'sé-bl-nés. s. Susceptibility of corrosion.

CORROSION, kôr-rô'zhùn. s. (451). The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, kôr-rô'siv. a. (428). Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, kôr-rô'siv. s. (140). That which has the quality of wasting any thing away; that which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY, kôr-rô'siv-lé. ad. Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, kôr-rô'siv-nés. s. The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kôr-rù-gánt. a. (503). Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

TO CORRUGATE, kôr-rù-gáte. v. a. (91). To wrinkle or purse up.

CORRUGATION, kôr-rù-gá'shùn. s. Contraction into wrinkles.

TO CORRUPT, kôr-rùpt'. v. a. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state, to infect; to deprave, to destroy integrity, to vitiate.

TO CORRUPT, kôr-rùpt'. v. n. To become putrid, to grow rotten.—See To COLLECT.

CORRUPT, kôr-rùpt'. a. Vicious, tainted with wickedness.

CORRUPTER, kôr-rùpt'túr. s. He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kôr-rùpt-té-bl'è-té. s. Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, kôr-rùpt'té-bl. a. (405). Susceptibility of corruption; possible to be vitiated.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tàb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THrs.

Some affected speakers have done all in their power to remove the accent of this word from the second to the first syllable; thanks to the difficulty of pronouncing it in this manner, they have not yet effected their purpose. Those who have the least regard for the sound of their language, ought to resist this novelty with all their might; for if it once gain ground, it is sure to triumph. The difficulty of pronouncing it, and the ill sound it produces, will recommend it to the fashionable world, who are as proud to distinguish themselves by an oddity in language as in dress.—See INCOMPARABLE

CORRUPTIBLENESS, kòr-rùp'té-bl-nés. s. Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, kòr-rùp'té-blé. ad. In such a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION, kòr-rùp'shùn. s. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts; wickedness, perversion of principles; putrescence; matter or pus in a sore; the means by which any thing is vitiated, depravation.

CORRUPTIVE, kòr-rùp'tiv. a. Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTLESS, kòr-rùp't'lés. a. Insusceptible of corruption, undecaying.

CORRUPTLY, kòr-rùp't'lé. ad. With corruption, with taint; viciously, contrary to purity.

CORRUPTNESS, kòr-rùp't'nés. s. The quality of corruption, putrescence; vice.

CORSAIR, kòr'sáre. s. (168). A pirate.

CORSE, kòrse. s. Poetically. A dead body, a carcass.

CORSET, kòr'sét. s. A light armour for the fore-part of the body.

CORTICAL, kòr'té-kál. a. Barky, belonging to the rind.

CORTICATED, kòr'té-ká-téd. a. Resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, kòr'té-kòse'. a. Full of bark.

CORVETTO, kòr-vét'tò. s. The curvet.

CORUSCANT, kò-rùs-kánt. a. Glittering by flashes, flashing.

CORUSCATION, kòr-ùs-ká'shùn. s. Flash, quick vibration of light.

CORYMBIATED, kò-rim'bé-á-téd. a. Garnished with branches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, kò-rim-bifér-ùs. a. Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS, kò-rim'bùs. s. Amongst ancient botanists, clusters of berries; amongst modern botanists, a compounded discous flower; such are the flowers of daisies and common marygolds.

COSIER, kò'zié-úr. s. A butcher. Obsolete.

COSMETICK, kòz-mét'lk. a. Beautifying.

COSMICAL, kòz'mé-kál. a. Relating to the world; rising or setting with the sun.

COSMICALLY, kòz'mé-kál-é. ad. With the sun.

COSMOGONY, kòz-mòg'gò-né. (518). The rise or birth of the world, the creation.

COSMOGRAPHER, kòz-mòg'grá-fúr. s. (518). One who writes a description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kòz-mò-gráf'f-é-kál. a. (509). Relating to a general description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kòz-mò-gráf'f-é-kál-é. ad. In a manner relating to the structure of the world.

COSMOGRAPHY, kòz-mòg'grá-fè. s. The science of the general system of the world; a general description of the universe (518).

COSMOPOLITAN, kòz-mò-pòl'f-tán. } s.

COSMOPOLITE, kòz-mòp'ò-lite. } (156). A citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.

COST, kòst. s. The price of any thing; charge, expense; loss, detriment.

TO COST, kòst. v. n. To be bought for, to be had at a price.

COSTAL, kòs'tál. a. Belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, kòs'tárd. s. A head, an apple round and bulky like the head.

COSTIVE, kòs'tiv. a. (157). Bound in the body; close.

COSTIVENESS, kòs'tiv-nés. s. The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

COSTLINESS, kòst'lé-nés. s. Sumptuousness, expensiveness.

COSTLY, kòst'lé. a. Sumptuous, expensive.

COT, kòt. s. A small house, a hut, a mean habitation.

COTANGENT, kò-tán'jént. s. The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COTEMPORARY, kò-tém'pò-rá-ré. a. Living at the same time, coetaneous.

COTLAND, kòt'lánd. s. Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN, kòt'kwéne. s. A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

COTTAGE, kòt'táge. s. (90). A hut, a mean habitation.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mè, mèt ;—pine, pin ;—

COTTAGER, kôt'tâ-jûr. s. One who lives in a hut or cottage ; one who lives in the common, without paying rent.

COTTIER, kôt'yêr. s. (113). One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON, kôt'tn. s. (170). The down of the cotton-tree ; a plant.

COTTON, kôt'tn. s. Cloth or stuff made of cotton.

To COTTON, kôt'tn. v. n. To rise with a nap ; to cement, to unite with.

To COUCH, kôútsh. v. n. (313). To lie down in a place of repose ; to lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest ; to lie down, in ambush ; to stoop or bend down, in fear, in pain.

To COUCH, kôútsh. v. a. To lay on a place of repose ; to lay down any thing in a stratum ; to bed, to hide in another body ; to include secretly, to hide ; to fix the spear in the rest ; to depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye.

COUCH, kôútsh. s. A seat of repose ; a layer, a stratum.

COUCHANT, kôútsh'ânt. a. Lying down, squatting.

COUCHEE, kôô'shée. s. *French*. Bed-time, the time of visiting late at night ; opposite to Levee.

COUCHER, kôútsh'ûr. s. He that couches or depresses cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW, kôútsh'fél-lô. s. Bed-fellow, companion.

COUCHGRASS, kôútsh'grâs. s. A weed.

COVE, kôve. s. A small creek or bay ; a shelter, a cover.

COVENANT, kûv'ê-nânt. s. (165) (503). A contract, a stipulation ; a compact ; a writing containing the terms of agreement.

To COVENANT, kûv'ê-nânt. v. n. To bargain, to stipulate.

COVENANTEE, kûv'ê-nân-tée'. s. A party to a covenant, a stipulator, a bargainer.

COVENANTER, kûv'ê-nân-tûr. s. One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

To COVER, kûv'ûr. v. a. (165). To overspread any thing with something else ; to conceal under something laid over ; to hide by superficial appearances ; to overwhelm, to bury ; to shelter, to conceal from harm ; to brood on ; to copulate with a female ; to wear the hat.

COVER, kûv'ûr. s. (98). Any thing that is laid over another ; a concealment, a screen, a veil ; shelter, defence.

COVERING, kûv'ûr-ing. s. Dress, vesture.

COVERLET, kûv'ûr-lét. s. (99). The outermost of the bed-clothes.

COVERT, kûv'ûrt. s. (98). A shelter, a defence ; a thicket, or hiding-place.

COVERT, kûv'ûrt. a. Sheltered, secret, hidden, insidious.

COVERT-WAY, kûv'ûrt-wâ'. s. A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons or other works toward the country.

COVERTLY, kûv'ûrt-lé. ad. Secretly, closely.

COVERTNESS, kûv'ûrt-nés. s. Secrecy, privacy.

COVERTURE, kûv'ûr-tahûre. s. Shelter, defence ; in law, the state and condition of a married woman.

To COVET, kûv'êt. v. a. (99). To desire inordinately, to desire beyond due bounds ; to desire earnestly.

To COVET, kûv'êt. v. n. To have a strong desire.

COVETABLE, kûv'êt-â-bl. a. To be wished for.

COVETOUS, kûv'ê-tûs. a. Inordinately desirous ; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

☞ In the pronunciation of this word and its compounds, Mr. Sheridan has adopted a vulgarism, of which one could scarcely have suspected him ; but pronouncing *covetatus* for *covetous* is not only a vulgarism, but contrary to analogy. All these diphthongs and diphthongal vowels which draw the preceding consonants to aspiration are such as commence with the sound of *c* ; which, from its nearness to the sound of double *c*, and the nearness of this sound to the commencing sound of *y*, approaches to the hissing sound of *s*, *z*, and soft *c*, and in the absence of accent coalesces with them. *T* and *D* being formed in the same seat of sound as the *s*, *z*, and soft *c*, when the accent is before them, easily slide into the same sound before similar vowels, but never before any other : for we might with as much propriety pronounce *calamitous* and *necessitous*, *calamitshus* and *necessitshus*, as *covetous*, *covetshus* (459).

COVETOUSLY, kûv'ê-tûs-lé. ad. Avariciously, eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kûv'ê-tûs-nés. s. Avarice, eagerness of gain.

COVEY, kûv'vé. s. (165). A hatch, an old bird with her young ones ; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kôf. s. (321). A convulsion of the lungs.

To COUGH, kôf. v. n. To have the

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bák;—òll;—pòtmd;—shin, THIS.

ings convulsed, to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To **COUGH**, kóf. v. a. (391). To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kóf'fúr. s. (98). One that coughs.

COVING, k'v'ing. s. A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot; a particular form of ceiling.

COULD, kúd. (320). The imperfect preterit of can.—See the word **BEEN**.

COULTER, kóle'túr. s. (318). The sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kóun'sil. s. (313). An assembly of persons met together in consultation; persons called together to be consulted; the body of privy counsellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kóun'sil-bórd. s. Council-table, table where matters of state are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kóun'sél. s. (99). Advice, direction; deliberation; prudence; secrecy, the secrets intrusted in consulting; scheme, purpose, design; those that plead a cause, the counsellors.

☞ The difference of *Council* and *Counsel* is, in cursory speaking, almost undistinguishable.

To **COUNSEL**, kóun'sél. v. a. (99). To give advice or counsel to any person; to advise any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, kóun'sél-á-bl. a. Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kóun'sél-lúr. s. One that gives advice; confidant, bosom friend; one whose province is to deliberate and advise upon public affairs; one that is consulted in a case of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kóun'sél-lúr-shíp. s. The office or post of privy counsellor.

To **COUNT**, kóunt. v. a. To number, to tell; to reckon, to account, to consider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge to.

To **COUNT**, kóunt. v. n. (313). To lay a scheme; to depend on.

COUNT, kóunt. s. Number; reckoning.

COUNT, kóunt. s. A title of foreign nobility, an earl.

COUNTABLE, kóun'tá-bl. a. That which may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, kóun'té-nánse. s. The form of the face, the system of the features, air, look; confidence of mien, aspect of assurance; affectation or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, support.

To **COUNTENANCE**, kóun'té-nánse, v. a.

To support, to patronise, to make a show of; to encourage.

COUNTENANCER, kóun'té-nán-súr. s. One that countenances or supports another.

COUNTER, kóun'túr. s. (98). A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning; the form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.

COUNTER, kóun'túr. ad. Contrary to, in opposition to; the wrong way; contrary ways.

To **COUNTERACT**, kóun-túr-ákt'. v. a. To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

To **COUNTERBALANCE**, kóun-túr-bál-lánse. v. a. To act against with an opposite weight.

☞ We may observe, in words compounded of *counter*, an evident tendency to that distinction that obtains between the noun and the verb in dissyllables. Thus the verb to *counterbalance* has the accent on the third syllable, and the noun of the same form on the first, and so of the rest (492).

COUNTERBALANCE, kóun'túr-bál-lánse. s. Opposite weight.

To **COUNTERBUFF**, kóun-túr-búf'. v. a. To impel; to strike back.

COUNTERBUFF, kóun'túr-búf'. s. A stroke that produces a recoil.

COUNTERCASTER, kóun'túr-kás-túr. s. A book-keeper, a caster of accounts, a reckoner. Not used.

COUNTERCHANGE, kóun'túr-tshánje. s. Exchange, reciprocation.

To **COUNTERCHANGE**, kóun-túr-tshánje'. v. a. To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM, kóun-túr-tshárm'. s. That by which a charm is dissolved.

To **COUNTERCHARM**, kóun-túr-tshárm'. v. a. To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

To **COUNTERCHECK**, kóun-túr-tshék. v. a. To oppose.

COUNTERCHECK, kóun'túr-tshék. s. Stop, rebuke.

To **COUNTERDRAW**, kóun-túr-dráw'. v. a. To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes appearing through, are traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, kóun-túr-év'é-dénse. s. Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

To **COUNTERFEIT**, kóun'túr-fit. v. a. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate, to resemble.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât ;—mê, mét ;—pine, phn ;—

- COUNTERBIT**, kôun'tûr-fit. a. Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.
- COUNTERFEIT**, kôun'tûr-fit. s. One who personates another, an impostor; something made in imitation of another; a forgery.
- COUNTERFEITER**, kôun'tûr-fit-ûr. s. A forger.
- COUNTERFEITLY**, kôun'tûr-fit-lê. ad. Falsely, with forgery.
- COUNTERFERMENT**, kôun-tûr-fêr-mênt. s. Ferment opposed to ferment.
- COUNTERFORT**, kôun'tûr-fôrt. s. Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge.
- COUNTERGAGE**, kôun'tûr-gâje. s. A method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortice to the place where the tenon is to be.
- COUNTERGUARD**, kôun'tûr-gârd. s. (92). A small rampart with parapet and ditch.
- TO COUNTERMAND**, kôun-tûr-mând'. v. a. (79). To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.
- COUNTERMAND**, kôun'tûr-mând. s. Repeat of a former order.
- TO COUNTERMARCH**, kôun-tûr-mârtsh'. v. n.—See **COUNTERBALANCE**. To march backwards.
- COUNTERMARCH**, kôun'tûr-mârtsh. s. Retrocession, march backward; a change of measures; alteration of conduct.
- COUNTERMARK**, kôun'tûr-mârk. s. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; The mark of the Goldsmith's Company.
- COUNTERMINE**, kôun'tûr-mîne. s. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine; means of opposition; a stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.
- TO COUNTERMINE**, kôun-tûr-mîne'. v. a. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by secret measures.
- COUNTERMOTION**, kôun-tûr-mô'shûn. s. Contrary motion.
- COUNTERMURE**, kôun'tûr-mûre. s. A wall built up behind another wall.
- COUNTERNATURAL**, kôun-tûr-nâtsh'û-râl. a. Contrary to nature.
- COUNTERNOISE**, kôun'tûr-nôêze. s. A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.
- COUNTEROPENING**, kôun-tûr-ô'pn-ing. s. An aperture on the contrary side.
- COUNTERPACE**, kôun'tûr-pâse. s. Contrary measure.
- COUNTERPANE**, kôun'tûr-pâne. s. A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares.
- COUNTERPART**, kôun'tûr-pârt. s. The correspondent part.
- COUNTERPLEA**, kôun'tûr-plê. s. In law, a replication.
- TO COUNTERPLOT**, kôun-tûr-plôt'. v. a. To oppose one machine by another.
- COUNTERPLOT**, kôun'tûr-plôt. s. An artifice opposed to an artifice.
- COUNTERPOINT**, kôun'tûr-pôint. s. A coverlet woven in squares. A species of music.
- TO COUNTERPOISE**, kôun-tûr-pôêze'. v. a. To counterbalance, to be equiponderant to; to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power against any person or cause.
- COUNTERPOISE**, kôun'tûr-pôêze. s. Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; the state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power.
- COUNTERPOISON**, kôun-tûr-pôê'zn. s. Antidote.
- COUNTERPRESSURE**, kôun-tûr-prêsh'ûre. s. Opposite force.
- COUNTERPROJECT**, kôun-tûr-prôd'jêkt. s. Correspondent part of a scheme.
- COUNTERSCARP**, kôun'tûr-skârp. s. That side of the ditch which is next the camp.
- TO COUNTERSIGN**, kôun-tûr-sine'. v. a. To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentick.
- COUNTERTENOR**, kôun-tûr-tên'nûr. s. One of the mean or middle parts of music, so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.
- COUNTERTIDE**, kôun'tûr-tide. s. Contrary tide.
- COUNTERTIME**, kôun'tûr-time. s. Defence, opposition.
- COUNTERTURN**, kôun'tûr-tûrn. s. The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the Counterturn which destroys expectation.
- TO COUNTERVAIL**, kôun-tûr-vâle'. v. a. To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value, to act against with equal power.
- COUNTERVAIL**, kôun'tûr-vâle. s. Equal weight; that which has equal weight or value.
- COUNTERVIEW**, kôun'tûr-vû. s. Oppo-

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûil;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

sition, a posture in which two persons
front each other; contrast.

TO COUNTERWORK, kôôn-tûr-wûrk'.
v. a. To counteract, to hinder by contrary
operations.

COUNTESS, kôôn'tés. s. The lady of
an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, kôôn'ting-hôuse. s.
The room appropriated by traders to their
books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, kôôn'tlés. a. Innumerable,
without number.

COUNTRY, kûn'tré. s. A tract of land,
a region; rural parts; the place of one's
birth, the native soil; the inhabitants of
any region.

COUNTRY, kûn'tré. a. Rustick, rural;
remote from cities or courts; peculiar to a
region or people; rude, ignorant, untaught.

COUNTRYMAN, kûn'tré-mân. s. (88).
One born in the same country; a rustick,
one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer,
a husbandman.

COUNTY, kôôn'té. s. A shire; that is,
a circuit or portion of the realm, into
which the whole land is divided; a count,
a lord. Obsolete in this last sense.

COUPEE, kôô-pée'. s. A motion in dancing.

COUPLE, kûp'pl. s. (314). A chain or
tye that holds dogs together; two, a brace;
a male and his female.—See TO CODLE.

TO COUPLE, kûp'pl. v. a. (405). To
chain together; to join to one another; to
marry, to wed.

TO COUPLE, kûp'pl. v. n. To join embraces.

COUPLE-BEGGAR, kûp'pl-bég-dr. s.
One that makes it his business to marry
beggars to each other.

COUPLET, kûp'lét. s. Two verses, a
pair of rhymes; a pair, as of doves.

COURAGE, kûr'ridje. s. (90). Bravery,
active fortitude.

COURAGEOUS, kûr-rá'jé-ús. a. Brave,
daring, bold.

COURAGEOUSLY, kûr-rá'jé-ús-lé. ad.
Bravely, stoutly, boldly.

COURAGEOUSNESS, kûr-rá'jé-ús-nés. s.
Bravery, boldness, spirit, courage.

COURANT, kûr-rân't. } s. A nimble
COURANTO, kûr-rân'tò. } dance; any thing that spreads quick, as
a paper of news.

TO COURB, kôôrb. v. n. To bend, to
bow. Obsolete.

COURIER, kôô'rée'r. s. (275). A messenger sent in haste.

This word is perfectly French, and often
makes a plain Englishman the object of
laughter to the polite world by pronouncing
it like *Curier*, a dresser of leather.

COURSE, kôurse. s. (318). Race, career;
passage from place to place; tilt, act of
running in the lists; ground on which a
race is run; track or line in which a ship
sails; sails, means by which the course is
performed; order of succession; series of
successive and methodical procedure; the
elements of an art exhibited and explained
in a methodical series; method of life,
train of actions; natural bent, uncontrolled
will; catamenia; number of dishes set
on at once upon the table; empty form.

TO COURSE, kôurse. v. a. To hunt, to
pursue; to pursue with dogs that hunt in
view; to put to speed, to force to run.

TO COURSE, kôurse. v. n. To run, to
rove about.

COURSER, kôr'sûr. s. A swift horse, a
war horse; one who pursues the sport of
coursing hares.

COURT, kôrte. s. (318). The place
where the prince resides, the palace; the
hall or chamber where justice is administered;
open space before a house; a small
opening inclosed with houses and paved
with broad stones; persons who compose
the retinue of a prince; persons who are
assembled for the administration of justice;
any jurisdiction, military, civil, or
ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing, the art
of insinuation.

TO COURT, kôrte. v. a. To woo, to solicit
a woman; to solicit, to seek; to flatter,
to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kôrte-tshâp'ln. s.
One who attends the king to celebrate
the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kôrte-dá'. s. Day on which
justice is solemnly administered.

COURT-FAVOUR, kôrte-lá'vûr. s. Favours
or benefits bestowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kôrte'hând. s. The hand
or manner of writings used in records and
judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, kôrte-lá'dé. s. A lady
conversant in court.

COURTEOUS, kûr'tshé-ús. a. (314).
Elegant of manners, well bred.

COURTEOUSLY, kûr'tshé-ús-lé. ad. Respectfully,
civilly, complaisantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, kûr'tshé-ús-nés. s.
Civility, complaisance.

COURTESAN, } kûr-té-zâp'. } s.
COURTEZAN, }

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pín;—

(523). A woman of the town; a prostitute, a strumpet.

COURTESY, kûr'té-sé. s. Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance; an act of civility or respect; a tenure not of right, but of the favour of others.

COURTESY, kûr'tsé. s. The reverence made by women.

☞ This word when it signifies an act of reverence, is not only deprived of one of its syllables by all speakers, but by the vulgar has its last syllable changed into *che* or *tshe*, as if written *court-she*; this impropriety, however, seems daily to lose ground even among the lower orders of the people, who begin to restore the *s* to its pure sound.

TO COURTESY, kûr'tsé. v. n. To perform an act of reverence; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

COURTIER, kôrte'yûr. s. (113). One that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or solicits the favour of another.

COURTLIKE, kôrte'like. a. Elegant, polite.

COURTLINESS, kôrte'lé-nés. s. Elegance of manners, complaisance, civility.

COURTLY, kôrte'lé. a. Relating or appertaining to the court, elegant, soft, flattering.

COURTSHIP, kôrte'ship. s. The act of soliciting favour; the solicitation of a woman to marriage.

COUSIN, kûz'zn. s. (314) (159). Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister; a title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW, kôu. s. (323). The female of the bull.

TO COW, kôu. v. a. To depress with fear.

COW-HERD, kôu'hêrd. s. One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kôu'hôuse. s. The house in which kine are kept.

COW-LEECH, kôu'lêsh. s. One who professes to cure distempered cows.

COW-WEED, kôu'wêde. s. A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kôu'hwête. s. A plant.

COWARD, kôu'ûrd. s. (88) (323). A poltron, a wretch whose predominant passion is fear; it is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

COWARDICE, kôu'ûrd-dis. s. (142). Fear, habitual timidity, want of courage.

COWARDLINESS, kôu'ûrd-lé-nés. s. Timidity, cowardice.

COWARDLY, kôu'ûrd-lé. s. Fearful, timorous, pusillanimous; mean, befitting a coward.

COWARDLY, kôu'ûrd-lé. ad. In the manner of a coward.

TO COWER, kôu'ûr. v. n. (223). To sink by bending the knees, to stoop, to shrink.

COWISH, kôu'ish. a. Timorous, fearful. Not used.

COWKEEPER, kôu'kê-pûr. s. One whose business is to keep cows.

COWL, kôul. s. (323). A monk's hood; a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF, kôul'stáf. s. The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

COWSLIP, kôu'slip. s. Cowslip is also called pagil, and is a species of primrose.

COXCOMB, kôks'kôme. s. The top of the head; the comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; a flower; a fop, a superficial pretender.

COXCOMBRY, kôks'côm-ré. s. Foppishness.—*Lady Mary W. Montague.*

COXCOMICAL, kôks-kôm'ik-ál. a. Foppish, conceited.

COY, kôé. a. Modest, decent; reserved, not accessible.

TO COY, kôé. v. n. (329). To behave with reserve, to reject familiarity; not to condescend willingly.

COYLY, kôé'lé. ad. With reserve.

COYNES, kôé'nés. s. Reserve, unwillingness to become familiar.

COZ, kûz. s. A cant or familiar word, contracted from cousin.

TO COZEN, kûz'zn. v. a. (159) (314). To cheat, to trick, to defraud.

COZENAGE, kûz'zn-âje. s. (90). Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat.

COZENER, kûz'zn-ûr. s. (98). A cheat-er, a defrauder.

CRAW, kráb. s. A shell fish; a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple; a peevish, morose person; a wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships; a sign of the zodiac.

CRABBED, kráb'béd. a. (366). Peevish, morose; harsh, unpleasing; difficult, perplexing.

CRABBEDLY, kráb'béd-lé. ad. Peevishly.

CRABBEDNESS, kráb'béd-nés. s. Sourness of taste; sourness of countenance, asperity of manners; difficulty.

CRABER, kráb'bûr. s. The water-rat.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òl;—pòund;—thin, tñts.

CRABS-EYES, krábs'ize. s. Small whitish bodies found in the common crawfish, resembling the eyes of a crab.

CRACK, krák. s. A sudden disruption; chink; fissure, narrow breach; the sound of any body bursting or falling; any sudden and quick sound; any breach, injury, or diminution, a flaw; or craziness of intellect; a man crazed; a whore; a boast; a boaster. These last are low and vulgar uses of the word.

To CRACK, krák. v. a. To break into chinks; to break, to split; to do any thing with quickness or smartness; to break or destroy any thing; to craze, to weaken the intellect.

To CRACK, krák. v. n. To burst, to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast, with Of.

CRACK-BRAINED, krák-bránd'. a. (359). Crazy, without right reason.

CRACK-HEMP, krák'hémp. s. A wretch fated to the gallows. A low word.

CRACKER, krák'úr. s. A noisy boasting fellow; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

To CRACKLE, krák'kl. v. n. (405). To make slight cracks, to make small and frequent sharp sounds.

CRADLE, krá'dl. s. (405). A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth motion; infancy, or the first part of life; with surgeons, a case for a broken bone; with shipwrights, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship.

To CRADLE, krá'dl. v. a. To lay in a cradle.

CRADLE-CLOTHES, krá'dl-klóze. s. Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

CRAFT, kráft. s. (79). Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT, kráft. v. n. To play tricks. Obsolete.

CRAFTILY, kráft'é-lé. ad. Cunningly, artfully.

CRAFTINESS, kráft'é-nés. s. Cunning stratagem.

CRAFTSMAN, kráfts'mán. s. An artificer, a manufacturer.

CRAFTSMAN, kráfts'más-túr. s. A man skilled in his trade.

CRAFTY, kráft'é. a. Cunning, artful.

CRAG, krág. s. A rough steep rock; the rugged protuberances of rocks; the neck.

CRAGGED, krág'géd. a. (366). Full of inequalities and prominences.

CRAGGEDNESS, krág'géd-nés. s. Fullness of crags or prominent rocks.

CRAGGINESS, krág'géd-nés. s. The state of being craggy.

CRAGGY, krág'géd. a. (383). Rugged, full of prominences, rough.

To CRAM, krám. v. a. To stuff, to fill with more than can conveniently be held; to fill with food beyond satiety; to thrust in by force.

To CRAM, krám. v. a. To eat beyond satiety.

CRAMBO, krám'bò. s. A play in which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAMP, krámp. s. A spasm or contraction of the limbs; a restriction, a confinement; a piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, krámp. a. Difficult, knotty. A low term.

To CRAMP, krámp. v. a. To pain with cramps or twitches; to restrain, to confine; to bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH, krámp'fish. s. The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRAMPIRON, krámp'í-úrn. s. See CRAMP.

CRANAGE, krá'nldje. s. (90). A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels.

CRANE, kráne. s. A bird with a long beak; an instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES BILL, kránz'bíl. s. An herb; a pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIUM, krá'né-úm. s. (507). The skull.

CRANK, krángk. s. (408). A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; any bending or winding passage; any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word.

CRANK, krángk. a. Healthy, sprightly; among sailors, a ship is said to be crank when loaded near to be overset.

To CRANKLE, kráng'kl. v. n. (405). To run in and out.

To CRANKLE, kráng'kl. v. a. To break into unequal surfaces.

CRANKNESS, krángk'nés. s. Health, vigour; disposition to overset.

CRANNIED, krán'né-éd. s. A chink, a cleft.

(559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

CRAPE, krâpe. s. A thin stuff loosely woven.

To **CRASH**, krâsh. v. n. To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling.

To **CRASH**, krâsh. v. a. To break, to bruise.

CRASH, krâsh. s. A loud mixed sound.

CRASS, krâs. a. Gross, coarse, not subtle.

CRASSITUDE, krâs'sè-tùde. s. Grossness, coarseness.

CRASTINATION, krâs-tè-nâ'shùn. s. Delay.

CRATCH, krâtsh. s. The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

CRAVAT, krâ-vât'. s. A neckcloth.

Dr. Johnson tells us this word is of uncertain etymology. It is certain, however, that it comes from the French; and Menage tells us it arose among them from the *Croats*, who, being in alliance with France against the Emperor, came to Paris, and were remarked for the linen they wore about their necks. This soon became a fashion, and was called after the original wearers *Croat*, which, by a small alteration, became *Cravat*. This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the first syllable. This pronunciation is adopted only by Dr. Ash, and Buchanan, while Dr. Johnson, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick, Entick, and Bailey, are uniformly for the accent on the last syllable.

To **CRAVE**, krâve. v. a. To ask with earnestness, to ask with submission; to ask insatiably; to long, to wish unreasonably; to call for importunately.

CRAVEN, krâ'vn. s. (103). A cock conquered and dispirited; a coward, a recreant.

To **CRAVEN**, krâ'vn. v. a. To make recreant or cowardly.

To **CRAUNCH**, krântsh. v. a. (214). To crush in the mouth.

CRAW, krâw. s. The crop or first stomach of birds.

CRAWFISH, krâw'fish. s. A small shell-fish found in brooks.

To **CRAWL**, krâwl. v. n. To creep, to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm; to move weakly and slowly.

CRAWLER, krâw'lûr. s. A creeper, any thing that creeps.

CRAYFISH, krâw'fish. s. The river lobster.—See **CRAWFISH**.

CRAYON, krâ'dn. s. A kind of pencil, a roll of paste to draw lines with; a drawing done with a crayon.

To **CRAZE**, krâze. v. a. To break, to crush, to weaken; to crack the brain, to impair the intellect.

CRAZEDNESS, krâ'zèd-nès. s. (365). Decrepitude, brokenness.

CRAZINESS, krâ'zè-nès. s. State of being crazy, imbecility, weakness.

CRAZY, krâ'zè. s. Broken, decrepit; broken-witted, shattered in the intellect; weak, shattered.

To **CREAK**, krêke. v. n. To make a harsh noise.

CREAM, krême. s. The unctuous or oily part of milk.

To **CREAM**, krême. v. n. To gather cream; to mantle or froth.

CREAM-FACED, krême'fâste. a. Pale, coward-looking.

CREAMY, krêmé. a. Full of cream.

CREASE, krêse. s. (427). A mark made doubling any thing.

To **CREASE**, krêse. v. a. To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To **CREATE**, krè-âte'. v. a. To form out of nothing, to cause to exist; to produce, to cause, to be the occasion of; to beget; to invest with any new character.

CREATION, krè-â'shùn. s. The act of creating or conferring existence; the act of investing with new character; the things created, the universe; any thing produced, or caused.

CREATIVE, krè-â'tiv. a. (157). Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

CREATOR, krè-â'tûr. s. (166). The Being that bestows existence.

CREATURE, krè'tshûre. s. (461) (462). A being created; an animal not human; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderness; a person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

CREATURELY, krè'tshûre-lè. a. Having the qualities of a creature.

CREDENCE, krè'dense. s. Belief, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

CREDENDA, krè-dèn'dâ. s. *Lat.* (92). Things to be believed, articles of faith.

CREDENT, krè'dènt. a. Believing, easy of belief; having credit, not to be questioned.

CREDENTIAL, krè-dèn'shâl. s. That which gives a title to credit.

—*à*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*; —*tûbe*, *tûb*, *bûll*; —*ôil*; —*pôund*; —*/sin*; THIS.

- CREDIBILITY**, kréd-è-bl'è-té. *s.* Claim to credit, possibility of obtaining belief, probability.
- CREDIBLE**, kréd-è-bl. *a.* (405). Worthy of credit, having a just claim to belief.
- CREDIBLENESS**, kréd-è-bl-nés. *s.* Credibility, worthiness of belief, just claim to belief.
- CREDIBLY**, kréd-è-blé. *ad.* In a manner that claims belief.
- CREDIT**, kréd'it. *s.* Belief; honour, reputation, good opinion; faith, testimony; trust reposed; promise given; influence, power not compulsive.
- TO CREDIT**, kréd'it. *v. a.* To believe; to procure credit or honour to any thing; to trust, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.
- CREDITABLE**, kréd'it-à-bl. *a.* Reputable, above contempt; estimable.
- CREDITABLENESS**, kréd'it-à-bl-nés. *s.* Reputation, estimation.
- CREDITABLY**, kréd'it-à-blé. *ad.* Reputably, without disgrace.
- CREDITOR**, kréd'it-tûr. *s.* (166). He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.
- CREDULITY**, kré-dû'lé-té. *s.* Easiness of belief.
- CREDULOUS**, kréd'jû-lûs. *a.* (367) (293). Apt to believe, unsuspecting, easily deceived.
- CREDULOUSNESS**, kréd'jû-lûs-nés. *s.* Aptness to believe, credulity.
- CREED**, krééd. *s.* A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any solemn profession of principles or opinion.
- TO CREEK**, kréék. *v. a.* To make a harsh noise.
- CREEK**, kréék. *s.* (246). A prominence or jut in a winding coast; a small port, a bay, a cove.
- CREEKY**, kréé'ké. *a.* Full of creeks, unequal winding.
- TO CREEP**, kréép. *v. n.* (246). To move with the belly to the ground without legs; to grow along the ground, or on other supports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects; to move slowly and feebly; to move timorously, without soaring, or venturing; to behave with servility, to fawn, to bend.
- CREEPER**, kréép'pûr. *s.* (98). A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.
- CREEPHOLE**, kréép'hôle. *s.* A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger; a subterfuge, an excuse.
- CREEPINGLY**, kréép'ing-lé. *ad.* Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.
- TO CREPITATE**, krép'è-tâte. *v. n.* (91). To make a small crackling noise.
- CREPITATION**, krép-è-tâ'shûn. *s.* A small crackling noise.
- CREPT**, krept. Participle from Creep.
- CREPUSCULE**, kré-pûs'kûle. *s.* Twilight.
- CREPUSCULOUS**, kré-pûs'kû-lûs. *a.* Glimmering, in a state between light and darkness.
- CRESCENT**, krés'sént. *a.* Increasing, growing.
- CRESCENT**, krés'sént. *s.* The moon in her state of increase, any similitude of the moon increasing.
- CRESCIVE**, krés'siv. *a.* (158). Increasing, growing.
- CRESS**, krés. *s.* An herb.
- CRESSSET**, krés'sét. *s.* (99). A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower.
- CREST**, krést. *s.* The plume of feathers on the top of the helmet; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament of the head; pride, spirit, fire.
- CRESTED**, krés'téd. *a.* Adorned with plume or crest; wearing a comb.
- CREST-FALLEN**, krést'fáin. *a.* Dejected, sunk, heartless, spiritless.
- CRESTLESS**, krést'lés. *a.* Not dignified with coat armour.
- CRETACEOUS**, kré-tâ'shûs. *a.* Abounding with chalk, chalky.
- CRETATED**, kré-tâ-téd. *a.* Rubbed with chalk.
- CREVICE**, krév'is. *s.* (140). A crack, a cleft.
- CREW**, krôô. *s.* (339). A company of people associated for any purpose; the company of a ship. It is now generally used in a bad sense.
- CREW**, krôô. The preterit of Crow.
- CREWEL**, krôô'il. *s.* (99). Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.
- CRIB**, krib. *s.* The rack or manger of a stable; the stall or cabin of an ox; a small habitation, a cottage.
- TO CRIB**, krib. *v. a.* To shut up in a narrow habitation, to cage; to steal. A low phrase.
- CRIBBAGE**, krib'bidje. *s.* (90). A game at cards.
- CRIBRATION**, kri-brâ'shûn. *s.* (123). The act of sifting.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

CRICK, krick. s. The noise of a door; a painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET, krik'kit. s. (99). An insect that speaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places; a sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks; a low seat or stool.

CRIER, kri'ûr. s. (98). The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, krime. s. An act contrary to right, an offence, a great fault.

CRIMEFUL, krime'ful. a. Wicked, criminal.

CRIMELESS, krime'lès. a. Innocent, without crime.

CRIMINAL, krim'è-nâl. a. (88). Faulty, contrary to right, contrary to duty; guilty, tainted with crime; not civil, as a criminal prosecution.

CRIMINAL, krim'è-nâl. s. A man accused of a crime; a man guilty of a crime.

CRIMINALLY, krim'è-nâl-lè. ad. Wickedly, guiltily.

CRIMINALNESS, krim'è-nâl-nès. s. Guiltiness.

CRIMINATION, krim'è-nâ'shûn. s. The act of accusing, arraignment, charge.

CRIMINATORY, krim'è-nâ-tûr-rè. a. (512). Relating to accusation, accusing.

CRIMINOUS, krim'è-nûs. a. Wicked, iniquitous.

CRIMINOUSLY, krim'è-nûs-lè. ad. Very wickedly.

CRIMINOUSNESS, krim'è-nûs-nès. s. Wickedness, guilt, crime.

CRIMP, krlmp. a. Crisp, brittle, easily crumbled.

To CRIMPLE, krim'pl. v. a. (405). To contract, to cause to shrink, to curl.

CRIMSON, krim'zn. s. (170). Red, somewhat darkened with blue; red in general.

To CRIMSON, krim'zn. v. a. To dye with crimson.

CRINCUM, kringk'ûm. s. A cramp, whimsy. A cant word.

CRINGE, krinje. s. Bow, servile civility.

To CRINGE, krlnje. v. a. To draw together, to contract. Little used.

To CRINGE, krlnje. v. n. To bow, to pay court, to fawn, to flatter.

CRINIGEROUS, kri-nid'jè-rûs. a. (123). Hairy, overgrown with hair.

To CRINKLE, kring'kl. v. n. To go in and out, to run in flexures. Obsolete.

CRINOSE, kri-nòse'. Hairy, full of hair.

CRIPPLE, krip'pl. s. (405). A lame man. **To CRIPPLE**, krip'pl. v. a. To lame, to make lame.

CRIPPLENESS, krip'pl-nès. s. Lameness.

CRISIS, kri'sis. s. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP, krlsp. a. Curled; indented, winding; brittle, friable.

To CRISP, krlsp. v. a. To curl, to contract into knots; to twist; to indent; to run in and out.

CRISPATION, krls-pâ'shûn. s. The act of curling; the state of being curled.

CRISPING-PIN, kris'ping-pln. s. A curling-iron.

CRISPNESS, krlsp'nès. s. Curledness.

CRISPY, kris'pè. a. Curled.

CRITERION, kri'tè-rè-ûn. s. (123). A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

♣ The plural of this word, like *phenomena* and a few others, seems to be established by the prevailing propriety of appearing learned in Greek and Latin; and an Englishman who should in the simplicity of his heart write or pronounce *criteria* for *criteria* would be pitied or despised. Till lately, however, there was a reluctance at offending our own analogy; and though *criteria* was used, it was generally shown to be an alien by printing it in a different character; but pedantry has at last so far prevailed as to associate it without distinction, and by this means to add to the disgraces of our language.

CRITICK, krit'ik. s. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a censor, a man apt to find fault.

CRITICK, krit'ik. a. Critical, relating to criticism.

CRITICK, krlt'ik. s. A critical examination, critical remarks; science of criticism.

CRITICAL, krit'è-kâl. a. Exact, nicely judicious, accurate; relating to criticism; captious, inclined to find fault; comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

CRITICALLY, krit'è-kâl-è. ad. In a critical manner, exactly, curiously.

CRITICALNESS, krit'è-kâl-nès. s. Exactness, accuracy.

To CRITICISE, krit'è-size. v. n. (153). To play the critick, to judge; to animadvert upon as faulty.

To CRITICISE, krit'è-size. v. a. To censure, to pass judgment upon.

—ná; náve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—/in, THIS.

CRITICISM, krít'è-sizm. s. Criticism is a standard of judging well; remark, animadversion, critical observations.

TO CROAK, króke. v. n. To make a hoarse low noise like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow.

CROAK, króke. s. The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

CROCEUS, kró'shè-ds. a. (357). Consisting of saffron, like saffron.

CROCK, krók. s. A cup, any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY, krók'úr-è. s. (555). Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, krók'ò-dll. s. (145). An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Perry, make the *i* in the last syllable short, as I have done; and Buchanan is the only one who makes it long.

CROKUS, krók'ús. s. An early flower.

CROFT, króft. s. A little close joining to a house that is used for corn or pasture.

CROISADE, kròè-sàde'. s. A holy war. —See **CRUSADE**.

CROISES, kròé'séz. s. Pilgrims who carry a cross; soldiers who fight against infidels.

CROWE, króne. s. An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

CROWN, kró'né. s. An old acquaintance.

CROOK, króók. s. Any crooked or bent instrument; a sheep-hook; anything bent.

TO CROOK, króók. v. a. To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.

CROOKBACK, króók'bák. s. A man that has gibbous shoulders.

CROOKBACKED, króók'bákt. a. (359). Having bent shoulders.

CROOKED, króók'éd. a. (366). Bent, not straight, curvè; winding, oblique; perverse, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, króók'éd-lé. ad. Not in a straight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, króók'éd-nés. s. Deviation from straightness, curvity; deformity of a gibbous body.

CROP, króp. s. The craw of a bird.

CROPPULL, króp'fúl. a. Satiated with a full belly.

CROPSICK, króp'alk. a. Sick with excess and debauchery.

CROP, króp. s. The harvest, the corn gathered off the field; any thing cut off.

TO CROP, króp. v. a. To cut off the ends of any thing, to mow, to reap; to cut off the ears.

TO CROP, króp. v. n. To yield harvest. Not used.

CROPPER, króp'púr. s. A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

CROSIER, kró'zhè-ér. s. (451) (453). The pastoral staff of a bishop.

CROSLET, krós'lét. s. (99). A small cross.

CROSS, krós. s. One straight body laid at right angles over another; the ensign of the Christian religion; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places; a line drawn through another; any thing that thwarts or obstructs, misfortune, hindrance, vexation, opposition, misadventure, trial of patience; money so called because marked with a cross.

CROSS, krós. a. Transverse, falling athwart something else; adverse, opposite; perverse, untractable; peevish, fretful, ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wish, unfortunate.

CROSS, krós. prep. Athwart, so as to intersect anything; over, from side to side.

TO CROSS, krós. v. a. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another; to sign with the cross; to mark out, to cancel, as to cross an article; to pass over; to thwart, to interpose obstruction; to counteract; to contravene, to hinder by authority; to contradict; to be inconsistent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, krós'bár-shót. s. A round shot, a great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

TO CROSS-EXAMINE, krós'égz-ám'in. v. a. To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

CROSS-STAFF, krós'stáf. s. An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSSBITE, krós'bíte. s. A deception, a cheat.

TO CROSSBITE, krós'bíte. v. a. To contravene by deception.

CROSSBOW, krós'bó. s. A missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CROSSGRAINED, krós-gránd'. a. (359). Having the fibres transverse or irregular; perverse, troublesome, vexatious.

CROSSLY, krós'lé. ad. Athwart, so as to intersect something else; oppositely,

𐌺 (559)—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pline, pln ;—

adversely, in opposition to ; unfortunately.
CROSSNESS, krôs'nés. s. Transverse-
ness, intersection ; perverseness, pee-
vishness.

CROSSROW, krôs-rô'. s. Alphabet, so
named because a cross is placed at the be-
ginning, to show that the end of learning
is piety.

CROSSWIND, krôs'wind. s. Wind blow-
ing from the right or left.—See WIND.

CROSSWAY, krôs'wâ. s. A small ob-
scure path intersecting the chief road.

CROSSWORT, krôs'wûrt. s. (166).
A plant.

CRITCH, krôsh. s. A hook.

CRITCHET, krôtsh'êt. s. (99). In
musick, one of the notes or characters of
time, equal to half a minim ; a piece of
wood fitted into another to support a
building ; in printing, hooks in which
words are included [thus] ; a perverse
conceit, an odd fancy.

TO CROUCH, krôush. v. n. (313).
To stoop low, to lie close to the ground ;
to fawn, to bend servilely.

CROUP, krôp. s. (315). The rump of
a fowl ; the buttocks of a horse.

CROUPADES, krôp-pâdz'. s. Are
higher leaps than those of corvets.

CROW, krô. s. (324). A large black
bird that feeds upon the carcasses of
beasts ; a piece of iron used as a lever ;
the voice of a cock, or the noise which
he makes in his gayety.

CROWFOOT, krô'fût. s. A flower.

TO CROW, krô. v. n. Pret. Crew or
Crowed. To make the noise which a cock
makes ; to boast, to bully, to vapour.

CROWD, krôud. s. (323). A multitude
confusedly pressed together ; a promis-
cuous medley ; the vulgar, the populace ;
a fiddle.

TO CROWD, krôud. v. a. To fill with
confused multitudes ; to press close to-
gether ; to inumber by multitudes ; To
crowd sail, a sea phrase, to spread wide
the sails upon the yards.

TO CROWD, krôud. v. n. To swarm,
to be numerous and confused ; to thrust
among a multitude.

CROWDER, krôu'dûr. s. A fiddler.

CROWKEEPER, krô'ké-pûr. s. A scare-
crow.

CROWN, krôun. s. (324). The orna-
ment of the head which denotes imperial
and regal dignity ; a garland ; a reward,
honorary distinction ; regal power, royal-
ty ; the top of the head ; the top of any
thing, as of a mountain ; part of the hat
that covers the head ; a piece of money ;

honour, ornament, decoration ; comple-
tion, accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krôun-im-pé-ré-âl.
s. A plant.

TO CROWN, krôun. v. a. To invest
with the crown or regal ornament ; to
cover as with a crown ; to dignify, to
adorn, to make illustrious ; to reward, to
recompence ; to complete, to perfect ; to
terminate, to finish.

CROWGLASS, krôun'glâs. s. The
finest sort of window glass.

CROWNPOST, krôun'pôst. s. A post,
which, in some buildings, stands upright in
the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB, krôun'scâb. s. A stink-
ing filthy scab round a horse's hoof.

CROWNWHEEL, krôun'hwêle. s. The
upper wheel of a watch.

CROWNWORKS, krôun'wûrks. s. In
fortification, bulwarks advanced towards
the field to gain some hill or rising ground.

CROWNET, krôun'êt. s. The same with
coronet ; chief end, last purpose.

CROYLSTONE, krôll'stône. s. Crystal-
lized cauk.

CRUCIAL, krôo'shê-âl. a. (357).
Transverse, intersecting one another.

TO CRUCIATE, krôo'shê-âte. v. a.
To torture, to torment, to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE, krôo'sê-bl. s. A chymist's
melting-pot made of earth.

CRUCIFEROUS, krôo-sif'é-rûs. a. Bear-
ing the cross.

CRUCIFIER, krôo'sê-fl-ûr. s. He that
inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, krôo'sê-flks. s. A repre-
sentation in picture or statuary of our
Lord's passion.

CRUCIFIXION, krôo'sê-flk'shûn. s.
The punishment of nailing to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, krôo'sê-sôrm. a. Hav-
ing the form of a cross.

TO CRUCIFY, krôo'sê-fl. v. a. (183).
To put to death by nailing the hands and
feet to a cross set upright.

CRUDE, krôod. a. (339). Raw, not
subdued by fire ; not changed by any pro-
cess or preparation ; harsh, unripe ; un-
connected ; not well digested ; not brought
to perfection, immature ; having indigest-
ed notions.

CRUDELY, krôod'lê. ad. Unripely,
without due preparation.

CRUDENESS, krôod'nés. s. Unripe-
ness, indigestion.

CRUDITY, krôo'dê-tê. s. Indigestion,
inconcoction, unripeness, want of ma-
turity.

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—thin, THIS.

CRUEL, króó'íl. a. (339) (99). Pleased with hurting others, inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous; of things, bloody, mischievous, destructive.

CRUELLY, króó'íl-lè. ad. In a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarously.

CRUELNESS, króó'íl-néa. s. Inhumanity, cruelty.

CRUELTY, króó'íl-té. s. Inhumanity, savageness, barbarity.

CRUENTATE, króó'én-táte. a. (91). Smeared with blood.

CRUET, króó'ít. s. (99). A phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, króós. s. (339). A small cup.

CRUISE, króóz. s. A voyage in search of plunder.

TO CRUISE, króóz. v. n. (441). To rove over the sea in search of plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRUISER, króó'zúr. a. One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

CRUM, } krúm. } s. The soft part of bread, not the crust; a small particle or fragment of bread.

TO CRUMBLE, krúm'bl. v. a. (405). To break into small pieces, to comminute.

TO CRUMBLE, krúm'bl. v. n. To fall into small pieces.

CRUMMY, krúm'mé. a. Soft.

CRUMP, krúmp. a. Crooked in the back.

TO CRUMPLE, krúm'pl. v. a. To draw into wrinkles.

CRUMFLING, krúmp'ling. s. A small degenerate apple.

CRUPPER, krúp'púr. s. (98). That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRURAL, króó'rál. a. Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE, króó-sáde' }
CRUSADO, króó-sá'dó. } s. An expedition against the infidels; a coin stamped with a cross.

CRUSET, króó'sít. s. (99). A goldsmith's melting-pot.

TO CRUSH, krúsh. v. a. To press between two opposite bodies, to squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm, to beat down; to subdue, to depress, to dispirit.

CRUSH, krúsh. s. A collusion.

CRUST, krúst. s. Any shell, or external coat; an incrustation, collection of matter into a hard body; the case of a pye made

of meal, and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

TO CRUST, krúst. v. a. To envelop, to cover with a hard case; to foul with concretions.

TO CRUST, krúst. v. n. To gather or contract a crust.

CRUSTACEOUS, krús-tá'shús. s. (357). Shelly, with joints; not testaceous.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krús-tá'shús-nés. s. The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTILY, krús'té-lé. ad. Peevishly, snappishly.

CRUSTINESS, krús'té-nés. s. The quality of a crust; peevishness, moroseness.

CRUSTY, krús'té. a. Covered with a crust; sturdy, morose, snappish.

CRUTCH, krútsh. s. A support used by cripples.

TO CRUTCH, krútsh. v. a. To support on crutches as a cripple.

TO CRY, kri. v. n. To speak with vehemence and loudness; to call importunately; to proclaim, to make public; to exclaim; to utter lamentation; to squall, as an infant; to weep, to shed tears; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to yelp, as a hound on a scent.

TO CRY, kri. v. n. To proclaim publicly something lost or found.

TO CRY DOWN, kri-dóun'. v. a. To blame, to depreciate, to decay; to prohibit; to overbear.

TO CRY OUT, kri-óut'. v. n. To exclaim, to scream, to clamour; to complain loudly; to blame, to censure; to declare loud; to be in labour.

TO CRY UP, kri-úp'. v. a. To applaud, to exalt, to praise; to raise the price by proclamation.

CRY, kri. s. Lamenting, shriek, acream; weeping, mourning; clamour, outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawkers proclamation of wares, as the cries of London; acclamation, popular favour; voice, utterance, manner of vocal expression; importunate call; yelping of dogs; yell, inarticulate noise; a pack of dogs.

CRYAL, kri'ál. s. The heron.

CRyer, kri'úr. s. (166). The falcon gentle.

CRYPTICAL, krip'té-kál. }
CRYPTICK, krip'tík. } a. Hidden, secret, occult.

CRYPTICALLY, krip'té-kál-lé. ad. Oc-cultly, secretly.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, krip-tóg'grá-fé. s.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, phr;—

(518). The act of writing secret characters; secret characters, cyphers.

CRYPTOLOGY, krip-tôl'ô-jé. s. (518). Enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL, kris'tâl. s. Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures; Crystal is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass-houses, called also crystal glass, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass; Crystals, in chymistry, express salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of crystal.

CRYSTAL, kris'tâl. a. Consisting of crystal; bright, clear, transparent; lucid, pellucid.

CRYSTALLINE, { kris'tâl-lîne. } a.
 { kris'tâl-lîn. }

(148) (149). Consisting of crystal; bright, clear, pellucid, transparent.

CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, kris'tâl-lîne or kris'tâl-lîn ú'mûr. s. The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZATION, kris-tâl-lé-zá'-shûn. s. Congelation into crystals. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

TO CRYSTALLIZE, kris'tâl-lîze. v. a. To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

TO CRYSTALLIZE, kris'tâl-lîze. v. n. (159). To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or shoot into crystals.

CUB, kûb. s. The young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale; in reproach, a young boy or girl. **TO CUB**, kûb. v. a. To bring forth. Little used.

CUBATION, kû-bá'shûn. s. The act of lying down.

CUBATORY, kû-bá-tûr-é. a. (512). Recumbent.

CUBATURE, kû-bá-tûre. s. The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.

CUBE, kûbe'. s. A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

CUBE ROOT, kûbe'rôôt. } a. The
CUBICK ROOT, kû'blîk-rôôt. } origin of a cubick number, or a number by the multiplication of which into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed. Thus 2 is the cube root of 8.

CUBICAL, kû-bé-kâl. } a. (509). Hav-
CUBICK, kû'blîk. } ing the form or properties of a cube; it is applied to numbers: the number of four

multiplied into itself, produces the square number of sixteen, and that again multiplied by four produceth the cubick number of sixty-four.

CUBICALNESS, kû'bé-kâl-nés. s. The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY, kû-blîk kû-lâr-é. a. Fitted for the posture of lying down.

CUBIFORM, kû'bé-fôrm. a. Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT, kû'bit. s. A measure in use among the ancients, which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards to the extremity of the middle finger.

CUBITAL, kû'bé-tâl. a. Containing only the length of a cubit.

CUCKOLD, kûk'kûld. s. (166). One that is married to an adulteress.

TO CUCKOLD, kûk'kûld. v. a. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a husband by unchastity.

CUCKOLDLY, kûk'kûld-jé. a. Having the qualities of a cuckold, poor, mean.

CUCKOLDMAKER, kûk'kûld-má-kûr. s. One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CUCKOLDOM, kûk'kûl-dûm. s. The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

CUCKOO, kûk'kôô. s. (174). A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; a name of contempt.

CUCKOO-BUD, kûk'kôô-bûd. }
CUCKOO-FLOWER, kûk'kôô-flôû-ûr. }
s. The name of a flower.

CUCKOO-SPITTLE, kûk'kôô-spît-tl. s. A spumous dew found upon plants, with a little insect in it.

CUCULATE, kû-kûl'late. (91). } a.
CUCULLATED, kû-kûl'la-téd. }

Hooded, covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

CUCUMBER, kûû'kûm-bûr. s. (159). The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

☞ In some counties of England, especially in the West, this word is pronounced as if written *Coocumber*: this, though rather nearer to the orthography than *Cowcumber*, is yet faulty, in adopting the obtuse *u* heard in *bull*, rather than the open *e* heard in *Cucumis*, the Latin word whence *Cucumber* is derived: though from the adoption of the *ô*, I should rather suppose we took it from the French *Concombre*. But however this may be, it seems too firmly fixed in its sound of *Cowcumber* to be altered, and must be classed with its irregular fellow esculent *Asparagus*, which see.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—tshin, THIS.

CUCURBITACEOUS, kù-kúr-bé-tá'shús. a. Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd, such as the pumpkin and melon.

CUCURBITE, kù/kúr-blít. s. (156). A chymical vessel, commonly called a Body.

CUD, kùd. s. That food which is repositied in the first stomach in order to be chewed again.

CUDDEN, kùd'dn. } s. (103). A
CUDDY, kùd'dé. }
clown, a stupid low dolt.

TO CUDDLE, kùd'dl. v. n. (405). To lie close, to squat.

CUDGEL, kùd'jíl. s. (99). A stick to strike with.

TO CUDGEL, kùd'jíl. v. a. To beat with a stick.

CUDGEL-PROOF, kùd'jíl-pròóf. a. Able to resist a stick.

CUDWEED, kùd'wéde. s. A plant.

CUE, kú. s. The tail or end of any thing; the last words of a speech in acting, to be answered by another; a hint, an intimation, a short direction; humour, temper of mind.

CUERPO, kwér'pó. s. To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat.

CUFF, kùf. s. A blow with the fist, a box, a stroke.

TO CUFF, kùf. v. n. To fight, to scuffle.

TO CUFF, kùf. v. a. To strike with the fist; to strike with talons.

CUFF, kùf. s. Part of the sleeve.

CUIRAS, kwé-rás'. s. (340). A breast-plate.

CUIRRASSIER, kwé-rás-séér'. s. (275). A man of arms, a soldier in armour.

CUISH, kwis. s. (340). The armour that covers the thighs.

C I have followed Dr. Johnson's spelling in this word, though I think it not so correct as *cuisse*, the original French, and which he has himself followed in his edition of Shakespeare, and his notes upon the word in the first part of Henry the Fourth. But whatever may be the spelling, the pronunciation is certainly that which I have given.

CULDEES, kùl'déze. s. Monks in Scotland.

CULINARY, kù'lé-nár-é. a. (512). Relating to the kitchen.

TO CULL, kùl. v. a. To select from others.

CULLER, kùl'lár. s. (98). One who picks or chooses.

CULLION, kùl'yún. s. (113). A scoundrel; a mean wretch.

CULLIONLY, kùl'yún-lé. a. Having the qualities of cullion, mean, base.

CULLY, kùl'lé. s. A man deceived or imposed upon.

TO CULLY, kùl'lé. v. a. To befool, to cheat, to impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS, kùl'míf-fé-rús. a. Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.

TO CULMINATE, kùl'mé-náte. v. n. To be vertical, to be in the meridian.

CULMINATION, kùl'mé-ná'shùn. s. The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY, kùl-pá-blí-é-té. s. Blameableness.

CULPABLE, kùl-pá-blí. a. (405). Criminal, blameable, blameworthy.

CULPABLENESS, kùl-pá-blí-nés. s. Blame, guilt.

CULPABLY, kùl-pá-blé. ad. Blameably, criminally.

CULPRIT, kùl'prít. s. A man arraigned before his judge.

CULTER, kùl'túr. s. The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share.—See **COULTER**.

TO CULTIVATE, kùl'té-váte. v. a. To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry; to improve, to meliorate.

CULTIVATION, kùl'té-vá'shùn. s. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement in general, melioration.

CULTIVATOR, kùl'té-vá-túr. s. (521). One who improves, promotes, or meliorates.

CULTURE, kùl'tshùre. s. (461). The act of cultivation; art of improvement and melioration.

TO CULTURE, kùl'tshùre. v. a. To cultivate, to till. Not used.

CULVER, kùl'vúr. s. (98). A pigeon. Old word.

CULVERIN, kùl've-rín. s. A species of ordnance.

CULVERKEY, kùl'ver-ké. s. A species of flower.

TO CUMBER, kùm'búr. v. a. (98). To embarrass, to entangle, to obstruct; to crowd or load with something useless; to involve in difficulties and dangers, to distress; to busy, to distract with multiplicity of cares; to be troublesome in any place.

𠵿 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

CUMBER, kûm'bûr. s. Vexation, embarrassment. Not used.

CUMBERSOME, kûm'bûr-sûm. a. Troublesome, vexatious; burthensome, embarrassing, unwieldy, unmanageable.

CUMBERSOMELY, kûm'bûr-sûm-lê. ad. In a troublesome manner.

CUMBERSOMENESS, kûm'bûr-sûm-nês. s. Encumbrance, hindrance, obstruction.

CUMBRANCE, kûm'brânse. s. Burthen, hindrance, impediment.

CUMBROUS, kûm'brûs. a. Troublesome, vexatious, disturbing; oppressive, burthensome; jumbled, obstructing each other.

CUMFREY, kûm'frê. s. A medicinal plant.—See COMFREY.

CUMMIN, kûm'mîn. s. A plant.

𠵿 This word, before Dr. Johnson's Dictionary altered it, was, I believe, universally spelled with double *m*. Our ancestors were home-bred enough to think, that if we received a word from the Latin, and conformed to the quantity of that language, that it was necessary to show that conformity by a specific orthography of our own. Thus, the first *u* in *Cuminum* being short, they doubled the *m* to indicate that shortness; as the analogy of our language would infallibly pronounce the *u* long, if the consonant were single in the same manner as in *Cubic*, *Cupid*, &c.—See DRAMA.

To CUMULATE, kû'mû-lâte. v. a. To heap together.

CUMULATION, kû'mû-lâ'shûn. s. The act of heaping together.

CUNCTATION, kûnk-tâ'shûn. s. Delay, procrastination, dilatoriness.

CUNCTATOR, kûnk-tâ'tûr. s. One given to delay, a lingerer.

CUNEAL, kû'nê-âl. a. Relating to a wedge, having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED, kû'nê-â-têd. a. Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, kû'nê-ê-fôrm. a. Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNER, kûn'nûr. s. A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.

CUNNING, kûn'ning. a. (410). Skilful, knowing, learned; performed with skill, artful; artfully deceitful, trickish, subtle, crafty.

CUNNING, kûn'ning. s. Artifice, deceit, slyness, sleight, fraudulent dexterity; art, skill, knowledge.

CUNNINGLY, kûn'ning-lê. ad. Artfully, slyly, craftily.

CUNNING-MAN, kûn'ning-mân'. s. A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

CUNNINGNESS, kûn'ning-nês. s. Deceitfulness, slyness.

CUP, kûp. s. A small vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; social entertainment, merry bout; any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn; Cup and Can, familiar companions.

To CUP, kûp. v. a. To supply with cups—obscure; to draw blood by applying cupping glasses.

CUPBEARER, kûp'bâ-rûr. s. An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

CUPBOARD, kûb'bûrd. s. (412). A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

CUPIDITY, kû-pîd'ê-tê. s. (511). Concupiscence, unlawful longing.

CUPOLA, kû'pô-lâ. s. (92). A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.

CUPPER, kûp'pûr. s. One who applies cupping-glasses, a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS, kûp'ping-glâs. s. A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

CUPREOUS, kû'prê-ûs. a. Coppery, consisting of copper.

CUR, kûr. s. A worthless degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, kû'râ-bl. a. (405). That admits of a remedy.

CURABLENESS, kû'râ-bl-nês. s. Possibility to be healed.

CURACY, kû'râ-sê. s. Employment of a curate, employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

CURATE, kû-râte. s. (91). A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a parish priest.

CURATESHIP, kû-râte-ship. s. The same with curacy.

CURATIVE, kû'râ-tiv. a. (157). Relating to the cure of diseases, not preservative.

CURATOR, kû-râ'tôr. s. (521). One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

CURB, kûrb. s. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horse; restraint, inhibition, opposition.

To CURB, kûrb. v. a. To guide a horse with a curb; to restrain, to inhibit, to check.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

- CURD**, kûrd. s. The coagulation of milk.
TO CURD, kûrd. v. a. To turn to curds, to cause to coagulate.
TO CURDLE, kûrd'li. v. n. (405). To coagulate, to concreate.
TO CURDLE, kûrd'li. v. a. To cause to coagulate.
CURDY, kûr'dè. a. Coagulated, concreated, full of curds, curdled.
CURE, kûre. s. Remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.
TO CURE, kûre. v. a. To heal, to restore to health, to remedy; to prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.
CURELESS, kûre'lès. a. Without cure, without remedy.
CURER, kû'rûr. s. (98). A healer, a physician.
CURFEW, kûr'fû. s. An evening peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man should take up his fire, and put out his light; a cover for a fire, a fire-plate.
CURIALITY, kû-ré-âi'è-tè. s. The privileges or retinue of a court.
CURIOSITY, kû ré-ôs'è-tè. s. Inquisitiveness, inclination to inquiry; nicety, delicacy; accuracy, exactness; an act of curiosity, nice experiment, an object of curiosity, rarity.
CURIOUS, kû'rè-ds. a. (314). Inquisitive, desirous of information; attentive to, diligent about; accurate, careful not to mistake; difficult to please, solicitous of perfection; exact, nice, subtle; elegant, neat, laboured, finished.
CURIOUSLY, kû'rè-ûs-lè. ad. Inquisitively, attentively, studiously; elegantly, neatly; artfully, exactly.
CURL, kûrl. s. A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, sinuosity, flexure.
TO CURL, kûrl. v. a. To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe, to twist; to dress with curls; to raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.
TO CURL, kûrl. v. n. To shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulation; to twist itself.
CURLEW, kûr'lû. s. A kind of waterfowl; a bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs.
CURMUDGEON, kûr-mûd'jûn. s. (259). An avaricious churlish fellow, a miser, a niggard, a griper.
CURMUDGEONLY, kûr-mûd'jûn-lè. a. (259). Avaricious, covetous, churlish, niggardly.
- CURRENT**, kûr'rân. s. The tree; a small dried grape, properly written Corinth, from the place it came from.
CURRENCY, kûr'rén-sé. s. Circulation, power of passing from hand to hand; general reception; fluency, readiness of utterance; continuance, constant flow; general esteem, the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued; the papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.
CURRENT, kûr'rént. a. Circulatory, passing from hand to hand; generally received, uncontradicted, authoritative; common, general; popular, such as is established by vulgar estimation; fashionable, popular; passable, such as may be allowed or admitted; what is now passing, as the current year.
CURRENT, kûr'rént. s. A running stream; currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places.
CURRENTLY, kûr'rént-lè. ad. In a constant motion; without opposition; popularly, fashionably, generally; without ceasing.
CURRENTNESS, kûr'rént-nès. s. Circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.
CURRIER, kûr're-dr. s. One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.
CURRISE, kûr'rish. a. Having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, sour, quarrelsome.
TO CURRY, kûr'rè. v. a. To dress leather, to beat, to drub; to rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat; To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.
CURRYCOMB, kûr're-kôme. s. An iron instrument used for currying horses.
TO CURSE, kûrse. v. a. To wish evil to, to execrate, to devote; to afflict, to torment.
TO CURSE, kûrse. v. n. To imprecate.
CURSE, kûrse. s. Malediction, wish of evil to another; affliction, torment, vexation.
CURSED, kûr'séd. part. a. (362). Under a curse, hateful, detestable; unholy, unsanctified; vexatious, troublesome.
CURSEDLY, kûr'séd-lè. ad. (364). Miserably, shamefully.
CURSEDNESS, kûr'séd-nès. s. The state of being under a curse.
CURSHIP, kûr'shîp. s. Dogship, meanness.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

CURSITOR, kûr'sê-tûr. s. An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.

CURSORY, kûr'sô-râ-rê. a. Cursory, hasty, careless.

CURSORILY, kûr'sô-rê-lê. ad. Hastily, without care.

CURSORINESS, kûr'sô-rê-nês. a. Slight attention.

CURSORY, kûr'sô-rê. a. Hasty, quick, inattentive, careless.

CURST, kûrst. a. Froward, peevish, malignant, malicious, snarling.

CURSTNESS, kûrst'nês. s. Peevishness, frowardness, malignity.

CURT, kûrt. a. Short.

TO CURTAIL, kûr-tâle'. v. a. To cut off, to cut short, to shorten.

☞ This word is said to be derived from the obligation peasants were under, in the feudal times, of cutting off the tails of their dogs; as only gentlemen were allowed to have dogs with their tails on. This Dr. Johnson has shown to be a vulgar error; the word being formerly written *Curtal*, from the Latin *curto*.

CURTAIN, kûr'tin. s. (308). A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure; To draw the curtain, to close so as to shut out the light, to open it so as to discern the objects; in fortification, that part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kûr'tin-lêk'tshûre. s. A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

TO CURTAIN, kûr'tin. v. a. To inclose with curtains.

CURTATE DISTANCE, kûr'tâte distânse. s. In astronomy, the distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTATION, kûr-tâ'shûn. s. The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

CURTSY, kûrt'sê. s. See **COURTESY**.

CURVATED, kûr'vâ-têd. a. Bent.

CURVATION, kûr'vâ'shûn. s. The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE, kûr'vâ'tshûre. s. (461). Crookedness, inflexion, manner of bending.

CURVE, kûrv. a. Crooked, bent, inflected.

CURVE, kûrv. s. Any thing bent, a flexure or crookedness.

TO CURVE, kûrv. v. a. To bend, to crook, to inflect.

TO CURVET, kûr-vêt'. v. n. To leap, to bound; to frisk, to be licentious.

CURVET, kûr-vêt'. s. A leap, a bound, a frolick, a prank.

CURVILINEAR, kûr-vê-lîn'yâr. a. Consisting of a crooked line; composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY, kûr'vê-tê. s. Crookedness.

CUSHION, kûsh'ln, or kûsh'ûn. s. (289). A pillow for the seat, a soft pad placed upon a chair.

☞ I have given this word two sounds; not that I think they are equally in use; I am convinced the first is the more general, but because the other is but a trifling departure from it, and does not contradict the universal rule of pronouncing words of this termination.

CUSHIONED, kûsh'înd. a. (359). Seated on a cushion.

CUSP, kûsp. s. A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

CUSPATED, kûs'pâ-têd. }

CUSPIDATED, kûs'pê-dâ-têd. } s. Ending in a point, having the leaves of a flower ending in a point.

CUSTARD, kûs'tûrd. s. (88). A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar.

CUSTODY, kûs'tô-dê. s. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty; care, preservation, security.

CUSTOM, kûs'tûm. s. (166). Habit, habitual practice; fashion, common way of acting; established manner; practice of buying of certain persons; application from buyers, as this trader has good custom; in law, a law, or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised; tribute, tax paid for goods imported or exported.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, kûs'tûm-hôûse. s. The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported, are collected.

CUSTOMABLE, kûs'tûm-â-bl. a. Common, habitual, frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS, kûs'tûm-â-bl-nês. s. Frequency, habit; conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY, kûs'tûm-â-blê. ad. According to custom.

CUSTOMARILY, kûs'tûm-âr-ê-lê. ad. Habitually, commonly.

CUSTOMARINESS, kûs'tûm-âr-ê-nês. s. Frequency.

CUSTOMARY, kûs'tûm-âr-ê. a. Conformable to established custom, according to prescription; habitual; usual, wonted.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIN.

CUSTOMED, kûs'tûmd. a. (359). Usual, common.

CUSTOMER, kûs'tûm-dr. s. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

CUSTREL, kûs'trêl. s. A buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

TO CUT, kût. pret. Cut, part. pass. Cut.

To penetrate with an edged instrument; to hew; to carve, to make by sculpture; to form any thing by cutting; to pierce with any uneasy sensation; to divide packs of cards; to intersect, to cross, as one line cuts another; To cut down, to fell, to hew down, to excel, to overpower; To cut off, to separate from the other parts, to destroy, to extirpate, to put to death untimely; to rescind, to intercept, to hinder from union, to put an end to, to take away, to withhold, to preclude, to interrupt, to silence, to apostrophize, to abbreviate; To cut out, to shape, to form, to scheme, to contrive, to adapt, to debar, to excel, to outdo; To cut short, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption, to abridge, as the soldiers were cut short of their pay; To cut up, to divide an animal into convenient pieces, to eradicate.

TO CUT, kût. v. n. To make its way by dividing obstructions; to perform the operation of cutting for the stone.

CUT, kût. part. a. Prepared for use.

CUT, kût. s. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off from the rest; a small particle, a shred; a lot cut off a stick; a near passage, by which some angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it; the act or practice of dividing a pack of cards; fashion, form, shape, manner of cutting into shape; a fool or cully; Cut and long-tail, men of all kinds.

CUTANEOUS, kû-tâ-nê-ûs. s. Relating to the skin.

CUTICLE, kû-tê-kl. s. (405). The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin; thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, kû-tik'û-lûr. a. Belonging to the skin.

CUTLASS, kût'lûs. s. A broad cutting sword.

CUTLER, kût'lûr. s. (98). One who makes or sells knives.

CUTPURSE, kût'pûrs. s. One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a thief, a robber.

CUTTER, kût'tûr. s. (98). An agent or

instrument that cuts any thing; a nimble boat that cuts the water; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them.

CUT-THROAT, kût'thrôte. s. A ruffian, a murderer, an assassin.

CUT-THROAT, kût'thrôte. a. Cruel, inhuman, barbarous.

☞ This adjective is frequently used very absurdly (and not always by the lowest of the people) when it is applied to a house of entertainment that charges an exorbitant price; such a house is not uncommonly, though very improperly, called a *Cut-throat-house*. This sense, I see, has been adopted by Entick; though it ought not to have a place in any Dictionary.

CUTTING, kût'tîng. s. A piece cut off, a chop.

CUTTLE, kût'tl. s. (405). A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor.

CUTTLE, kût'tl. s. A foul-mouthed fellow.

CYCLE, sl'kl. s. (405). A circle; a round of time, a space in which the same revolution begins again, a periodical space of time; a method, or account of a method continued till the same course begins again; imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.

CYCLOID, sl'klôid. s. A geometrical curve.

☞ Sheridan and Buchanan pronounce the y in this word short; and Ash, Kenrick, and W. Johnston, long.

CYCLOIDAL, sê-klôid'âl. a. (180). Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA, si-klô-pé'dê-â. s. A circle of knowledge, a course of the sciences.

☞ I have in this word differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnson, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate syllable instead of the penultimate. I know that Greek words of this termination have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but the antepenultimate accentuation is more agreeable to the genius of our tongue, and seems to have prevailed. For though Dr. Johnson has given this word the penultimate accent, he has placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of *Ambrosia*, *Euthanasia*, and *Hydrophobia*, though these have all the accent on the penultimate in the Greek. It is true the i in the last syllable but one of *Cyclopædia* is a diphthong in the original; and this will induce those who are fond of showing their Greek learning to lay the accent on the penultimate, as its opposition to general usage will be an additional reason with

♫ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

them for preferring it. The pronunciation I have adopted I see is supported by Dr. Kenrick, Entick, Scott, Perry, and Buchanan, which abundantly shows the general current of custom.

To these observations may be added, that if the *i* be accented, it must necessarily have the long open sound, as in *Elegiac*, and not the sound of *e*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it.

CYNET, slg'nêt. s. A young swan.

CYLINDER, sl'ln-dûr. s. A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYLINDRICAL, sê-lîn'drê-kâl. } a.

CYLINDRICK, sê-lîn'drîk. }

Partaking of the nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.

CYMAR, sê-mâr'. s. (180). A slight covering, a scarf.

CYMBAL, sim'bâl. s. A musical instrument.

CYNANTHROPY, sê-nân'thrô-pê. s. A species of madness, in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGETICKS, sln-nê-jêt'iks. s. The art of hunting.

CYNICAL, sln'îk-âl. } a. Having the

CYNICK, sln'îk. } qualities of a dog, churlish, brutal, snarling; satirical.

CYNICK, sln'îk. s. A philosopher of the snarling or curriish sort, a follower of Diogenes; a snarler, a misanthrope.

CYNOSURE, sln'ô-sûre, or sl'nô-sûre. s. The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.

I have, in the first syllable of this word, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, preferred the short to the long sound of *y*. My first reason is, that this letter in Greek is the same as in *Cynic* and *Cylinder*, both which have the *y* short. The next reason is, the very general rule in our language of pronouncing the vowel short in all simples which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable (536) (537) (503). I am not certain, however, that the best usage is not against me. Scott has the first sound, and Sheridan and Entick the second; the rest of the Dictionaries either have not the word, or do not mark the quantity of the vowels.

CYPRESS-TREE, sl'près-trêê. s. A tall straight tree: its fruit is of no use, its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous; it is the emblem of mourning.

CYPRUS, sl'prûs. s. A thin transparent black stuff.

CYST, slst. } s. A bag containing

CYSTIS, sls'tis. } some morbid matter.

CYSTICK, sls'tîk. a. Containing in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, sls-tôt'tô-mê. s. (518). The act or practice of opening incysted tumours.

CZAR, zâr. s. The title of the Emperor of Russia.

CZARINA, zâ-rê'nâ. s. The Empress of Russia.

D.

TO DAB, dâb. v. a. To strike gently with something soft or moist.

DAB, dâb. s. A small lump of any thing; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or flimsy thrown upon one; in low language, an artist; a kind of small flat fish.

DAB-CHICK, dâb'tshîk. s. A water-fowl.

TO DABBLE, dâb'bl. v. a. (405). To smear, to daub, to wet.

TO DABBLE, dâb'bl. v. n. To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a slight manner, to tamper.

DABBLER, dâb'lûr. s. One that plays in water; one that meddles without mastery, a superficial meddler.

DACE, dâse. s. A small river fish, resembling a roach.

DACTYLE, dâk'tîl. s. (345). A poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

DAD, dâd. } s. The child's way

DADDY, dâd'dê. } of expressing father.

DAFFODIL, dâf'fô-dîl. } s.

DAFFODILLY, dâf'fô-dîl'lê. }

DAFFDOWNDILLY, dâf'fô-dôun-dîl'lê. } This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped.

TO DAFT, dâft. v. a. To toss aside, to throw away slightly. Obsolete.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

- DAG, dâg. s.** A dagger; a hand-gun, a pistol.
- DAGGER, dâg'âr. s. (98) (381).** A short sword, a poniard; a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence; the obelus, as [†].
- DAGGERSDRAWING, dâg'âr-z-drâw-ing. s.** The act of drawing daggers, approach to open violence.
- TO DAGGLE, dâg'gl. v. a. (405).** To dip negligently in mire or water.
- TO DAGGLE, dâg'gl. v. n.** To be in the mire.
- DAGGETTAIL, dâg'gl-tâle. a.** Bemired, bespattered.
- DAILY, dâ'lê. a.** Happening every day, quotidian.
- DAILY, dâ'lê. ad.** Every day, very often.
- DAINTILY, dâne'tê-lê. ad.** Elegantly, delicately, deliciously, pleasantly.
- DAINTINESS, dâne'tê-nês. s.** Delicacy, softness; elegance, nicety; squeamishness, fastidiousness.
- DAINTY, dâne'tê. a.** Pleasing to the palate; delicate, nice, squeamish; scrupulous; elegant; nice.
- DAINTY, dâne'tê. s.** Something nice or delicate, a delicacy; a word of fondness formerly in use.
- DAIRY, dâ'rê. s.** The place where milk is manufactured.
- DAIRYMAID, dâ'rê-mâde. s.** The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.
- DAIST, dâ'zê. s. (438).** A spring flower.
- DALE, dâle. s.** A vale, a valley.
- DALLIANCE, dâl'lê-ânse. s.** Interchange of caresses, acts of fondness; conjugal conversation; delay, procrastination.
- DALLIER, dâl'lê-dr. s.** A trifle, a fondler.
- TO DALLY, dâl'lê. v. n.** To trifle, to play the fool; to exchange caresses, to fondle, to sport, to play, to frolick; to delay.
- DAM, dâm. s.** The mother.
- DAM, dâm. s.** A mole or bank to confine water.
- TO DAM, dâm. v. a.** To confine, to shut up water by moles or dams.
- DAMAGE, dâm'mdje. s. (90).** Mischief, detriment; loss; the value of mischief done; reparation of damage, retribution; in law, any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate.
- TO DAMAGE, dâm'ldje. v. a. (90).** To mischief, to injure, to impair.
- TO DAMAGE, dâm'ldje. v. n.** To take damage.
- DAMAGEABLE, dâm'ldje-â-bl. a.** Susceptible of hurt, as damageable goods; mischievous, pernicious.
- DAMASCENE, dâm'zn. s.** A small black plum, a damson.
- DAMASK, dâm'ûsk. s. (88).** Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part rises above the rest in flowers.
- TO DAMASK, dâm'ûsk. v. a. (88).** To form flowers upon stuffs; to variegate, to diversify.
- DAMASK-ROSE, dâm'ûsk-rôze. s.** A red rose.
- DAME, dâme. s.** A lady, the title of honour formerly given to women; mistress of a low family; women in general.
- DAMES-VIOLET, dânz-vi'ô-lêt. s.** Queen's gillyflower.
- TO DAMN, dâm. v. a. (411).** To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiss any public performance, to explode.
- DAMNABLE, dâm'nâ-bl. a.** Deserving damnation.
- DAMNABLY, dâm'nâ-blê. a.** In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.
- DAMNATION, dâm'nâ'shûn. s.** Exclusion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment.
- DAMNATORY, dâm'nâ-tûr-ê. a. (512).** Containing a sentence of condemnation.
- DAMNED, dâmd, or dâm'nêd. part. a.** Hateful, detestable.
- [P]** This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking it ought always, like *curse*, to be pronounced in two (362). Thus in Shakespeare—
- “But oh what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
“Who dotes, yet doubts—suspects, yet strongly loves.”
- There is a very singular usage of this word, as a verb or participle, when it signifies the condemnation of a play; but this application of it, though authorized by the politest speakers, has an unhalloved harshness in it to pious ears, and an affectation of force to judicious ones. It is, at least, the figure called *Catachresis*.
- DAMNIFICK, dâm-nl'fk. a.** Procuring loss, mischievous.
- TO DAMNIFY, dâm'nê-fl. v. a.** To en-damage, to injure; to hurt, to impair.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

- DAMNINGNESS**, dâm'ning-nès. s. Tendency to procure damnation.
- DAMP**, dâmp. a. Moist, inclining to wet; dejected, sunk, depressed.
- DAMP**, dâmp. s. Fog, moist air, moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection, depression of spirit.
- To DAMP**, dâmp. v. a. To wet, to moisten; to depress, to deject, to chill, to weaken, to abandon.
- DAMPISHNESS**, dâmp'ish-nès. s. Tendency to wetness, moisture.
- DAMPNESS**, dâmp'nès. s. Moisture.
- DAMPY**, dâmp'è. a. Dejected, gloomy, sorrowful.
- DAMSEL**, dâm'zèl. s. (102). A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wench, a country lass.
- DAMSON**, dâm'zn. s. (170). A small black plum.
- DAN**, dân. s. The old term of honour for men.
- To DANCE**, dânse. v. n. (78) (79). To move in measure.
- To DANCE** Attendance, dânse. v. a. To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.
- To DANCE**, dânse. v. a. To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.
- DANCE**, dânse. s. (78) (79). A motion of one or many in concert.
- DANCER**, dân'sûr. s. One that practises the art of dancing.
- DANCINGMASTER**, dân'sing-mâs-tûr. s. One who teaches the art of dancing.
- DANCING-SCHOOL**, dân'sing-skôól. s. The school where the art of dancing is taught.
- DANDELION**, dân-dé-li-ûn. s. The name of a plant, so called from its likeness to the tooth of a lion.
- To DANDLE**, dân'dl. v. a. (405). To shake a child on the knee; to fondle, to treat like a child.
- DANDLER**, dând'lûr. s. He that dandles or fondles children.
- DANDRUFF**, dân'drûf. s. Scurf in the head.
- DANEWORT**, dâne'wûrt. s. A species of elder, called also dwarf-elder, or wall-wort.
- DANGER**, dâne'jûr. s. (98). Risk, hazard, peril.
- To DANGER**, dâne'jûr. v. a. To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in use.
- DANGERLESS**, dâne'jûr-lès. a. Without hazard, without risque.
- DANGEROUS**, dâne'jûr-ûs. a. (543). Hazardous, perilous.
- DANGEROUSLY**, dâne'jûr-ûs-lè. ad. Hazardously, perilously, with danger.
- DANGEROUSNESS**, dâne'jûr-ûs-nès. s. Danger, hazard, peril.
- To DANGLE**, dâng'gl. v. n. (405). To hang loose and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble follower.
- DANGLER**, dâng'glûr. s. A man that hangs about women.
- DANK**, dângk. a. (408). Damp, moist.
- DANKISH**, dângk'ish. a. Somewhat dank.
- DAPPER**, dâp'pûr. a. (98). Little and active, lively without bulk.
- DAPPERLING**, dâp'pûr-ing. s. A dwarf.
- DAFFLE**, dâp'pl. a. (405). Marked with various colours, variegated.
- To DAFFLE**, dâp'pl. v. a. To streak, to vary.
- DAR**, dâr. (78). } s. A fish found in the river Severn in England.
- DART**, dârt. }
- To DARE**, dâre. v. n. pret. I durst, part. I have dared. To have courage for any purpose, to be adventurous.
- ♂ If I am not mistaken, there is a prevailing pronunciation of this word in Ireland, which makes it a perfect rhyme to *far*, *bar*, &c. That this is contrary to universal usage in England, and to the most general rule in the language, needs not be insisted on; the only word of a similar form which is so pronounced, is the first person plural of the verb *to be*. But this it must be remembered, is an auxiliary verb; and the auxiliary verbs, being as irregular in their pronunciation as in their form, are but indifferent models by which to regulate the rest of the language.
- To DARE**, dâre. v. a. To challenge, to defy.
- ♂ In this sense this verb is regular.
- To DARE LARKS**, dâre lârks. v. n. To catch them by means of a looking-glass.
- DARE**, dâre. s. Defiance, challenge. Not in use.
- DAREFUL**, dâre'fûl. a. Full of defiance.
- DARING**, dâ'ring. a. Bold, adventurous, fearless.
- DARINGLY**, dâ'ring-lè. ad. Boldly, courageously.
- DARINGNESS**, dâ'ring-nès. s. Boldness.
- DARK**, dârk. a. Without light; not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; opaque; obscure; ignorant; gloomy.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

- TO DARK, dârk. v. a.** To darken, to obscure.
- TO DARKEN, dâr'kn. v. a. (405).** To make dark; to perplex; to sully.
- TO DARKEN, dâr'kn. v. n.** To grow dark.
- DARLING, dârk'ling. part. a.** Being in the dark.
- DARKLY, dârk'lê. ad.** In a situation void of light, obscurely, blindly.
- DARKNESS, dârk'nês. s.** Absence of light; opakeness; obscurity; wickedness; the empire of Satan.
- DARKSOME, dârk'sûm. a.** Gloomy, obscure.
- DARLING, dâr'ling. a.** Favourite, dear, beloved. A contraction of dearding, or little dear (515).
- DARLING, dâr'ling. s.** A favourite, one much beloved.
- TO DARN, dârû. v. a.** To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.
- DARNEL, dâr'nîl. s. (99).** A weed growing in the fields.
- DART, dârt. s.** A missile weapon thrown by the hand.
- TO DART, dârt. v. a.** To throw offensively; to throw, to emit.
- TO DART, dârt. v. n.** To fly as a dart.
- TO DASH, dâsh. v. a.** To throw any thing suddenly against something; to break by collision; to throw water in flashes; to bespatter, to besprinkle; to mingle, to change by some small admixture; to form or print in haste; to obliterate, to cross out; to confound, to make ashamed suddenly.
- TO DASH, dâsh. v. n.** To fly off the surface; to fly in flashes with a loud noise; to rush through water so as to make it fly.
- DASH, dâsh. s.** Collision; infusion; a mark in writing, a line —; stroke, blow.
- DASH, dâsh. ad.** An expression of the sound of water dashed.
- DASTARD, dâs'târd. s. (88).** A coward, a poltron.
- TO DASTARDISE, dâs'târ-dîze. v. a.** To intimidate; to deject with cowardice.
- DASTARDLY, dâs'târd-lê. a.** Cowardly, mean, timorous.
- DASTARDY, dâs'târ-dê. s.** Cowardliness.
- DATE, dâte. s.** The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; the time at which any event happened; the time stipulated when any thing should be done; end, conclusion; duration, continuance; the fruit of the date-tree.
- DATE-TREE, dâte'trêe. s.** A species of palm.
- TO DATE, dâte. v. a.** To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.
- DATELESS, dâte'lês. a.** Without any fixed term.
- DATIVE, dâ'tiv. a. (157).** In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.
- TO DAUB, dâwb. v. a. (213).** To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.
- DAUBER, dâw'bûr. s. (98).** A coarse low painter.
- DAUBY, dâw'bê. a.** Viscous, glutinous, adhesive.
- DAUGHTER, dâw'tûr. s. (218).** The female offspring of a man or woman; in poetry, any descendant; the penitent of a confessor.
- TO DAUNT, dânt. v. a. (214).** To discourage, to fright.
- DAUNTLESS, dânt'lês. a.** Fearless, not dejected.
- DAUNTLESSNESS, dânt'lês-nês. s.** Fearlessness.
- DAW, dâw. s.** The name of a bird.
- TO DAWN, dâwn. v. n.** To begin to grow light; to glimmer obscurely; to begin, yet faintly, to give some promises of lustre.
- DAWN, dâwn. s.** The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise; beginning, first rise.
- DAY, dâ. s. (220).** The time between the rising and setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon; light, sunshine; the day of contest, the battle; an appointed or fixed time; a day appointed for some commemoration; from day to day, without a certainty or continuance.
- DAYBED, dâ'bêd. s.** A bed used for idleness.
- DAYBOOK, dâ'bôok. s.** A tradesman's journal.
- DAYBREAK, dâ'brâke. s.** The dawn, the first appearance of light.
- DAYLABOUR, dâ'lâ-bûr. s.** Labour by the day.
- DAYLABOURER, dâ'lâ'bûr-ûr. s.** One that works by the day.
- DAYLIGHT, dâ'lite. s.** The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.
- DAYLILY, dâ'li-lê. s.** The same with asphodel.

𐌺 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pln ;—

DAYSPRING, dá'spring. s. The rise of the day, the dawn.

DAYSTAR, dá'stâr. s. The morning star.

DAYTIME, dá'time. s. The time in which there is light, opposed to night.

DAYWORK, dá'wûrk. s. Work imposed by the day, day-labour.

DAZIED, dá'zîd. a. (282). Besprinkled with daisies.

TO DAZZLE, dâz'zl. v. a. (405). To overpower with light or brightness.

TO DAZZLE, dâz'zl. v. n. To be overpowered with light or brightness.

DEACON, dê'kn. s. (170) (227). One of the lowest order of the clergy.

DEACONESS, dê'kn-nês. s. A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, dê'kn-rê. } s. The

DEACONSHIP, dê'kn-shlp. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, dèd. a. (234). Deprived of life ; inanimate ; senseless ; motionless ; empty ; useless ; dull, gloomy ; frigid ; vapid ; spiritless ; uninhabited ; without the power of vegetation ; in theology, lying under the power of sin.

TO DEADEN, dèd'dn. v. a. (405). To deprive of any kind of force or sensation ; to make vapid, or spiritless.

DEAD-DOING, dèd'dò-ing. part. a. Destructive, killing, mischievous.

DEAD-LIFT, dèd-lift'. s. Hopeless exigence.

DEADLY, dèd'lê. a. Destructive, mortal, implacable.

DEADLY, dèd'lê. ad. In a manner resembling the dead ; mortally ; implacable, irreconcilably.

DEADNESS, dèd'nês. s. Want of warmth ; weakness of the vital powers ; vapidness of liquors, loss of spirit.

DEADNETTLE, dèd'nét'tl. s. A weed, the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, dèd'rêk'nîng. s. That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF, dêf. a. (234). Wanting the sense of hearing ; deprived of the power of hearing ; obscurely heard.

TO DEAFEN, dêffn. v. a. (405). To deprive of the power of hearing.

DEAFLY, dêflê. ad. Without sense of sounds ; obscurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS, dêfnês. s. Want of the power of hearing ; unwillingness to hear.

DEAL, dêle. s. (227). Great part ; quantity, degree of more or less ; the art or practice of dealing cards ; firwood, the wood of pines.

TO DEAL, dêle. v. a. To dispose to different persons ; to distribute cards ; to scatter, to throw about ; to give gradually, or one after another.

TO DEAL, dêle. v. n. To traffick, to transact business ; to act between two persons, to intervene ; to behave well or ill in any transaction ; to act in any manner ; To deal by, to treat well or ill ; To deal in, to have to do with, to be engaged in, to practise ; To deal with, to treat in any manner, to use well or ill, to contend with.

TO DEALBATE, dê-âi'bâte. v. a. To whiten, to bleach.

DEALBATION, dê-âi-bâ'shûn. s. The act of bleaching.

DEALER, dê'lûr. s. (98). One that has to do with any thing ; a trader or trafficker ; a person who deals the cards.

DEALING, dê'ling. s. Practice, action ; intercourse ; measures of treatment ; traffick, business.

DEAMBULATION, dê-âm-bû-lâ'shûn. s. The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, dê-âm-bû-lâ-tûr-ê. a. Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN, dêne. s. (227). The second dignity of a diocese.

DEANERY, dê'nûr-rê. s. (98). The office of a dean ; the revenue of a dean ; the house of a dean.

DEANSHIP, dêne'shlp. s. The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, dêre. a. (227). Beloved, darling ; valuable, costly ; scarce ; sad, hateful, grievous. In this last sense obsolete.

DEAR, dêre. s. A word of endearment.

DEARBUGHT, dêre'bâwt. a. Purchased at a high price.

DEARLY, dêre'lê. ad. With great fondness ; at a high price.

TO DEARN, dârn. v. a. To mend clothes.—See DARN.

DEARNESS, dêre'nês. s. Fondness, kindness, love ; scarcity, high price.

DEARTH, dêrth. s. (234). Scarcity which makes food dear ; want, famine ; barrenness.

TO DEARTICULATE, dê-âr-tîk'û-lâte. v. a. To disjoint, to dismember.

DEATH, dêth. s. (234). The extinction of life ; mortality ; the state of the dead ; the manner of dying ; the image of mor-

—*nd*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*; —*tûbe*, *tûb*, *bûll*; —*ôll*; —*pôund*; —*thin*, *THIS*.

ality represented by a skeleton; in the-
ology, damnation, eternal torments.

DEATH-BED, *dêh/bêd*. s. The bed to
which a man is confined by mortal sick-
ness.

DEATHFUL, *dêh/fûl*. a. Full of slaugh-
ter, destructive, murderous.

DEATHLESS, *dêh/lês*. a. Immortal,
never-dying.

DEATHLIKE, *dêh/like*. a. Resembling
death; still.

DEATH'S-DOOR, *dêh/s-dôre*. s. A near
approach to death.

DEATHSMAN, *dêh/s'mân*. s. (88). Exe-
cutioner, hangman, headsmán.

DEATHWATCH, *dêh/wôsh*. s. An in-
sect that makes a tinkling noise, supersti-
tiously imagined to prognosticate death.

TO DEBARK, *dê-bârk*. v. a. To dis-
embark.

TO DEBAR, *dê-bâr*. v. a. To exclude,
to preclude.

TO DEBASE, *dê-bâse*. v. a. To reduce
from a higher to a lower state; to sink
into meanness; to adulterate, to lessen
in value by base admixtures.

DEBASEMENT, *dê-bâse'mént*. s. The
act of debasing or degrading.

DEBASER, *dê-bâ'sûr*. s. (98). He that
debases, he that adulterates, he that de-
grades another.

DEBATEABLE, *dê-bâte'/â-bl*. a. Disput-
able.

DEBATE, *dê-bâte*. s. A personal dis-
pute, a controversy; a quarrel, a contest.

TO DEBATE, *dê-bâte*. v. a. To con-
trovert, to dispute, to contest.

TO DEBATE, *dê-bâte*. v. n. To deli-
berate; to dispute.

DEBATEFUL, *dê-bâte'/fûl*. a. Quarrel-
some, contentious.

DEBATEMENT, *dê-bâte'mént*. s. Con-
test, controversy.

DEBATER, *dê-bâ'tûr*. s. (98). A dis-
putant, a controvertist.

TO DEBAUCH, *dê-bâwtsh'*. v. n. (213).
To corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by
intemperance.

DEBAUCH, *dê-bâwtsh'*. s. A fit of in-
temperance, lewdness.

DEBAUCHEE, *dêb-âw-shêe'*. s. A
lecher, a drunkard.

DEBAUCHER, *dê-bâwtsh'ûr*. s. One
who seduces others to intemperance or
lewdness.

DEBAUCHERY, *dê-bâwtsh'ûr-ré*. s. The
practice of excess, lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, *dê-bâwtsh'mént*. s.

The act of debauching or vitiating, cor-
ruption.

TO DEBEL, *dê-bêl'*.

TO DEBELLATE, *dê-bêl'lâte*. } v. a.
To conquer, to overcome in war.

DEBELLATION, *dêb-bêl-â'shûn*. s. The
act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE, *dê-bên'tshûre*. s. A writ
or note, by which a debt is claimed.

DEBILE, *dêb'll*. a. (145). Feeble, lan-
guid.

TO DEBILITATE, *dê-bl'l-â-tâte*. v. a.
To make faint, to enfeeble.

DEBILITATION, *dê-bl'l-â-tâ'shûn*. s.
The act of weakening.

DEBILITY, *dê-bl'l-â-té*. s. Weakness,
feebleness.

DEBONAIR, *dêb-ô-nâre'*. a. Elegant,
civil, well-bred.

DEBONAIRLY, *dêb-ô-nâre'lé*. ad. Ele-
gantly.

DEBT, *dêt*. s. (347). That which one
man owes to another; that which any
one is obliged to do or suffer.

DEBTED, *dêt'éd*. part. a. Indebted,
obliged to.

DEBTOR, *dêt'tûr*. s. (98). He that
owes something to another; one that
owes money; one side of an account book.

DECACUMINATED, *dê-kâ-kû'mé-nâ-
têd*. a. Having the top cut off.

DECADE, *dêk'âd*. s. (529). The sum
of ten.

DECADENCY, *dê-kâ'dên-sé*. s. Decay,
fall.

DECAGON, *dêk'â-gôn*. s. (503). A
plain figure in geometry.

DECALOGUE, *dêk'â-lôg*. s. (338). The
ten commandments given by God to Moses.

TO DECAMP, *dê-kâmp'*. v. a. To shift
the camp, to move off.

DECAMPMENT, *dê-kâmp'mént*. s. The
act of shifting the camp.

TO DECANT, *dê-kânt'*. v. a. To pour
off gently, so as to leave the sediment
behind.

DECANTATION, *dêk-ân-tâ'shûn*. s. The
act of decanting.

DECANTER, *dê-kân'tûr*. s. (98). A
glass vessel that contains the liquor after
it has been poured off clear.

TO DECAPITATE, *dê-kâp'â-tâte*. v. a.
To behead.

TO DECAY, *dê-kâ'*. v. n. (220). To
lose excellence, to decline.

DECAY, *dê-kâ'*. s. Decline from the
state of perfection; declension from pros-
perity; consumption.

7 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

DECAYER, dè-ká'úr. s. (98). That which causes decay.

DECEASE, dè-sèse'. s. (227). Death, departure from life.

TO DECEASE, dè-sèse'. v. n. To die, to depart from life.

DECEIT, dè-sète'. s. (250). Fraud, a cheat, a fallacy; stratagem, artifice.

DECEITFUL, dè-sète'fúl. a. Fraudulent, full of deceit.

DECEITFULLY, dè-sète'fúl-é. ad. Fraudulently.

DECEITFULNESS, dè-sète'fúl-nès. s. Tendency to deceive.

DECEIVABLE, dè-sé'vá-bl. a. Subject to fraud, exposed to imposture.

DECEIVABLENESS, dè-sé'vá-bl-nès. s. Liableness to be deceived.

TO DECEIVE, dè-séve'. v. a. (250). To bring into error; to delude by stratagem.

DECEIVER, dè-sé'vúr. s. One that leads another into error.

DECEMBER, dè-sém'búr. s. (98). The last month of the year.

DECEMPEDAL, dè-sém'pé-dál. a. Having ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRATE, dè-sém've-ráte. s. (91). The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DECENCY, dè-sén-sé. s. Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; suitableness of character, propriety; modesty.

DECENNIAL, dè-sén'né-ál. a. (113). What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENT, dè'sént. a. Becoming, fit, suitable.

DECENTLY, dè'sént-lé. ad. In a proper manner, with suitable behaviour.

DECEPTIBILITY, dè-sép-té-bíl'é-té. s. Liableness to be deceived.

DECEPTIBLE, dè-sép'té-bl. a. (405). Liable to be deceived.

DECEPTION, dè-sép'shún. s. The act or means of deceiving, cheat, fraud; the state of being deceived.

DECEPTIOUS, dè-sép'shús. a. (314). Deceitful.

DECEPTIVE, dè-sép'tív. a. (157). Having the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY, dè'sép-túr-é. a. Containing means of deceit.—See RECEPTORY.

DECERPT, dè-sérpt'. a. Diminished, taken off.

DECERTIBLE, dè-sérp'té-bl. a. That may be taken off.

DECERPTION, dè-sérp'shún. s. The act of lessening, or taking off.

DECESSION, dè-sèsh'ún. s. A departure.

TO DECHARM, dè-tshárm'. v. a. To counteract a charm, to disinchant.

TO DECIDE, dè-side'. v. a. To fix the event of, to determine; to determine a question or dispute.

DECIDENCE, dè'sé-dénse. s. (503). The quality of being shed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.

DECIDER, dè-sí'dúr. s. (98). One who determines causes; one who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS, dè-síd'ú-ús, or dè-síd'jú-ús. a. (293). Falling, not perennial.

DECIMAL, dè'sé-mál. a. Numbered by ten.

TO DECIMATE, dè'sé-máte. v. a. (91). To tithe, to take the tenth; to punish every tenth soldier by lot.

DECIMATION, dè'sé-má'shún. s. A titthing, a selection of every tenth; a selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment.

TO DECIPHER, dè-sí'fúr. v. a. To explain, plain that which is written in epithets; to mark down in characters; to stamp, to mark; to unfold, to unravel.

DECIPHERER, dè-sí'fúr-úr. s. One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION, dè-sízh'ún. s. Determination of a difference; determination of an event.

DECISIVE, dè-sí'slv. a. (158) (428). Having the power of determining any difference; having the power of settling any event.

DECISIVELY, dè-sí'slv-lé. ad. In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS, dè-sí'slv-nès. s. The power of terminating any difference, as settling an event.

DECISORY, dè-sí'sò-ré. a. (429) (557). Able to determine or decide.

TO DECK, dèk. v. a. To overspread; to dress; to adorn.

DECK, dèk. s. The floor of a ship; pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DECKER, dèk'kúr. s. A dresser.

TO DECLAIM, dè-kláme'. v. n. To harangue, to speak set orations.

DECLAIMER, dè-klá'múr. s. One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

DECLAMATION, dèk-klá-má'shún. s. (530). A discourse addressed to the passions, an harangue.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

DECLAMATOR, dèk-klà-má'túr. s. (521). A declaimer, an orator.

DECLAMATORY, dè-klám-má-túr-é. a. Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the passions (512).

DECLARABLE, dè-klá'rá-bl. a. Capable of proof.

DECLARATION, dèk-klà-rá'shùn. s. (530). A proclamation or affirmation, publication; an explanation of something doubtful; in law, declaration is the showing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions.

DECLARATIVE, dè-klár'à-tív. a. Making declaration, explanatory; making proclamation (157).

DECLARATORILY, dè-klár'à-túr-é-lé. ad. In the form of a declaration, not promissively.

DECLARATORY, dè-klár'à-túr-é. a. Affirmative, expressive (512).

TO DECLARE, dè-klàré'. v. a. To make known, to tell evidently and openly; to publish, to proclaim, to show in open view.

TO DECLARE, dè-klàré'. v. n. To make a declaration.

DECLAREMENT, dè-klàré'mént. s. Discovery, declaration, testimony.

DECLARER, dè-klá'rúr. s. (98). One that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION, dè-klén'shùn. s. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence; declination, descent; inflexion, manner of changing nouns.

DECLINABLE, dè-klí'ná-bl. a. (405). Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION, dèk-klé-ná'shùn. s. Descent, change from a better to a worse state, decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude, oblique motion, obliquity; variation from a fixed point; in navigation, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West; in astronomy, the declination of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator.

DECLINATOR, dèk-lé-ná'túr. (521). }

DECLINATORY, dè-klín'à-túr-é. s. }
An instrument in dialing.—See INCLINATORY.

TO DECLINE, dè-klíne'. v. n. To lean downwards; to deviate, to run into obliquities; to shun, to refuse, to avoid any thing; to be impaired, to decay.

TO DECLINE, dè-klíne'. v. a. To bend downwards, to bring down; to shun, to refuse, to be cautious of; to modify a word by various terminations.

DECLINE, dè-klíne'. s. The state of tendency to the worse, diminution, decay.

DECLIVITY, dè-kliv'é-té. s. (511). Inclination, or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual descent.

DECLIVOUS, dè-klí'vùs. a. (503). Gradually descending, not precipitous.

TO DECOCT, dè-kòkt'. v. a. To prepare by boiling for any use, to digest in hot water; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil up to a consistence.

DECOCTIBLE, dè-kòkt'é-bl. a. That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION, dè-kòk'shùn. s. The act of boiling any thing; a preparation made by boiling in water.

DECOCTURE, dè-kòk'tshùre. s. (461). A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION, dèk-kòl-lá'shùn. s. The act of beheading.

TO DECOMPOSE, dè-kóm-pòze'. v. a. (*Decomposer*, French). To dissolve or resolve a mixed body.

This word is neither in Johnson's Dictionary, nor any other I have seen, but is of such frequent use as to deserve a place in all. *To Decompose* is frequently used in this sense, but improperly; for that word signifies to mix compounded things together, while *Decompose* means to unmix or analyze things.

DECOMPOSITE, dè-kóm-pòz'ít. a. (154). Compounded a second time.

DECOMPOSITION, dè-kóm-pò-zish'ún. s. The act of compounding things already compounded.

TO DECOMPOUND, dè-kóm-pòund'. v. a. To compose of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND, dè-kóm-pòund'. a. Composed of things or words already compounded.

TO DECORATE, dèk-kò-ráte. v. a. (91). To adorn, to embellish, to beautify.

DECORATION, dèk-kò-rá'shùn. s. Ornament, added beauty.

DECORATOR, dèk-kò-rá-túr. s. (521). An adorning.

DECOROUS, dè-kò-rús. s. (503). Decent, suitable to a character.

An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous* (512). When once the mere English scholar is set right in this word, he will be sure to

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

pronounce *Dedecorous* with the accent on the penultimate likewise; and when he is told that this is wrong, because that syllable in the Latin word is short, he will not fail to pronounce *Indecorous* with the antepenultimate accent; but what will be his surprize when he is informed that this too is wrong, because the penultimate syllable in Latin is long.—See *INDECOROUS*.

TO DECORTICATE, dê-kôr'tê-kâte. v. a. To divest of the bark or husk.

DECORTICATION, dê-kôr-tê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM, dê-kô-rûm. s. Decency, behaviour contrary to licentiousness, seemliness.

TO DECOY, dê-kôé'. v. a. (329). To lure into a cage, to intrap.

DECOY, dê-kôé'. s. Allurement to mischief.

DECOYDUCK, dê-kôé'dûk. s. A duck that lures others.

TO DECREASE, dê-krése'. v. n. (227). To grow less, to be diminished.

TO DECREASE, dê-krése'. v. a. To make less, to diminish.

DECREASE, dê-krése'. s. The state of growing less, decay; the wane of the moon.

TO DECREE, dê-krée'. v. n. To make an edict, to appoint by edict.

TO DECREE, dê-krée'. v. a. To doom, or assign by a decree.

DECREE, dê-krée'. s. An edict, a law; an established rule; a determination of a suit.

DECREMENT, dêk'kré-mént. s. (503). Decrease, the state of growing less, the quantity lost by decreasing.

DECREPIT, dê-krép'it. a. Wasted or worn out with age.

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced, as if spelled *decrepid*.

TO DECREPITATE, dê-krép'ê-tâte. v. a. To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

DECREPITATION, dê-krép'ê-tâ'shûn. s. The crackling noise which salt makes over the fire.

DECREPITNESS, dê-krép'it-nês. } s.

DECREPITUDE, dê-krép'ê-tûde. } s. The last stage of decay, the last effects of old age.

DECRESCENT, dê-krés'sént. a. Growing less.

DECRETAL, dê-kré'tâl. a. Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.

DECRETAL, dê-kré'tâl, or dêk'rê-tâl. s. A book of decrees or edicts; the collection of the pope's decrees.

☞ All our lexicographers, except Dr. Johnson, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and this accentuation, it must be confessed, is agreeable to the best usage. But Dr. Johnson's accentuation on the first syllable is unquestionably the most agreeable to English analogy; first, because it is a trisyllable and a simple (508); next, because it is derived from the Latin *Decretalis*; which in our pronunciation of it, has an accent on the first and third syllable; and therefore, when adopted into our language, by dropping the last syllable, takes the accent on the first. See *Academy*. That this is the general analogy of accenting words from the Latin which drop the last syllable, is evident from the words *Decrement*, *Increment*, *Interval*, &c.

DECRETIST, dê-kré'tist. s. One that studies the decretals.

DECRETORY, dêk'kré-tûr-ê. a. (557) (512). Judicial, definitive.

DECRIAL, dê-krî'âl. s. Clamorous censure, hasty or noisy condemnation.

TO DECRY, dê-krî'. v. a. To censure, to blame clamorously, to elamour against.

DECUMBENCE, dê-kûm'bense. } s.

DECUMBENCY, dê-kûm'bén-sé. } s. The act of lying down, the posture of lying down.

DECUMBITURE, dê-kûm'bé-tûrê. s. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

DECUPLE, dêk'û-pl. a. (405). Tenfold.

DECURION, dê-kû'rê-ûn. s. A commander over ten.

DECURSION, dê-kûr'shûn. s. The act of running down.

DECURTATION, dêk-kûr-tâ'shûn. s. (530). The act of cutting short.

TO DECUSSATE, dê-kûs'sâte. v. a. To intersect at acute angles.

DECUSSATION, dêk-kûs-sâ'shûn. s. (530). The act of crossing, state of being crossed at unequal angles.

TO DEDECORATE, dê-dêk'kô-râte. v. a. To disgrace, to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORATION, dê-dêk'kô-râ'shûn. s. The act of disgracing.

DEDECOROUS, dê-dêk'kô-rûs. a. Disgraceful, reproachful.—See *DECOROUS*.

DEBENTITION, dêd-dên-tish'ûn. s. (530). Loss or shedding of the teeth.

TO DEDICATE, dêd'ê-kâte. v. a. To devote to some divine power; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.

—nô, móve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

DEDICATE, dèd'è-kâte. a. Consecrate, devote, dedicated.

DEDICATION, dèd-è-ká'shûn. s. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose, consecration; address to a patron.

DEDICATOR, dèd'è-ká-tûr. s. (521). One who inscribes his work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, dèd'è-ká-tûr-é. a. Composing a dedication.—See DOMESTIC (503).

DEDITION, dè-dîsh'ûn. s. The act of yielding up any thing.

TO DEDUCE, dè-dûsè'. v. a. To draw in a regular connected series; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions; to lay down in regular order.

DEDUCEMENT, dè-dûsè'mént. s. The thing deduced, consequential proposition.

DEDUCIBLE, dè-dû'sé-bl. a. Collectible by reason.

DEDUCIVE, dè-dû'sîv. a. Performing the act of deduction.

TO DEDUCT, dè'dûkt'. v. a. To subtract, to take away.

DEDUCTION, dè-dûk'shûn. s. Consequential collection, consequence; that which is deducted.

DEDUCTIVE, dè-dûk'tîv. a. Deducible.

DEDUCTIVELY, dè-dûk'tîv-lè. ad. Consequentially, by regular deduction.

DEED, dèéd. s. Action, whether good or bad; exploit; power of action; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality.

DEEDLESS, dèéd'lès. a. Unactive.

TO DEEM, dèém. v. n. part. Dempt, or Deemed. To judge, to conclude upon consideration.

DEEM, dèém. s. Judgment, opinion, Obsolete.

DEEP, dèép. a. Measured from the surface downward; entering far, piercing a great way; far from the outer part; not superficial, not obvious; sagacious, penetrating; full of contrivance, politick, insidious; grave, solemn; dark coloured; having a great degree of stillness or gloom; bass, grave in sound.

DEEP, dèép. s. The sea, the main; the most solemn or still part.

TO DEEPEN, dèép'pn. v. a. (359). To make deep, to sink far below the surface; to darken, to cloud, to make dark; to make sad or gloomy.

DEERMOUTHED, dèép'móuthd. a. Having a hoarse and loud voice.

DEERMUSING, dèép-mû'zing. a. Contemplative, lost in thought.

DEEPLY, dèép'lè. ad. To a great depth,

far below the surface; with great study or sagacity; sorrowfully, solemnly; with a tendency to darkness of colour; in a high degree.

DEEPNESS, dèép'nès. s. Entrance far below the surface, profundity; depth.

DEER, dèér. s. That class of animals which is hunted for venison.

TO DEFACE, dè-fâsè'. v. a. To destroy, to raze, to disfigure.

DEFAACEMENT, dè-fâsè'mént. s. Violation, injury; erasement.

DEFACER, dè-fâ'sûr. s. (98). Destroyer, abolisher, violator.

DEFAILANCE, dè-fâ'lânse. s. Failure.

TO DEFALCATE, dè-fâl'kâte. v. a. To cut off, to lop, to take away part.

☞ The *a* in this word does not go into the broad German *a* in *fall*, not only because the consonant that follows the *l* is carried off to the succeeding syllable, but because the word is derived from the Latin; and it must be carefully observed, that words from the learned languages preserve the *a* before *l* and another consonant in the short middle sound of that vowel; in the same manner as *u* in *fulminate* preserves the short sound of that letter, and is not pronounced like the same vowel in *full* (84) (177).

DEFALCATION, dèf-fâl-ká'shûn, s. (530). Diminution.

DEFAMATORY, dè-fâm'má-tûr-é. a. Calumnious, unjustly censorious, libellous.

TO DEFAME, dè-fâme'. v. a. To censure falsely in publick, to dishonour by reports.

DEFAMER, dè-fâ'mûr. s. One that injures the reputation of another.

TO DEFATIGATE, dè-fât'è-gâte. v. a. To weary.

DEFATIGATION, dè-fât-è-gá'shûn, s. Weariness.

DEFAULT, dè-fâwlt's. Omission of that which we ought to do, neglect; crime, failure, fault; defect, want; in law, non-appearance in court at a day assigned.—See FAULT.

DEFAULTER, dè-fâwlt'ûr. s. One who is deficient in duty. A speculator.

DEFEASANCE, dè-fè'zânse. s. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract; the writing in which a defeasance is contained.

DEFEASIBLE, dè-fè'zè-bl. a. That which may be annulled.

DEFEAT, dè-fète'. s. The overthrow of an army; act of destruction, deprivation.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

- TO DEFEAT**, dé-fê'te'. v. a. To overthrow; to frustrate.
- DEFEATURE**, dé-lê'tshûre. s. (461). Change of feature, alteration of countenance. Not in use.
- TO DEFEATE**, dé-fê'-kâte. v. a. To purge, to cleanse; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture (503).
- DEFEATE**, dé-fê'-kâte. a. Purged from lees or foulness.
- DEFECTION**, dé-fê'-kâ'shûn. s. Purification.
- DEFECT**, dé-fêkt'. s. Want, absence of something necessary; failing; a fault, a blemish.
- DEFECTIBILITY**, dé-fêk-tê-blî'tê-tê. s. The state of failing, imperfection.
- DEFECTIBLE**, dé-fêk'tê-bl. a. Imperfect, deficient.
- DEFECTION**, dé-fêk'shûn. s. A falling away, apostacy; an abandoning of a king or state; revolt.
- DEFECTIVE**, dé-fêk'tiv. a. (157). Full of defects, imperfect, not sufficient; faulty, blameable.
- DEFECTIVENESS**, dé-fêk'tiv-nês. s. Want, faultiness.
- DEFENCE**, dé-fên'sê'. s. Guard, protection; vindication, justification, apology; prohibition; resistance; in law, the defendant's reply after declaration produced, in fortification, the part that flanks another work.
- DEFENCELESS**, dé-fên'sê'lês. a. Naked, unarmed, unguarded; impotent.
- TO DEFEND**, dé-fênd'. v. a. To stand in defence of, to protect; to vindicate, to uphold, to fortify; to prohibit; to maintain a place, or cause.
- DEFENDABLE**, dé-fên'dâ-bl. a. That may be defended.
- DEFENDANT**, dé-fên'dânt. a. Defensive, fit for defence.
- DEFENDANT**, dé-fên'dânt. s. He that defends against assailants; in law, the person accused or sued.
- DEFENDER**, dé-fên'dûr. s. (98). One that defends, a champion; an assertor, a vindicator; in law, an advocate.
- DEFENSATIVE**, dé-fên'sâ-tiv. s. Guard, defence; in surgery, a bandage, plaster, or the like.
- DEFENSIBLE**, dé-fên'sê-bl. a. That may be defended; justifiable, capable of vindication.
- DEFENSIVE**, dé-fên'siv. a. (428). That serves to defend, proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence.
- DEFENSIVE**, dé-fên'siv. s. (158). Safe-guard; state of defence.
- DEFENSIVELY**, dé-fên'siv-lê. ad. In a defensive manner.
- TO DEFER**, dé-fêr'. v. n. To put off, to delay to act; to pay deference or regard to another's opinion.
- TO DEFER**, dé-fêr'. v. a. To withhold, to delay; to refer to, to leave to another's judgment.
- DEFERENCE**, dé-fêr-ênse. a. (503). Regard, respect; complaisance, condescension, submission.
- DEFIANCE**, dé-fi'ânse. s. A challenge, an invitation to fight; a challenge, to make any impeachment good; expression of abhorrence or contempt.
- DEFICIENCY**, dé-fish'ênse. } s. De-
- DEFICIENCY**, dé-fish'ên-sê. } fect, failing, imperfection; want, something less than is necessary.
- DEFICIENT**, dé-fish'ént. a. Failing, wanting, defective.
- DEFIER**, dé-fi'ûr. s. A challenger, a contemner.
- TO DEFILE**, dé-file'. v. a. To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chastity, to violate; to taint, to vitiate.
- TO DEFILE**, dé-file'. v. n. To go off, file by file.
- DEFILE**, dé-file'. s. A narrow passage.
- ♣ Some military coxcombs have endeavoured to introduce the French pronunciation of this word *Defilé*, as if written *Deff-felâ*: others have endeavoured to bring it nearer to our own analogy, by pronouncing it in three syllables, as if written *Deff'fe-le*. I am sorry to find Mr. Sheridan has adopted this pronunciation: he is followed only by Bailey and Ash; the first of whom has it both ways, and the last gives it only as an uncommon pronunciation. Dr. Johnson and the rest are decidedly for the general pronunciation, which is the same as the verb to *defile*: and if this were urged as a reason to alter the pronunciation of the substantive, it may be answered that the remedy would be worse than the disease. See BOWL.
- To these observations it may be added, that if we pronounce this word exactly like the French, because it is a military term, we ought to pronounce a *File* of musqueteers, a *Feel* of musqueteers.
- DEFILEMENT**, dé-file'mént. s. The state of being defiled, pollution, corruption.
- DEFILER**, dé-fi'lûr. s. (98). One that defiles, a corrupter.
- DEFINEABLE**, dé-fine'â-bl. a. Capable of definition; that which may be ascertained.

—nò, móve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

- TO DEFINE, dé-fine'.** v. a. To give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities; to circumscribe, to mark the limit.
- TO DEFINE, dé-fine'.** v. n. To determine, to decide.
- DEFINER, dé-fi'nûr.** s. One that describes a thing by its qualities.
- DEFINITE, déf'é-nit.** a. (503) (154). Certain, limited; exact, precise.
- DEFINITE, déf'é-nit.** s. (156). Thing explained or defined.
- DEFINITENESS, déf'é-nit-nés.** s. Certainty, limitedness.
- DEFINITION, déf'é-nish'ûn.** s. A short description of any thing by its properties; in logic, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.
- DEFINITIVE, dé-fin'è-tiv.** a. Determine, positive, express.
- DEFINITIVELY, dé-fin'è-tiv-lé.** ad. Positively, decisively, expressly.
- DEFINITIVENESS, dé-fin'è-tiv-nés.** s. Decisiveness.
- DEFLAGRABILITY, déf-flâ-grâ-bil'è-té.** s. Combustibility.
- DEFLAGRABLE, dé-flâ-grâ-bl.** a. Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.
- DEFLAGRATION, déf-flâ-grâ'shûn.** s. Setting fire to several things in their preparation.
- TO DEFLECT, dé-flékt'.** v. n. To turn aside, to deviate from a true course.
- DEFLECTION, dé-flékt'shûn.** s. Deviation, the act of turning aside; a turning aside, or out of the way.
- DEFLEXURE, dé-flékt'shûre.** s. (479). A bending down, a turning aside, or out of the way.
- DEFLORATION, déf-flô-râ'shûn.** s. (530). The act of deflowering; the selection of that which is most valuable.
- TO DEFOUR, dé-flôûr'.** v. a. To ravish, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing.
- DEFOURER, dé-flôûr'ûr.** s. (98). A ravisher.
- DEFLUOUS, déf-flû-ûs.** a. That flows down; that falls off.
- DEFLUXION, dé-flûk'shûn.** s. The flowing down of humours.
- DEFLY, déflé.** a. Dexterously, skillfully. Property, deftly. Obsolete.
- DEFOEDATION, déf-fè-dâ'shûn.** s. The act of making filthy, pollution.
- DEFOECMENT, dé-fors'mént.** s. A withholding of lands and tenements by force.
- TO DEFORM, dé-fôrm'.** v. a. To disfigure, to make ugly; to dishonour, to make ungraceful.
- DEFORM, dé-fôrm'.** a. Ugly, disfigured.
- DEFORMATION, déf-fôr-mâ'shûn.** s. (530). A defacing.
- DEFORMEDLY, dé-fôr'méd-lé.** ad. (364). In an ugly manner.
- DEFORMEDNESS, dé-fôr'méd-nés.** s. Ugliness.
- DEFORMITY, dé-fôr'mé-té.** s. Ugliness, ill-favouredness; irregularity.
- DEFORSOR, dé-for'sûr.** s. (166). One that overcomes and casteth out by force. A law term.
- TO DEFRAUD, dé-frâwd'.** v. a. To rob or deprive by a wile or trick.
- DEFRAUDER, dé-frâw'dûr.** s. A deceiver.
- TO DEFRAY, dé-frâ'.** v. a. To bear the charges of.
- DEFRAZER, dé-frâ'ûr.** s. (98). One that discharges expenses.
- DEFRAYMENT, dé-irâ'mént.** s. The payment of expenses.
- DEFT, déft.** a. Neat, proper, dexterous. Obsolete.
- DEFTLY, déft'lé.** ad. Neatly, dexterously; in a skilful manner. Obsolete.
- DEFUNCT, dé-fûnkt'.** a. Dead, deceased.
- DEFUNCT, dé-fûnkt'.** s. One that is deceased, a dead man or woman.
- DEFUNCTION, dé-fûngk'shûn.** s. (408). Death.
- TO DEFY, dé-fi'.** v. a. To call to combat, to challenge; to treat with contempt, to slight.
- DEFY, dé-fi'.** s. A challenge, an invitation to fight. Not in use.
- DEFYER, dé-fi'ûr.** s. A challenger, one that invites to fight.
- DEGENERACY, dé-jên'ér-â-sé.** s. A departing from the virtue of our ancestors; a forsaking of that which is good; meanness.
- TO DEGENERATE, dé-jên'ér-âte.** v. n. (91). To fall from the virtue of our ancestors; to fall from a more noble to a base state; to fall from its kind, to grow wild or base.
- DEGENERATE, dé-jên'ér-âte.** a. Unlike his ancestors; unworthy, base.
- DEGENERATENESS, dé-jên'ér-âte-nés.** s. Degeneracy, state of being grown wild, or out of kind.
- DEGENERATION, dé-jên'ér-â'shûn.** s. A deviation from the virtue of one's an-

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

cestors; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth; the thing changed from its primitive state.

DEGENEROUS, dè-jên'ér-ûs. a. Degenerated, fallen from virtue; vile, base, infamous, unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, dè-jên'ér-ûs-lè. ad. In a degenerate manner, basely, meanly.

DEGLUTITION, dèg-glù-tish'ûn. s. (530). The act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, dèg-grâ-dâ'shûn. s. (530). A deprivation of an office or dignity; degeneracy, baseness.

To DEGRADE, dè-grâde'. v. a. To put one from his degree; to lessen, to diminish the value of.

DEGREE, dè-grée'. s. Quality, rank, station; the state and condition in which a thing is; a step or preparation to any thing; order of lineage, descent of family; measure, proportion; in geometry, the three-hundred-and-sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; in musick, the intervals of sound.

By DEGREES, bl-dè-gréez'. ad. Gradually, by little and little.

DEGUSTATION, dèg-gûs-tâ'shûn. s. (530). A tasting.

To DEHORT, dè-hôr't'. v. a. To dissuade.

DEHORTATION, dè-hôr-tâ'shûn. s. Dissuasion, a counselling to the contrary.

DEHORTATORY, dè-hôr-tâ-tûr-è. a. (512). Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER, dè-hôr'tûr. s. A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary.

DEICIDE, dè-è-side. s. (143). The death of our Blessed Saviour.

To DEJECT, dè-jèkt'. v. a. To cast down, to afflict, to grieve; to make to look sad.

DEJECT, dè-jèkt'. a. Cast down, afflicted, low-spirited.

DEJECTEDLY, dè-jèk'téd-lè. ad. In a dejected manner, afflictedly.

DEJECTEDNESS, dè-jèk'téd-nès. s. Lowness of spirits.

DEJECTION, dè-jèk'shûn. s. A lowness of spirits, melancholy; weakness, inability; a stool.

DEJECTURE, dè-jèk'tshûre. s. (461). The excrements.

DEJERATION, dèd-jè-râ'shûn. s. (530). A taking of a solemn oath.

DEIFICATION, dè-è-fè-kâ'shûn. s. The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM, dè-è-fôrm. a. Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY, dè-è-fl. v. a. To make a god of, to adore as God; to praise excessively.

To DEIGN, dâne. v. n. To vouchsafe, to think worthy.

To DEIGN, dâne. v. a. (249). To grant, to permit. Not in use.

DEINTEGRATE, dè-lh'tè-grâte. v. a. To diminish.

DEIPAROUS, dè-ip'pâ-rûs. a. (518). That brings forth a God, the epithet applied to the Blessed Virgin.

DEISM, dè'izm. a. The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

DEIST, dè'ist. s. A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God.

DEISTICAL, dè-is'tè-kâl. a. Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

DEITY, dè-è-tè. s. Divinity, the nature and essence of God; a fabulous god; the supposed divinity of a heathen god.

DELACERATION, dè-lâs-sér-â'shûn. s. A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMATION, dè-lâk-kre-mâ'shûn. s. The waterishness of the eyes.

DELACTATION, dèl-âk-tâ'shûn. s. (530). A weaning from the breast.

DELAPSED, dè-lâpst'. a. (359). Bearing or falling down.

To DELATE, dè-lâte'. v. a. To carry, to convey. Not in use.

DELATION, dè-lâ'shûn. s. A carrying, conveyance; an accusation, an impeachment.

DELATOR, dè-lâ'tûr. s. (166). An accuser, an informer.

To DELAY, dè-lâ'. v. a. To defer, to put off; to hinder, to frustrate.

To DELAY, dè-lâ'. v. n. To stop, to cease from action.

DELAY, dè-lâ'. s. A deferring, procrastination; stay, stop.

DElayer, dè-lâ'ûr. s. One that defers.

DELECTABLE, dè-lèk-tâ-bl. a. Pleasing, delightful.

DELECTABLENESS, dè-lèk'tâ-bl-nès. s. Delightfulness, pleasantness.

DELECTABLY, dè-lèk'tâ-blè. ad. Delightfully, pleasantly.

DELECTION, dèl-jèk-tâ'shûn. s. Pleasure, delight.

To DELEGATE, dèl-è-gâte. v. a. (91). To send upon an embassy; to intrust, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cause.

DELEGATE, dèl-è-gâte. s. (91). A

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbè, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—tìn, THIS.

- deputy**, a commissioner, a vicar; in law, **Delegates** are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit upon an appeal to him, in the Court of Chancery.
- DELEGATE**, dèl'lé-gáte. a. (503). Deputed.
- DELEGATES**, Court of, dèl'lé-gátes. s. A court wherein all causes of appeal, from either of the archbishops, are decided.
- DELEGATION**, dèl-lé-gá'shùn. s. A sending away; a putting into commission; the assignment of a debt to another.
- TO DELETE**, dè-lète, v. a. To blot out.
- DELETERIOUS**, dèl-é-tè-ré-ús. a. (530). Deadly, destructive.
- DELETERY**, dèl-é-tèr-é. a. Destructive, deadly.
- DELETION**, dè-lé'shùn. s. Act of razing or blotting out; a destruction.
- DELF**, } dèlf. s. A mine, a quarry; earthen ware, counterfeit china ware.
- TO DELIBERATE**, dè-lib'é-r-áte. v. n. (91). To think in order to choice, to hesitate.
- DELIBERATE**, dè-lib'é-r-áte. a. (91). Circumspect, wary; slow.
- DELIBERATELY**, dè-lib'é-r-áte-lé. ad. Circumspectly, advisedly.
- DELIBERATENESS**, dè-lib'é-r-áte-nés. s. Circumspection, wariness.
- DELIBERATION**, dè-lib'é-r-á'shùn. s. The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.
- DELIBERATIVE**, dè-lib'é-r-á-tív. a. Pertaining to deliberation, apt to consider.
- DELIBERATIVE**, dè-lib'é-r-á-tív. s. The discourse in which a question is deliberated.
- DELICACY**, dèl'è-ká-sé. s. Daintiness, niceness in eating; any thing highly pleasing to the senses; softness; nicety; politeness; indulgence; tenderness, scrupulousness; weakness of constitution.
- DELICATE**, dèl'è-káte. a. (91). (503). Fine, consisting of small parts; pleasing to the eye; nice, pleasing to the taste; dainty, choice, select; gentle of manners; soft, effeminate; pure, clear.
- DELICATELY**, dèl'è-káte-lé. ad. Beautifully; finely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.
- DELICATENESS**, dèl'è-káte-nés. s. The state of being delicate.
- DELICATES**, dèl-é-káts. s. Niceties, rarities.
- DELICIOUS**, dè-lìsh'ús. a. (507). Sweet, delicate, that affords delight.
- DELICIOUSLY**, dè-lìsh'ús-lé. ad. Sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully.
- DELICIOUSNESS**, dè-lìsh'ús-nés. s. Delight, pleasure, joy.
- DELIGATION**, dèl-lé-gá'shùn. s. A binding up.
- DELIGHT**, dè-lìte'. s. (393). Joy, pleasure, satisfaction; that which gives delight.
- TO DELIGHT**, dè-lìte'. v. a. To please, to content, to satisfy.
- TO DELIGHT**, dè-lìte'. v. n. To have delight or pleasure in.
- DELIGHTFUL**, dè-lìte'fùl. a. Pleasant, charming.
- DELIGHTFULLY**, dè-lìte'fùl-lé. ad. Pleasantly, charmingly, with delight.
- DELIGHTFULNESS**, dè-lìte'fùl-nés. s. Pleasantness, satisfaction.
- DELIGHTSOME**, dè-lìte'sùm. a. Pleasant, delightful.
- DELIGHTSOMELY**, dè-lìte'sùm-lé. ad. Pleasantly, in a delightful manner.
- DELIGHTSOMENESS**, dè-lìte'sùm-nés. s. Pleasantness, delightfulness.
- TO DELINEATE**, dè-lìn'é-áte. v. a. To draw the first draught of a thing, to design; to paint in colours; to represent a true likeness; to describe.
- DELINEATION**, dè-lìn-é-á'shùn. s. The first draught of a thing.
- DELINQUENCY**, dè-lìng'kwèn-sé. s. A fault, failure in duty.
- DELINQUENT**, dè-lìng'kwént'. s. An offender.
- TO DELIQUATE**, dèl'lé-kwáte. v. n. (503). To melt, to be dissolved.
- DELIQUATION**, dèl-lé-kwá'shùn. s. A melting, a dissolving.
- DELIQUUM**, dè-lìk'kwé-úm. s. A distillation by the force of fire.
- DELIRIOUS**, dè-lìr'é-ús. a. (507). Light-headed, raving, doting.
- DELIRIUM**, dè-lìr'é-úm. s. Alienation of mind, dotage.
- TO DELIVER**, dè-llv'úr. v. a. To give, to yield; to cast away; to surrender, to put into one's hands; to save, to rescue; to relate, to utter; to disburden a woman of a child; to deliver over, to put into another's hands, to give from hand to hand; To deliver up, to surrender, to give up.
- DELIVERANCE**, dè-liv'úr-ánse. s. The act of delivering a thing to another; the act of freeing from captivity or any oppression, rescue; the act of speaking, utterance; the act of bringing children.

ᐃ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

- DENOTATION**, dên-ô-tâ'shûn. s. The act of denoting.
- TO DENOTE**, dê-nôte'. v. a. To mark, to be a sign of, to betoken.
- TO DENOUNCE**, dê-nôunse'. v. a. To threaten by proclamation.
- DENOUNCEMENT**, dê-nôunse'mént. s. The act of proclaiming any menace.
- DENOUNCER**, dê-nôun'sûr. s. One that declares some menace.
- DENSE**, dênse. a. Close, compact, approaching to solidity.
- DENSITY**, dên'sé-tê. s. Closeness, compactness.
- DENTAL**, dên'tâl. a. Belonging or relating to the teeth; in grammar, pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.
- DENTELLI**, dên-têl'lê. s. Modillions. A kind of brackets.
- DENTICULATION**, dên-tik-ù-lâ'shûn. s. The state of being set with small teeth.
- DENTICULATED**, dên-tik'ù-lâ-têd. a. Set with small teeth.
- DENTIFRICE**, dên'tê-frîs. s. (142). A powder made to scour the teeth.
- DENTITION**, dên-tîsh'ûn. s. The act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.
- TO DENUDE**, dê-nû'dâte. v. a. To divest, to strip.—See **TO DENIGRATE**. (503. A.)
- DENUDE**, dên-nû-dâ'shûn. s. (527). The act of stripping.
- TO DENUDE**, dê-nûde'. v. a. To strip, to make naked.
- DENUNCIATION**, dê-nûn-shê-â'shûn. s. The act of denouncing, a public menace.
- DENUNCIATOR**, dê-nûn-shê-â'tûr. s. He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information against another.
- TO DENY**, dê-nî'. v. a. To contradict an accusation; to refuse, not to grant; to disown; to renounce, to disregard.
- TO DEOBSCT**, dê-ôb-strûkt'. v. a. To clear from impediments.
- DEOBSCTUENT**, dê-ôb'strû-ênt. s. A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities.
- DEODAND**, dê-ô-dând. s. A thing given or forfeited to God for pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature.
- TO DEOPILATE**, dê-ôp/pé-lâte. v. a. To deobstruct, to clear a passage.
- DEOPILATION**, dê-ôp-pé-lâ'shûn. s. The act of clearing obstructions.
- DEOPFILATIVE**, dê-ôp/pé-lâ-tiv. a. Deobstruent.
- DEOSCULATION**, dê-ôs-kû-lâ'shûn. s. The act of kissing.
- TO DEPAINT**, dê-pânt'. v. a. To picture, to describe by colours; to describe.
- TO DEPART**, dê-pârt'. v. n. To go away from a place; to desist from a practice; to be lost; to desert, to apostatize; to desist from a resolution or opinion; to die, to de cease, to leave the world.
- TO DEPART**, dê-pârt'. v. a. To quit, to leave, to retire from.
- TO DEPART**, dê-pârt'. v. a. To divide, to separate.
- DEPART**, dê-pârt'. s. The act of going away; death; with chymists, an operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold.
- DEPARTER**, dê-pâr'tûr. s. One that refines metals by separation.
- DEPARTMENT**, dê-pârt'mént. s. Separate allotment, business assigned to a particular person.
- DEPARTURE**, dê-pâr'tshûre. s. (461). A going away; death, de cease; a forsaking, an abandoning.
- DEPASCENT**, dê-pâs'sént. a. Feeding greedily.
- TO DEPASTURE**, dê-pâs'tshûre. v. a. To eat up, to consume by feeding upon it.
- TO DEPAUPERATE**, dê-pâw/pér-âtc. v. a. To make poor.
- DEPECTIBLE**, dê-pêk'tê-bl. a. Tough, clammy.
- TO DEPEND**, dê-pênd'. v. n. To hang from; to be in a state of servitude or expectation; to be in suspense; to depend upon, to rely on, to trust to; to be in a state of dependance; to rest upon any thing as its cause.
- DEPENDANCE**, dê-pên'dânse. } s.
- DEPENDANCY**, dê-pên'dân-sê. } s.
- The state of hanging down from a supporter; something hanging upon another; concatenation, connection, relation of one thing to another; state of being at the disposal of another: the things or persons of which any man has the dominion; reliance, trust, confidence.
- DEPENDANT**, dê-pên'dênt. a. In the power of another.
- DEPENDANT**, dê-pên'dânt. s. One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another.
- DEPENDENCE**, dê-pên'dênse. } s.
- DEPENDENCY**, dê-pên'dên-sê. } s. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt ; —tùbe, túb, búll ; —óll ; —pòund ; —thin, THIS.

of another ; state of being subordinate, or subject ; that which is not principal, that which is subordinate ; concatenation, connexion ; relation of any thing to another ; trust, reliance, confidence.

DEPENDENT, dé-pén'dént. a. Hanging down.

DEPENDENT, dé-pén'dént. s. One subordinate.

DEFENDER, dé-pén'dúr. s. (98). A dependant, one that reposes on the kindness of another.

DEPERDITION, dép-ér-dlsh'ún. s. (527). Loss, destruction.

DEPHLEGMATION, déf-flég-má'shún. s. (530). An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation.

TO DEPHLEGM, dé-flém'. (389). }

TO DEPHLEGMATE, dé-flég'máte. }
v. a. To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dé-flém'éd-nés. s. The quality of being freed from phlegm.

TO DÉPÍCT, dé-píkt'. v. a. To paint, to portray ; to describe to the mind.

DEPILATORY, dé-píl'lá-túr-é. s. An application used to take away hair.

DEPILOUS, dé-pí'lús. a. Without hair.

DEPLANTATION, dép-lán-tá'shún. s. The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION, dé-plé'shún. s. The act of emptying.

DEPLORABLE, dé-pló'rá-bl. a. Lamentable, sad, calamitous, despicable.

DEPLORABLENESS, dé-pló'rá-bl-nés. s. The state of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY, dé-pló'rá-blé. ad. Lamentably, miserably.

DEPLORATE, dé-pló'ráte. a. (91). Lamentable, hopeless.—See TO DENIGRATE.

DEPLORATION, dép-lò-rá'shún. s. (530). The act of deploring.

TO DEPLORE, dé-plóre'. v. a. To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

DEPLOER, dé-pló'rúr. s. A lamenter, a mourner.

DEPLUMATION, dép-lú-má'shún. s. (527). Plucking off the feathers ; in surgery, a swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs.

TO DEPLUME, dé-plúme'. v. a. To strip of its feathers.

TO DEPONE, dé-pòne'. v. a. To lay down as a pledge or security ; to risque upon the success of an adventure.

DEPONENT, dé-pò'nént. s. (503).

One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice ; in grammar, such verbs as have no active voice are called deponents.

TO DEPOPULATE, dé-póp'ú-láte. v. a. To unpeople, to lay waste.

DEPOPULATION, dé-póp'ú-lá'shún. s. The act of unpeopling, havoc, waste.

DEPOPULATOR, dé-póp'ú-lá'túr. s. (521). A dispeopler, a destroyer of mankind.

TO DEPORT, dé-pòrt'. v. a. To carry, to demean.

DEPORT, dé-pòrt'. s. Demeanour, behaviour.

DEPORTATION, dép-òr-tá'shún. s. Transportation, exile into a remote part of the dominion ; exile in general.

DEPORTMENT, dé-pòrt'mént. s. (512). Conduct, management, demeanour, behaviour.

TO DEPOSE, dé-pòze'. v. a. To lay down ; to degrade from a throne ; to take away, to divest ; to give testimony, to attest.

TO DEPOSE, dé-pòze'. v. n. To bear witness.

DEPOSITORY, dé-pòz'è-túr-é. (512). a
One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

TO DEPOSITE, dé-pòz'ít. v. a. To lay up, to lodge in any place ; to lay up as a pledge or security ; to lay aside.

DEPOSITE, dé-pòz'ít. s. (154). Any thing committed to the trust and care of another ; a pledge, a pawn, the state of a thing pawned or pledged.

DEPOSITION, dép-pò-zlsh'ún. s. The act of giving public testimony ; the act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

DEPOSITORY, dé-pòz'è-túr-é. s. The place where any thing is lodged.

DEPRAVATION, dép-rá-vá'shún. s. (530). The act of making any thing bad ; degeneracy, depravity.

TO DEPRAVE, dé-práve'. v. a. To violate, to corrupt.

DEPRAVEDNESS, dé-právd'nés. s. Corruption, taint, vitiated taste.

DEPRAVEMENT, dé-právc'mént. s. A vitiated state.

DEPRAVER, dé-prá'vúr. s. A corrupter.

DEPRAVITY, dé-práv'é-té. s. (511). Corruption.

TO DEPRECATE, dép-pré-káte. v. a. To implore mercy of ; to beg off ; to pray deliverance from (91).

DEPRECATION, dép-pré-ká'shún. s. Prayer against evil.

⚡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

DEPRECATIVE, dép'prê-kâ-tiv. } a.

DEPRECATORY, dép'prê-kâ-tûr-ê. } a.

(512). That serves to deprecate.

To DEPRECIATE, dê-prê'shê-âte. v. a. (91). To bring a thing down to a lower price ; to undervalue.

To DEPREDATE, dép'prê-dâte. v. a. (91). To rob, to pillage ; to spoil, to devour.

DEPRÉDATION, dép-prê-dâ'shûn. s. A robbing, a spoiling ; voracity, waste.

DEPREDATOR, dép'prê-dâ-tûr. s. (521). A robber, a devourer.

To DEPREHEND, dép'prê-hénd'. v. a. To catch one, to take unawares ; to discover, to find out a thing. Little used.

DEPREHENSIBLE, dép-prê-hén'sê-bl. a. That may be caught ; that may be understood.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dép-prê-hén'sê-bl-nês. s. Capableness of being caught ; intelligibility.

DEPREHENSION, dép-prê-hén'shûn. s. A catching or taking unawares ; a discovery.

R To DEPRESS, dê-prê's'. v. a. To press or thrust down ; to let fall, to let down ; to humble, to deject, to sink.

DEPRESSION, dê-prêsh'ûn. s. The act of pressing down ; the sinking or falling in of a surface ; the act of humbling, abasement.

DEPRESSOR, dê-prê's'sûr. s. (166). He that keeps or presses down.

DEPRIVATION, dép-prê-vâ'shûn. s. (530). The act of depriving or taking away from ; in law, is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deposed from his preferment.

To DEPRIVE, dê-prive'. v. a. To bereave one of a thing ; to put out of an office.

DEPTH, depth. s. Deepness, the measure of any thing from the surface downwards ; deep place, not a shoal ; the abyss, a gulph of infinite profundity ; the middle or height of a season ; abstruseness, obscurity.

To DEPTHEN, dép'thûn. v. a. (103). To deepen.

DEPULSION, dê-pûl'shûn. s. (177). A beating or thrusting away.

DEPULSORY, dê-pûl'sôr-ê. a. (440). Putting or driving away.

To DEPURATE, dép'û-râte. v. a. (91). To purify, to cleanse.

DEPURATE, dép'û-râte. a. (503). Cleansed, freed from dregs ; pure, not contaminated.

DEPURATION, dép-û-râ'shûn. s. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

To DEPURE, dê-pûrê'. v. a. To free from impurities ; to purge.

DEPUTATION, dép-û-tâ'shûn. s. The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission ; vicegerency.

To DEPUTE, dê-pûte'. v. a. To send with a special commission, to empower one to transact instead of another.

DEPUTY, dép'û-tê. s. A lieutenant, a viceroy ; any one that transacts business for another.

⚡ This word is frequently mispronounced even by good speakers. There is a proneness in the *p* to slide into its nearest relation *b*, which makes us often hear this word as if written *debbuty*.

To DEQUANTITATE, dê-kwôn'tê-tâte. v. a. To diminish the quantity of.

To DERACINATE, dê-râs'sê-nâte. v. a. to pluck or tear up by the roots.

To DERAIN, } dê-râne. } v. a.

To prove, to justify.

DERAY, dê-râ'. s. Tumult, disorder, noise.

DERELICTION, dêr-ê-lik'shûn. a. An utter forsaking or leaving.

To DERIDE, dê-ridê'. v. a. To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.

DERIDER, dê-ri'dûr. s. (98). A mocker, a scoffer.

DERISION, dê-rîzh'ûn. s. The act of deriding or laughing at ; contempt, scorn, a laughing-stock.

DERISIVE, dê-rî'siv. a. (428). Mocking, scoffing.

DERISORY, dê-rî'sûr-ê. a. (429) (512). Mocking, ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, dê-rî-vâ-bl. a. Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

DERIVATION, dêr-ê-vâ'shûn. s. (530). The tracing of a word from its original ; the tracing of any thing from its source ; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

DERIVATIVE, dê-riv'â-tiv. a. Derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, dê-riv'â-tiv. s. (157). The thing or word derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVELY, dê-riv'â-tiv-lê. ad. In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE, dê-rive'. v. a. To turn the course of any thing ; to deduce from its original ; to communicate to ano-

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll; pôhnd;—chin, THIS.

ther as from the origin and source; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.

TO DERIVE, dê-riv'. v. n. To come from, to owe its origin to; to descend from.

DERIVER, dê-riv'ûr. s. One that draws or fetches from the original.

DERNIER, dêrn-yâre'. a. Last.

TO DEROGATE, dêr'ô-gâte. v. a. To lessen the worth of any person or thing, to disparage.

TO DEROGATE, dêr'ô-gâte. v. n. To retract.

DEROGATE, dêr'ô-gâte. a. (91). Lessened in value.

DEROGATION, dêr'ô-gâ'shûn. s. (530). A disparaging, lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing.

DEROGATIVE, dê-rôg'â-tiv. a. Derogating, lessening the value.

DEROGATORILY, dê-rôg'â-tû-ré-lé. ad. In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, dê-rôg'â-tûr-é-nés. s. The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY, dê-rôg'â-tûr-é. a. (512). That lessens the value of.

DERVIS, dêr'vis. s. A Turkish priest.

DESCANT, dés'kânt. s. (492). A song or tune; a discourse, a disputation, a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.

To Descant, dés'kânt'. v. n. To harangue, to discourse at large.

To DESCEND, dê-sênd'. v. n. To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come suddenly, to fall upon as an enemy; to make an invasion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from a general to particular considerations.

To DESCEND, dê-sênd'. v. a. To walk downward upon any place.

DESCENDANT, dê-sên'dânt. s. The offspring of an ancestor.

DESCENDENT, dê-sên'dént. a. Falling, sinking, coming down; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBLE, dê-sên'dé-bl. a. Such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.

DESCENSION, dê-sên'shûn. s. The act of falling or sinking, descent; a declension, a degradation.

DESCENT, dê-sênt'. s. The act of passing from a higher place; progress downwards; invasion, hostile entrance into a country; transmission of anything by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor;

birth, extraction, process of lineage; offspring, inheritors; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale of order of being.

TO DESCRIBE, dê-skribe'. v. a. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties; to delineate, to make out, as a torch waved about the head describes a circle; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, dê-skri'bûr. s. He that describes.

DESCRIER, dê-skri'ûr. s. (98). A discoverer, a detector.

DESCRIPTION, dê-skrip'shûn. s. The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties; the sentence or passage in which any thing is described; a lax definition; the qualities expressed in a description.

DESCRIPTIVE, dê-skrip'tiv. a. (157). Describing.

TO DESCRY, dê-skri'. v. a. To spy out, to examine at a distance; to discover, to perceive by the eye, to see any thing distant or absent.

DESCRY, dê-skri'. s. Discovery, thing discovered, not in use.

TO DESECRATE, dés'sé-krâte. v. a. To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DESECRATION, dés-sé-krâ'shûn. s. The abolition of consecration.

DESERT, dêz'ért. s. Wilderness, waste country, uninhabited place.

DESERT, dêz'ért. a. Wild, waste, solitary.

TO DESERT, dê-zért'. v. a. To forsake; to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherously; to leave, to abandon; to quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESERT, dê-zért'. s. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments, degree of merit or demerit; excellence, right to reward, virtue.

DESERTER, dê-zêr'tûr. s. (98). He that has forsaken his cause or his post; he that leaves the army in which he is enlisted; he that forsakes another.

DESERTION, dê-zêr'shûn. s. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

DESERTLESS, dê-zêr'lés. a. Without merit.

TO DESERVE, dê-zêrv'. v. a. To be worthy of either good or ill; to be worthy of reward.

DESERVEDLY, dê-zêr'véd-lé. ad. (364). Worthily, according to desert.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

- DESERVER**, dê-zêr'vûr. s. (98.). A man who merits rewards.
- DESICCANTS**, dê-sik'kânts. s. Applications that dry up the flow of sores, driers.
- TO DESICCATE**, dê-sik'kâte. v. a. (503). To dry up.
- DESICCATION**, dês-ik-kâ'shûn. s. The act of making dry.
- DESICCATIVE**, dê-sik'kâ-tlv. a. That which has the power of drying.
- TO DESIDERATE**, dê-sld'êr-âte. v. a. to want, to miss. Not in use.
- TO DESIGN**, dê-sine'. v. a. (447). To purpose; to form or order with a particular purpose; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project; to mark out.
- ♣ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, by preserving the *s*, in this word and its compounds, pure. I am supported in this by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, and have always looked upon *To Design* as vulgar. See Principles (447).
- DESIGN**, dê-sine'. s. An intention, a purpose; a scheme, a plan of action; a scheme formed to the detriment of another; the idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.
- DESIGNABLE**, dê-sine'-â-bl. a. Distinguishable, capable to be particularly marked out.
- DESIGNATION**, dês-slg-nâ'shûn. s. The act of pointing or marking out; appointment, directions; import, intention.
- TO DESIGNATE**, dês'lg-nâ-tê. v. a. To point out or mark by some particular token (503).
- DESIGNEDLY**, dê-si'néd-lê. ad. (364). Purposely, intentionally.
- DESIGNER**, dê-si'nûr. s. (98). A plotter, a contriver; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.
- DESIGNING**, dê-si'nîng. part. a. Insidious, treacherous, deceitful.
- DESIGNLESS**, dê-sine'lês. a. Unknowing, inadvertent.
- DESIGNLESSLY**, dê-sine'lês-lê. ad. Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.
- DESIGNMENT**, dê-sine'mênt. s. A plot, a malicious intention; the idea, or sketch of a work.
- DESIRABLE**, dê-zî'râ-bl. a. Pleasing, delightful; that which is to be wished with earnestness.
- DESIRE**, dê-zirc'. s. Wish, eagerness to obtain or enjoy.
- TO DESIRE**, dê-zirc'. v. a. To wish, to long for; to express wishes, to long; to ask, to intreat.
- DESIRER**, dê-zî'rûr. a. (98). One that is eager after any thing.
- DESIROUS**, dê-zî'rûs. a. (314). Full of desire, eager, longing after.
- DESIROUSNESS**, dê-zî'rûs-nês. s. Fullness of desire.
- DESIROUSLY**, dê-zî'rûs-lê'. ad. Eagerly, with desire.
- TO DESIST**, dê-sist'. v. n. (447). To cease from any thing, to stop.
- ♣ I have preserved the *s* pure in this word, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who spells it *desist*. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry are of my opinion, and I cannot see any reason, either from custom or analogy, to alter it (447).
- DESISTANCE**, dê-sis'tânse. s. The act of desisting, cessation.
- DESISTIVE**, dê-sis'tlv. a. (157). Ending, concluding.
- DESK**, dêsk. s. An inclining table for the use of writers or readers.
- DESOLATE**, dês'sô-lâte. a. (91). Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waste; solitary, without society.
- TO DESOLATE**, dês'sô-lâte, v. a. To deprive of inhabitants.
- DESOLATELY**, dês'sô-lâte-lê. ad. In a desolate manner.
- DESOLATION**, dês-sô-lâ'shûn. s. Destruction of inhabitants; gloominess, melancholy; a place wasted and forsaken.
- DESPAIR**, dê-spâre'. s. Hopelessness, despondence; that which causes despair, that of which there is no hope; in theology, loss of confidence in the mercy of God.
- TO DESPAIR**, dê-spâre'. v. n. To be without hope, to despond.
- DESPAIRER**, dê-spâre'ûr. s. One without hope.
- DESPAIRINGLY**, dê-spâ'ring-lê. ad. In a manner betokening hopelessness.
- TO DESPATCH**, dê-spâtch'. v. a. To send away hastily; to send out of the world, to put to death; to perform a business quickly; to conclude an affair with another.
- ♣ There is a general rule in pronunciation, viz. when a vowel ends a syllable immediately before the accent, that vowel has a tendency to lengthen, and is often, particularly in solemn speaking, pronounced as open as if the accent were on it. See **TO COLLECT**. (544).—This general tendency inclines us to divide words in such a manner as to make the vowel end the unaccented syllable: and if the two succeeding consonants are combinable, to carry them both to that syllable which has the accent. When the *c* is thus left to

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

finish the syllable before the accent in *despair*, *despatch*, &c. it inclines to its open slender sound, which, being rapidly pronounced, falls into the short *i*, which is exactly its short sound (105) (107); for when the *e* is short by being closed by a consonant, like other vowels, it goes into a different sound from the long one (544). Thus the word *despatch*, till Dr. Johnson corrected it, was always written with an *i*; and now it is corrected, we do not find the least difference in the pronunciation.

DESPATCH, *dè-spátch'*. s. Hasty execution; express, hasty messenger or message.

DESPATCHFUL, *dè-spátsh'fùl*. a. Bent on haste.

DESPERATE, *dès-pè-ráte*. a. (91). Without hope; without care of safety, rash; irretrievable; mad, hot-brained, furious.

DESPERATELY, *dès-pè-ráte-lè*. ad. Furiously, madly; in a great degree: this sense is ludicrous.

DESPERATENESS, *dès-pè-ráte-nès*. s. Madness, fury, precipitance.

DESPERATION, *dès-pè-rá'shùn*. s. Hopelessness, despair.

DESPICABLE, *dès-pè-ká-bl*. a. Contemptible, mean, worthless.

DESPICABLENESS, *dès-pè-ká-bl-nès*. s. Meanness, vileness.

DESPICABLY, *dès-pè-ká-blè*. ad. Meanly, sordidly.

DESPISABLE, *dè-spí-zá-bl*. a. Contemptible, regarded with contempt.

To DESPISE, *dè-spíze'*. v. a. To scorn, to contemn.

DESPISER, *dè-spí-zár*. s. Contemner, scorner.

DESPITE, *dè-spíte'*. s. Malice, anger, defiance; act of malice.

DESPITEFUL, *dè-spíte'fùl*. a. Malicious, full of spleen.

DESPITEFULLY, *dè-spíte'fùl-lè*. ad. Maliciously, malignantly.

DESPITEFULNESS, *dè-spíte'fùl-nès*. s. Malice, hate, malignity.

To DESPOIL, *dè-spóll'*. v. a. To rob, to deprive.

DESPOLIATION, *dès-pò-lè-á'shùn*. s. (530). The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPOND, *dè-spònd'*. v. n. To despair, to lose hope; in theology, to lose hope of the divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, *dè-spònd'én-sé*. s. Despair, hopelessness.

DESPONDENT, *dè-spònd'ént*. a. Despairing, hopeless.

To DESPONSATE, *dè-spòn'sáte*. v. a. To betroth, to affiancé.

DESPONSATION, *dès-pòn-sá'shùn*. s. (530). The betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT, *dès'pòt*. s. An absolute prince.

DESPOTICAL, *dè-spòt'è-kál*. } a. Ab-

DESPOTICK, *dè-spòt'ik*. } solute in power, unlimited in authority.

DESPOTICALNESS, *dè-spòt'è-kál-nès*. s. Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM, *dès'pò-tizm*. s. Absolute power.

DESSERT, *déz-zért'*. s. The last course of an entertainment.

To DESTINATE, *dès'té-náte*. v. a. To design for any particular end.

DESTINATION, *dès-té-ná'shùn*. s. The purpose for which any thing is appointed.

To DESTINE, *dès'tín*. v. a. (140). To doom, to appoint unalterably to any state; to appoint to any use or purpose; to devote, to doom to punishment or misery; to fix unalterably.

DESTINY, *dès'té-né*. s. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible necessity, doom, condition in future time.

DESTITUTE, *dès'té-tùte*. a. Forsaken, abandoned; in want of.

DESTITUTION, *dès-té-tù'shùn*. s. Want, the state in which something is wanted.

To DESTROY, *dè-stróé'*. v. a. To overturn a city, to raze a building, to lay waste, to make desolate; to kill; to put an end to, to bring to nought.

DESTROYER, *dè-stróé'úr*. s. (98). The person that destroys.

DESTRUCTIBLE, *dè-strúe'té-bl*. a. Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTION, *dè-strúk'shùn*. s. The act of destroying, waste; murder, massacre; the state of being destroyed; in theology, eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE, *dè-strúk'tiv*. a. That which destroys, wasteful, causing ruin and devastation.

DESTRUCTIVELY, *dè-strúk'tiv-lè*. ad. Ruinously, mischievously.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, *dè-strúk'tiv-nès*. s. The quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, *dè-strúk'túr*. s. (166). Destroyer, consumer.

DESUDATION, *dès-ù-á'd'shùn*. s. A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESUETUDE, *dès'swé-tùde*. s. (334). Cessation from being accustomed.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, ph;—

DESULTORY, dês-ûl-tûr-ê. (512). }
DESULTORIOUS, dês-ûl-tô-rê-ûs. }
 Removing from thing to thing, unsettled, immethodical.—See **SUBSULTORY**.
TO DESUME, dè-sûmê'. v. a. To take from any thing.
TO DETACH, dè-tâtah'. v. a. To separate, to disengage; to send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.
DETACHMENT, dè-tâtsh'mént. s. A body of troops sent out from the main army.
TO DETAIL, dè-tâle'. v. a. To relate particularly, to particularize.
DETAIL, dè-tâle'. s. A minute and particular account.
TO DETAIN, dè-tâne'. v. a. To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold, to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.
DETAINDER, dè-tâne'dâr. s. (98). The name of a writ for holding one in custody.
DETAINDER, dè-tâ'nûr. s. He that holds back any one's right, he that detains.
TO DETECT, dè-tekt'. v. a. To discover, to find out any crime or artifice.
DETECTOR, dè-têk'tûr. s. A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.
DETECTION, dè-têk'shûn. s. Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of any thing hidden.
DETENTION, dè-tên'shûn. s. The act of keeping what belongs to another; confinement, restraint.
TO DETER, dè-têr'. v. a. To discourage from any thing.
DETERMENT, dè-têr'mént. s. Cause of discouragement.
TO DETERGE, dè-têrje'. v. a. To cleanse a sore.
DETERGENT, dè-têr'jént. a. That which cleanses.
DETERIORATION, dè-tê-re-ô-râ'shûn. s. The act of making any thing worse.
DETERMINABLE, dè-têr'mé-nâ-bl. a. That which may be certainly decided.
DETERMINATE, dè-têr'mé-nâte. a. (91). Limited; established; conclusive; fixed, resolute.
DETERMINATELY, dè-têr'mé-nâte-lê. ad. Resolutely, with fixed resolve.
DETERMINATION, dè-têr'mé-nâ'shûn. s. Absolute direction to a certain end; the result of deliberation; judicial decision.
DETERMINATIVE, dè-têr'mé-nâ-tiv. a. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that which makes a limitation.
DETERMINATOR, dè-têr'mé-nâ'tûr. s. (521). One who determines.

TO DETERMINE, dè-têr'mîn. v. a. (140). To fix, to settle: to fix ultimately; to adjust, to limit; to influence the choice; to resolve; to decide, to put an end to, to destroy.
TO DETERMINE, dè-têr'mîn. v. n. To conclude; to end; to come to a decision; to resolve concerning any thing.
DETERRATION, dè-têr-râ'shûn. s. Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth.
DETERSION, dè-têr'shûn. s. The act of cleansing a sore.
DETERSIVE, dè-têr'siv. a. (158). Having the power to cleanse.
DETERSIVE, dè-têr'siv. s. (428). An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.
TO DETEST, dè-têst'. v. a. To hate, to abhor.
DETESTABLE, dè-têst'tâ-bl. a. Hateful, abhorred.
DETESTABLY, dè-têst'tâ-blê. ad. Hateful, abominably.
DETESTATION, dè-têst'tâ'shûn. s. (530). Hatred, abhorrence, abomination.
DETESTER, dè-têst'tûr. s. (98). One that hates.
TO DETHRONE, dè-thrône'. v. a. To divest of regality, to throw down from the throne.
DETINUE, dè-tîn'û. s. (503). A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again.
DETONATION, dè-tô-nâ'shûn. s. Something more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like.
TO DETONIZE, dè-tô-nize. v. a. To calcine with detonation.
TO DETORT, dè-tôrt'. v. a. To wrest from the original import.
TO DETRACT, dè-trâkt'. v. a. To derogate, to take away by envy and calumny.
DETRACTER, dè-trâk'tûr. s. One that takes away another's reputation.
DETRACTION, dè-trâk'shûn. s. The act of taking off from any thing; scandal.
DETRACTORY, dè-trâk'tûr-ê. a. (557). Defamatory by denial of desert, derogatory.
DETRACTRESS, dè-trâk'trés. s. A censorious woman.
DETRIMENT, dè-trê-mént. s. Loss, damage, mischief.
DETRIMENTAL, dè-trê-mén'tâl. a. Mischievous, harmful, causing loss.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —óll; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

- TO DETRUDE**, *dé-tróod'*. v. a. To thrust down, to force into a lower place.
- TO DETRUNCATE**, *dé-trúng'káte*. v. a. To lop, to cut, to shorten.
- DETRUNCATION**, *dét-rún-ká'shùn*. s. The act of lopping.
- DETRUSION**, *dé-tróó'zhùn*. s. The act of thrusting down.
- TO DEVASTATE**, *dé-vás'táte*. v. a. To lay waste, to plunder.—See APPENDIX.
- DEVASTATION**, *dév-ás-tá'shùn*. s. Waste, havoc.
- DEUCE**, *dùse*. s. Two.
- TO DEVELOP**, *dé-vèl'úp*. v. a. To disengage from something that enfolds.
- DEVERGENCE**, *dé-vèr'jènsè*. s. Declivity, declination.
- TO DEVEST**, *dé-vest'*. v. a. To strip, to deprive of clothes; to take away any thing good; to free from any thing bad.
- DEVEX**, *dé-vèks'*. a. Bending down, declivous.
- DEVEXITY**, *dé-vèk'sé-tè*. s. Incurvation downwards.
- TO DEVIATE**, *dé-vé-áte*. v. n. (542). To wander from the right or common way; to go astray, to err, to sin.
- DEVIATION**, *dé-vé-á'shùn*. s. The act of quitting the right way, error; variation from established rule; offence, obliquity of conduct.
- DEVICE**, *dé-vice'*. s. A contrivance, a stratagem; a design, a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield; invention, genius.
- DEVIL**, *dév'vl*. s. (159) (405). A fallen angel, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.—See APPENDIX.
- DEVILISH**, *dév'vl-ish*. a. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; an epithet of abhorrence or contempt.
- DEVILISHLY**, *dév'vl-ish-lè*. ad. In a manner suiting the devil.
- DEVIOUS**, *dé-vé-ús*. a. (542). Out of the common track; wandering, roving, rambling; erring, going astray from rectitude.
- TO DEVISE**, *dé-vize'*. v. a. To contrive, to invent; to grant by will.
- TO DEVISE**, *dé-vize'*. v. n. To consider, to contrive.
- DEVISE**, *dé-vize'*. s. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.
- DEVISE**, *dé-vise'*. s. Contrivance.
- DEVISER**, *dé-vi'zèr*. s. A contriver, an inventor.
- DEVITABLE**, *dév'é-tá-bl*. a. Possible to be avoided.
- DEVITATION**, *dév-é-tá'shùn*. s. The act of escaping.
- DEVOID**, *dé-vóld'*. a. Empty, vacant; without any thing, whether good or evil.
- DEVOIR**, *dé-vwó'r'*. s. Service; act of civility or obsequiousness.
- TO DEVOLVE**, *dé-vólv'*. v. a. To roll down; to move from one hand to another.
- TO DEVOLVE**, *dé-vólv'*. v. n. To fall in succession into new hands.
- DEVOLUTION**, *dév-ó-lú'shùn*. s. The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand.
- TO DEVOTE**, *dé-vòtè'*. v. a. To dedicate, to consecrate; to addict, to give up to ill; to curse; to execrate.
- DEVOTEDNESS**, *dé-vó'téd-nès*. s. The state of being devoted or dedicated.
- DEVOTEE**, *dév-vò-tée'*. s. One erroneously or superstitiously religious, a bigot.
- DEVOTION**, *dé-vó'shùn*. s. Piety, acts of religion; an act of external worship; prayer, expression of devotion; the state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; strong affection, ardent love; disposal, power.
- DEVOTIONAL**, *dé-vó'shùn-ál*. a. Pertaining to devotion.
- DEVOTIONALIST**, *dé-vó'shùn-ál-íst*. s. A man zealous without knowledge.
- TO DEVOUR**, *dé-vóur'*. v. a. To eat up ravenously; to destroy or consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up, to annihilate.
- DEVOURER**, *dé-vóur'rúr*. s. (98). A consumer, he that devours.
- DEVOUT**, *dé-vóút'*. a. Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.
- DEVOUTLY**, *dé-vóút'lè*. ad. Piously, with ardent devotion, religiously.
- DEUSE**, *dùse*. s. The devil.
- DEUTEROGAMY**, *dù-tér-óg'á-mè*. s. (518). A second marriage.
- DEUTERONOMY**, *dù-tér-ón'ò-mè*. s. (518). The second book of the Law, being the fifth book of Moses.
- DEUTEROSCOPY**, *dù-tér-ós'cò-pè*. s. The second intention, a meaning, beyond the literal sense.
- DEW**, *dù*. s. The moisture upon the ground.
- TO DEW**, *dù*. v. a. To wet as with dew, to moisten.
- DEWBERRY**, *dù'bér-ré*. s. The fruit of a species of bramble.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

DEWBESPENT, dû-bé-sprént'. part. Sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, dû'drôp. s. A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise.

DEWLAP, dû'lâp. s. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

DEWLAPT, dû'lâpt. a. Furnished with dewlaps.

DEWORM, dû'wûrm. s. A worm found in dew.

DEWY, dû'é. a. Resembling dew; partaking of dew; moist with dew.

DEXTER, déks'tér. a. The right, not the left.

DEXTERITY, déks'tér'è-tè. s. Readiness of limbs, activity, readiness to obtain skill; readiness of contrivance.

DEXTEROUS, déks'tér-ûs. a. Expert at any manual employment, active, ready; expert in management, subtle, full of expedients.

DEXTEROUSLY, déks'tér-ûs-lè. ad. Expertly, skilfully, artfully.

DEXTRAL, déks'trâl. a. The right, not the left.

DEXTRALITY, déks-trâl'è-tè. s. The state of being on the right side.

DIABETES, di-â-bé'tès. s. A morbid copiousness of urine.

DIABOLICAL, di-â-bôl'è-kâl. } a.

DIABOLICK, di-â-bôl'ik. (509). } Devilish, partaking of the qualities of the devil.

DIACODIUM, di-â-kô'dè-ûm. s. The syrup of poppies.

DIACOSTICS, di-â-kôû'stlks. s. The doctrine of sounds.

DIADEM, di-â-dém. s. A tiara, an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs; the mark of royalty worn on the head, the crown.

DIADEMED, di-â-démd. a. (359). Adorned with a diadem.

DIADROM, di-â-drûm. s. (166). The time in which any motion is performed.

DIÆRESIS, di-êr'è-sis. s. (124). The separation or disjunction of syllables.

♂ Mr. Sheridan has given the long sound of e to the second syllable of this word, contrary to the general practice, which is supported by the most general rule in pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent, unless succeeded by a diphthong, always shortens the vowel it falls upon (534). Nor does the diphthong in this word prevent the shortening power of the accent any more than in *Cæsarea* (124).

DIAGNOSTICK, di-âg-nôs'tlk. s. A

symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

DIAGONAL, di-âg'ô-nâl. a. (116). Reaching from one angle to another.

DIAGONAL, di-âg'ô-nâl. s. A line drawn from angle to angle.

DIAGONALLY, di-âg'ô-nâl-è. ad. In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, di-â-grâm. s. A delineation of geometrical figures, a mathematical scheme.

DIAL, di-âl. s. (88). A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour.

DIAL-PLATE, di-âl-plâte. s. That on which hours or lines are marked.

DIALECT, di-â-lèkt. s. The subdivision of a language; style, manner of expression; language, speech.

DIALECTICAL, di-â-lèk'tè-kâl. a. Logical, argumental.

DIALECTICK, di-â-lèk'tik. s. Logick, the art of reasoning.

DIALING, di-âl-îng. s. The art of making dials; the knowledge of shadows.

DIALIST, di-âl-îlst. s. A constructor of dials.

DIALOGIST, di-âl'lo-jlst. s. (116). A speaker in a dialogue or conference.

DIALOGUE, di-â-lôg. s. (338). A conference, a conversation between two or more.

DIALYSIS, di-âl'è-sis. s. (116). The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER, di-âm'è-tûr. s. (116). The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

DIAMETRAL, di-âm'mè-trâl. a. Describing the diameter.

DIAMETRALLY, di-âm'mè-trâl-è. ad. According to the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICAL, di-âm'mèt'trè-kâl. a. Describing a diameter; observing the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY, di-âm'mèt'trè-kâl-è. ad. In a diametrical direction; directly.

DIAMOND, di-â-mûnd. s. The most valuable and hardest of all the gems.

DIAPASON, di-â-pâ-zôn. s. A term in music; an octave, the most perfect concord.

DIAPER, di-â-pûr. s. (98). Linen cloth woven in figures; a napkin.

To DIAPER, di-â-pûr. v. a. To variegate, to diversify; to draw flowers upon clothes.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

DIAPHANEITY, di-à-fà-né-é-té. s. Transparency, pellucidness.

DIAPHANICK, di-à-fàn'lk. a. (509). Transparent, pellucid.

DIAPHANOUS, di-à-fà-nús. a. (518). Transparent, clear.

DIAPHORETICK, di-à-fò-rét'lk. a. Sudorific, promoting a perspiration.

DIAPHRAGM, di-à-frám. s. (389). The midriff, which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

DIARRHOEA, di-àr-ré-à. s. A flux of the belly.

DIARRHOETICK, di-àr-rét'lk. a. Promoting the flux of the belly, solutive, purgative.

DIARY, di-à-ré. s. An account of every day, a journal.

DIASTOLE, di-às-tó-lé. s. (116). A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.

DIASTYLE, di-às-tile. s. An intercolumniation of three diameters.

☞ The reason why this word is pronounced in three syllables, and *Diastole* in four, is, that the latter is perfect Greek *διαστολή*, and the former is a compound of our own, formed from *dia* and *style*, a pillar. The same reason holds good for pronouncing *Apo-scope*, as divided into *A-poc-o-pe*; and *Osteo-scope* into *Os-te-o-scope*. And though Johnson, Ash, Buchanan, and Barclay, accent *Diastyle* on the second syllable, I have no hesitation to differ from them by placing the accent on the first.—See **ACADEMY**.

DIATESSERON, di-à-tés-sé-rón. s. An interval in musick.

DIBBLE, dib'bl. s. (405). A small spade.

DIBSTONE, dib'stone. s. A little stone which children throw at another stone.

DICACITY, dé-kás-sé-té. s. (124). Pertness, sauciness.

DICE, dice. s. The plural of **DIE**—See **DIE**.

DICE-BOX, dice-bóks. s. The box from whence the dice are thrown.

DICER, di-cér. s. (98). A player at dice, a gamester.

TO DICTATE, dik'táte. v. a. (91). To deliver to another with authority.

DICTATE, dik'táte. s. (91). Rule or maxim delivered with authority.

DICTATION, dik-tá'shún. s. The act or practice of dictating.

DICTATOR, dik-tá-túr. s. (521). A magistrate of Rome made in times of exi-

gence, and invested with absolute authority; one invested with absolute authority; one whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others (166).

DICTATORIAL, dlk-tá-tò-ré ál. a. Authoritative, confident, dogmatical.

DICTATORSHIP, dlk-tá-túr-shíp. s. The office of a dictator; authority, insolent confidence.

DICTATURE, dlk-tá'tshùre. s. The office of a dictator.

DICTION, dik'shún. s. Style, language, expression.

DICTIONARY, dik'shún-à-ré. s. A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a word-book.

☞ A few years ago this word was universally pronounced as if written *Dixnary*, and a person would have been thought a pedant if he had pronounced it according to its orthography; but such has been the taste for improvement in speaking, that now a person would risk the imputation of vulgarity should he pronounce it otherwise than it is written.

DID, dld. The preterit of **DO**; the sign of the preterimperfect tense.

DIDACTICAL, dé-dák'té-kál, } a.

DIDACTICK, dé-dák'tík. (124). } Preceptive, giving precepts.

DIDAPPER, dld-áp-púr. s. A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK, dld-às-kál'lk. a. (125) (509). Preceptive, didactic.

DIDST, dldst. The second person of the preter tense of **DO**.—See **DID**.

TO DIE, di. v. a. To tinge, to colour.

DIE, di. s. Colour, tincture, stain, hue acquired.

TO DIE, di. v. n. To lose life, to expire, to pass into another state of existence; to perish, to come to nothing; in theology, to perish everlastingly; to languish with pleasure or tenderness; to wither as a vegetable; to grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE, di. s. pl. **DICE**, disc. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubick body.

DIE, di. s. pl. **DIES**, dize. The stamp used in coinage.

DIER, di'úr. s. (98). One who follows the trade of dying.

DIET, di'ét. s. Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.

TO DIET, di'ét. v. a. To give food to; to board, to supply with diet.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mé, mêt;—pine, pin;—

To DIET, di'êt. v. n. To eat by rules of physick; to eat, to feed.

DIET, di'êt. s. An assembly of princes or estates.

DIET-DRINK, di'êt-drink. s. Medicated liquors.

DIETARY, di'êt-â-ré. a. Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETER, di'êt-tûr. s. (98). One who prescribes rules for eating.

DIETETICAL, di'ê-têt'è-kâl. } s. Re-

DIETETICK, di'ê-têt'ik. } relating to diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

To DIFFER, dif-fûr. v. n. (98). To be distinguished from, to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another; to contend, to be at variance; to be of a contrary opinion.

DIFFERENCE, dif-fûr-ênse. s. (555). State of being distinct from something; the qualities by which one differs from another; the disproportion between one thing and another; dispute, debate, quarrel; distinction; point in question, ground of controversy; a logical distinction.

DIFFERENT, dif-fûr-ênt. a. Distinct, not the same; of many contrary qualities; unlike, dissimilar.

DIFFERENTLY, dif-fûr-ênt-lé. ad. In a different manner.

DIFFICIL, dif-fê-sil. a. Difficult, hard, not easy; scrupulous. Not in use.

DIFFICULT, dif-fê-kûlt. a. Hard, not easy; troublesome, vexatious; hard to please, peevish.

DIFFICULTLY, dif-fê-kûlt-lé. ad. Hardly, with difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, dif-fê-kûl-té. s. Hardness; contrariety to easiness; that which is hard to accomplish; distress, opposition; perplexity in affairs; objection, cavil.

To DIFFIDE, dif-fide'. v. n. To distrust, to have no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, dif-fê-dênse. s. Distrust, want of confidence.

DIFFIDENT, dif-fê-dênt. a. Not confident, not certain.

To DIFFIND, dif-find'. v. a. To cleave in two.

DIFFISSION, dif-fish'un. s. The act of cleaving.—See ABSCISSION.

DIFFLATION, dif-flâ'shûn. s. The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, dif-flû-ênse. } s. The

DIFFLUENCY, dif-flû-ên-sé. } quality of falling away on all sides.

DIFFLUENT, dif-flû-ênt. a. (518). Flowing every way, not fixed.

DIFFORM, dif-form. a. Contrary to uniform, having parts of different structure, as a difform flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

DIFFORMITY, dif-fôr-mê-té. s. Diversity of form, irregularity, dissimilitude.

To DIFFUSE, dif-fûze'. v. a. To pour out upon a plane; to spread, to scatter.

DIFFUSE, dif-fûze'. a. Scattered, widely spread; copious, not concise.

☞ This adjective is distinguished from the verb in the pronunciation of s, in the same manner as the noun *use* is from the verb *to use*, and *abuse* from *to abuse*, &c. 499. This analogy is very prevalent, and seems the reason why adjectives ending in *vire* have the s pure (428).

DIFFUSED, dif-fûzd'. part. a. (359). Wild, uncouth, irregular.

DIFFUSEDLY, dif-fû-zêd-lé. ad. (364). Widely, dispersedly.

DIFFUSEDNESS, dif-fû-zêd-nês. s. (365). The state of being diffused, dispersion.

DIFFUSELY, dif-fûze'lé. ad. Widely, extensively; copiously.

DIFFUSION, dif-fû'zhûn. s. Dispersion, the state of being scattered every way; copiousness, exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE, dif-fû'siv. a. (428). Having the quality of scattering any thing every way; scattered, dispersed; extended, in full extension.

DIFFUSIVELY, dif-fû'siv-lé. ad. Widely, extensively.

DIFFUSIVENESS, dif-fû'siv-nês. s. Extension, dispersion; want of conciseness.

To DIG, dig. v. a. preterit. Dug or Digged, part. pass. Dug or Digged. To pierce with a spade; to cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade; to pierce with a sharp point.

To DIG, dig. v. n. To work with a spade.

DIGEST, di'jêst. s. (492). The pandect of the civil law.

To DIGEST, dé-jêst'. v. a. (124). To distribute into various classes or repositories, to range methodically; to concoct in the stomach; to soften by heat, as in a boiler, a chemical term; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to any plan, scheme, or method; in chirurgery, to dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST, dé-jêst'. v. n. To generate matter as a wound.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—tùin, THIS.

DIGESTER, dè-jès'tùr. s. He that digests or concocts his food; a strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substance, so as to reduce them into a fluid state; that which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

DIGESTIBLE, dè-jès'té-bl. a. Capable of being digested.

DIGESTION, dè-jès'tshùn. s. The act of concocting food; the preparation of matter by a chemical heat; reduction to a plan; the act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

DIGESTIVE, dè-jès'tlv. a. Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; disposing, methodising.

DIGESTIVE, dè-jès'tlv. s. An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

DIGGER, dig'gúr. s. (98). One that opens the ground with a spade.

TO DIGHT, dite. v. a. (393). To dress, to deck, to adorn. Not in use.

DIGIT, did'jít. s. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun and moon; any of the numbers expressed by single figures.

DIGITATED, did'jé-tá-téd. a. Branch-ed out into divisions like fingers.

DIGLADIATION, di-glá-dé-á'shùn. s. (125). A combat with swords, any quarrel.

DIGNIFIED, dig'né-fide. a. (282). Invested with some dignity.

DIGNIFICATION, dig'né-fé-ká'shùn. s. Exaltation.

TO DIGNIFY, dig'né-fl. v. a. (183). To advance, to prefer, to exalt; to honour, to adorn.

DIGNITARY, dig'né-tá-ré. s. A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

DIGNITY, dig'né-té. s. Rank of elevation; grandeur of mein; advancement, preferment, high place; among ecclesiastics, that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

TO DIGRESS, dé-grès'. v. n. (124). To depart from the main design; to wander, to expatiate.

DIGRESSION, dé-grésh'ùn. s. A passage deviating from the main tenour; deviation.

DIJUBICATION, di-jù-dé-ká'shùn. s. (125). Judicial distinction.

DIKE, dike. s. A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.

TO DILACERATE, dé-lás'sé-ráte. v. a. (124). To tear, to rend.

DILACERATION, dé-lás-sé-rá'shùn. s. The act of rending in two.

TO DILANIATE, dé-lá'né-áte. v. a. (124). To ruin, to throw down.

DILAPIDATION, dé-láp-é-dá'shùn. s. (124). The incumbents suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay.

DILATIBILITY, dé-lá-tá-bil'é-té. s. The quality of admitting extension.

DILATABLE, dé-lá-tá-bl. a. (405). Capable of extension.

DILATATION, dll-lá-tá'shùn. s. (530). The act of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.

TO DILATE, dé-láte'. v. a. (124). To extend, to spread out; to relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.

TO DILATE, dé-láte'. v. n. To widen, to grow wide; to speak largely and copiously.

DILATOR, dé-lá'tùr. s. (166). That which widens or extends.

DILATORINESS, dil'lá-tùr-é-nés. s. Slowness, sluggishness.

DILATORY, dil'lá-tùr-é. a. (512). Tardy, slow, sluggish.—See DOMESTICK.

DILECTION, dé-lék'shùn. s. (124). The act of loving.

DILEMMA, di-lém'má. s. (119). An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice.

DILIGENCE, dil'é-jénse. s. Industry, assiduity.

DILIGENT, dil'é-jént. a. Constant in application; assiduous; constantly applied, prosecuted with activity.

DILIGENTLY, dil'é-jént-lé. ad. With assiduity, with heed and perseverance.

DILL, dll. s. An herb.

DILUCID, dé-lú'sid. a. (124). Clear, not opaque; clear, not obscure.

TO DILUCIDATE, dé-lú'sé-dáte. v. a. To make clear or plain, to explain.

DILUCIDATION, dé-lú'sé-dá'shùn. s. The act of making clear.

DILUENT, dil'lú-ént. a. Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT, dil'lú-ént. s. That which thins other matter.

TO DILUTE, dé-lúte. v. a. (124). To make thin; to make weak.

DILUTER, dé-lú'tùr. s. That which makes any thing else thin.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- DILUTION**, dê-lù'shùn. s. The act of making any thing thin or weak.
- DILUVIAN**, dê-lù'vé-ân. a. (124). Relating to the deluge.
- DIM**, dim. a. Not having a quick sight; dull of apprehension; not clearly seen, obscure; obstructing the act of vision, not luminous.
- TO DIM**, dim. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make less bright, to obscure.
- DIMENSION**, dê-mên'shùn. s. (124). Space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity.
- DIMENSIONLESS**, dê-mên'shùn-lés. a. Without any definite bulk.
- DIMENSIVE**, dê-mên'slv. a. That which marks the boundaries or outlines.
- DIMIDIATION**, dê-mid-dê-â'shùn. s. The act of halving.
- TO DIMINISH**, dê-mîn'ish. v. a. (124). To make less by any abscission or destruction of any part; to impair, to lessen, to degrade; to take any thing from that to which it belongs, the contrary to add.
- ☞ What has been observed of the *e* ending a syllable before the accent is applicable to the *i*: they are both exactly the same sound.—See **DESPATCH**.
- TO DIMINISH**, dê-mîn'ish. v. n. (124). To grow less, to be impaired.
- DIMINISHINGLY**, dê-mîn'ish-ing-lê. ad. In a manner tending to vilify.
- DIMINUTION**, dim-mê-nù'shùn. s. The act of making less; the state of growing less; discredit; in architecture, the contraction of a diameter of a column, as it ascends.
- DIMINUTIVE**, dê-mîn'nù-tiv. a. Small, little.
- DIMINUTIVE**, dê-mîn'nù-tiv. s. A word formed to express littleness, as *maniken*, in English a little man; a small thing.
- DIMINUTIVELY**, dê-mîn'nù-tiv-lê. ad. In a diminutive manner.
- DIMINUTIVENESS**, dê-mîn'nù-tiv-nês. s. Smallness, littleness, pettyness.
- DIMISH**, dim'ish. a. Somewhat dim.
- DIMISSORY**, dim'is-sûr-rê. a. That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.
- ☞ I have followed Dr. Johnson's accentuation of this word, as more agreeable to analogy than Mr. Sheridan's.—See *Rhyming Dictionary* under the word.
- DIMITY**, dim'ê-tê. s. A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.
- DIMLY**, dim'lê. a. Not with a quick sight, not with a clear perception; not brightly, not luminously.
- DIMNESS**, dlm'nês. s. Dulness of sight; want of apprehension, stupidity.
- DIMPLE**, dlm'pl. s. (405). Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin.
- TO DIMPLE**, dlm'pl. v. n. To sink in small cavities.
- DIMPLED**, dlm'pld. a. (405). Set with dimples.
- DIMPLY**, dlm'plê. a. Full of dimples.
- DIN**, din. s. A loud noise, a violent and continued sound.
- TO DIN**, din. v. a. To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.
- TO DINE**, dine. v. n. To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.
- TO DINE**, dine. v. a. To give a dinner to, to feed.
- DINETICAL**, dê-nêt'ê-kâl. a. (124). Whirling round, vertiginous.
- TO DING**, ding. v. a. To dash with violence; to impress with force.
- TO DING**, ding. v. n. To bluster, to bounce, to huff.
- DING-DONG**, ding-dông'. s. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.
- DINGLE**, ding'gl. s. (405). A hollow between hills.
- DINING-ROOM**, di'ning'rôom. s. The principal apartment of the house.
- DINNER**, din'nûr. s. (98). The chief meal, the meal eaten about the middle of the day.
- DINNER-TIME**, din'nûr-time. s. The time of dining.
- DINT**, dint. s. A blow, a stroke; the mark made by a blow; violence, force, power.
- TO DINT**, dint. v. a. To mark with a cavity by a blow.
- DINUMERATION**, di-nù-mér-â'shùn. s. (125). The act of numbering out singly.
- DIOCESAN**, di-ôs'sê-sân. s. (116). A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.
- DIOCESS**, di'ô-sês. s. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.
- DIOPTRICAL**, di-ôp'trê-kâl. } s.
- DIOPTRICK**, di-ôp'trik. (116). } s.
- ☞ Affording a medium for the sight, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.
- DIOPTRICKS**, di-ôp'triks. s. (509). A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light.
- DIORTHOSIS**, di-ôr-'hrô'sis. s. (520). An operation by which crooked members are made even.
- TO DIP**, dip. v. a. To immerge, to put

—ná, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund; *thin*, *THIS*.

into any liquor; to moisten, to wet; to engage in any affair; to engage as a pledge.

TO DIP, dip. v. n. To immerge; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any mass, to choose by chance.

DIPCHICK, dip'tshík. s. The name of a bird.

DIPETALOUS, di-pét'á-lús. a. (119). Having two flower leaves.

DIPHTHONG, dip'thông. s. (413). A co-alition of two vowels to form one sound.

DIPLOMA, dé-pló'má. s. (124). A letter or writing conferring some privilege.

DIPPER, dip'púr. s. (98). One that dips. Generally applied to one who baptizes by plunging in the water.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, dlp'píng-néé-dl. s. A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle.

DIPSAS, dip'sás. s. A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

DIPTOTE, dlp'tóte. s. A noun consisting of two cases only.

DIPTICK, dip'tík. s. A register of bishops and martyrs.

DIRE, dire. a. Dreadful, dismal, horrible.

DIRECT, dé-rékt'. a. (124). Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not collateral; apparently tending to some end; open, not ambiguous; plain, express.

TO DIRECT, dé-rékt'. v. a. (117). To aim in a straight line; to point against as a mark; to regulate, to adjust; to prescribe certain measure, to mark out a certain course; to order, to command.

DIRECTER, dé-rék'túr. s. One that directs; an instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION, dé-rék'shún. s. Aim at a certain point; motion impressed by a certain impulse; order, command, prescription.

DIRECTIVE, dé-rék'tív. a. Having the power of direction; informing, showing the way.

DIRECTLY, dé-rékt'lé. ad. In a straight line, rectilineally; immediately, apparently, without circumlocution.

☞ In this word we have an instance of a different pronunciation in the emphatical and colloquial use of it. If we wish to be very distinct or forceful, we frequently pronounce the *i* long, as in *dial*; but in common conversation we give this letter the sound of *e*, according to analogy (117) (124).

DIRECNESS, dé-rékt'nés. s. Straightness, tendency to any point, the nearest way.

DIRECTOR, dé-rék'túr. s. (166). One that has authority over others, a superintendant; a rule, an ordinance; an instructor; one who is consulted in cases of conscience; an instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

DIRECTORY, dé-rék'túr-é. s. (512). The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship.

DIREFUL, dire'fúl. a. Dire, dreadful.

DIRENESS, dire'nés. s. Dismalness, horreur, heinousness.

DIREPTION, dí-rép'shún. s. (125). The act of plundering.

DIRGE, dúrje. s. A mournful ditty, a song of lamentation.

DIRK, dúrk. s. A kind of dagger.

DIRT, dúrt. s. (108). Mud, filth, mire; meanness, sordidness.

TO DIRT, dúrt. v. a. To foul, to bemire.

DIRTIE, dúrt-pí'. s. Forms moulded by children of clay.

DIRTILY, dúrt'é-lé. ad. Nastily; meanly, sordidly.

DIRTINESS, dúrt'é-nés. s. Nastiness, filthiness, foulness; meanness, baseness, sordidness.

DIRTY, dúrt'é. a. Foul, nasty; mean, despicable.

TO DIRTY, dúrt'é. v. a. To foul, to soil; to disgrace, to scandalize.

DIRUPTION, dí-rúp'shún. s. (125). The act of bursting or breaking; the state of bursting or breaking.

DIS, dis. or diz. (425) (435). An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined; as, to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*; &c.

☞ When the accent, either primary or secondary, is on this inseparable proposition, the *s* is always sharp and hissing; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* will be either hissing or buzzing, according to the nature of the consecutive letter. That is, if a sharp mute, as *p*, *t*, &c. succeed, the preceding *s* must be pronounced sharp and hissing, as *dispose*, *distaste*, &c.; but if a flat mute, as *b*, *d*, &c. or a vowel or a liquid begin the next syllable, the foregoing *s* must be sounded like *z*, as *disburse*, *disdain*, &c.; but if the secondary accent be on this inseparable preposition, (523) as in *disbelief*, &c. the *s* retains its pure hissing sound. *Dismal*, which seems to be an objection to the first part of this rule, is in reality a confirmation of it; for

ἴσ (559)—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

the first syllable in this word is not a preposition, but a contraction of the Latin word *dies*; and *diermal* is evidently derived from *dies malus*. For want of this clue, Mr. Sheridan has given the *s* pure to *disgrace*, *disguise*, &c.

DISABILITY, dis-â-bîl'è-tè. s. (454). Want of power to do any thing, weakness; want of proper qualifications for any purpose, legal impediment.

To DISABLE, diz-â-bl. v. a. (454). To deprive of natural force; to deprive of usefulness or efficacy; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

To DISABUSE, dis-â-bûzè'. v. a. To set free from a mistake, to set right, to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, dis-âc-côm-mô-dâ'shûn. s. The state of being unfit or unprepared.

To DISACCUSTOM, dis-âk-kûs'tûm. v. a. To destroy the source of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE, dis-âk-kwân'tânse. s. Disuse of familiarity.

DISADVANTAGE, dis-âd-vân'tâje. s. (90). Loss, injury to interest; diminution of any thing desirable; a state not prepared for defence.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, dis-âd-vân'tâ-jâ-bl. a. (405). Contrary to profit, producing loss.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dis-âd-vân'tâ'jûs. a. Contrary to interest, contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dis-âd-vân'tâ'jûs-lè. ad. In a manner contrary to interest or profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dis-âd-vân'tâ'jûs-nès. s. Contrariety to profit, inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS, dis-âd-vên'tshû-rûs. a. Unhappy, unprosperous.

To DISAFFECT, dis-âf-fèkt'. v. a. To fill with discontent.

DISAFFECTED, dis-âf-fèk'téd. part. a. Not disposed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFECTEDLY, dis-âf-fèk'téd-lè. ad. After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, dis-âf-fèk'téd-nès. s. The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION, dis-âf-fèk'shûn. s. Want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFIRMANCE, dis-âf-fèr'mânse. s. Confutation, negation.

To DISAFFOREST, dis-âf-fôr'rèst. v. a. To throw open to common purposes, from the privileges of a forest.

To DISAGREE, dis-â-grée'. v. n. To differ, not to be of the same opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGREEABLE, dis-â-grée'â-bl. a. Contrary, unsuitable; displeasing, offensive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, dis-â-grée'â-bl-nès. s. Unsuitableness, contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.

DISAGREEMENT, dis-â-grée'mènt. s. Difference, dissimilitude; difference of opinion.

To DISALLOW, dis-âl-lôû'. v. a. To deny authority to any; to consider as unlawful; to censure by some posterior act.

To DISALLOW, dis-âl-lôû'. v. n. To refuse permission, not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, dis-âl-lôû'â-bl. a. Not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE, dis-âl-lôû'ânse. s. Prohibition.

To DISANCHOR, diz-ânk'kûr. v. a. (454). To deprive a ship of its anchor.

To DISANIMATE, diz-ân'è-mâte. v. a. (454). To deprive of life; to discourage, to deject.

DISANIMATION, diz-ân'è-mâ'shûn. s. Privation of life.

To DISANNUL, dis-ân-nûl'. v. a. To annul, to deprive of authority, to vacate.

DISANNULMENT, dis-ân-nûl'mènt. s. The act of making void.

To DISAPPEAR, dis-âp-père'. v. n. To be lost to view, to vanish out of sight.

To DISAPPOINT, dis-âp-pôint'. v. a. To defeat of expectation, to balk.

DISAPPOINTMENT, dis-âp-pôint'mènt. s. Defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBATION, dis-âp-prô-bâ'shûn. s. Censure, condemnation.

To DISAPPROVE, dis-âp-prôov'. v. a. To dislike, to censure.

To DISARM, diz-ârm'. v. a. (454). To spoil or divest of arms.

To DISARRAY, dis-âr-râ'. v. a. To undress any one.

DISARRAY, dis-âr-râ'. s. Disorder, confusion; undress.

DISASTER, diz-âs'tûr. s. (454). The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune, grief, mishap, misery.

To DISASTER, diz-âs'tûr. v. a. To blast by an unfavourable star; to afflict, to mischiefe.

DISASTROUS, diz-âs'trûs. a. Unlucky, unhappy, calamitous; gloomy, threatening misfortune.

—ná, móve, nór, nót; —túbe, túb, búll; —óll; —póund; —shím, THIS.

- DISASTROUSLY**, díz-ás'trúds-lé. ad. In a dismal manner.
- DISASTROUSNESS**, díz-ás'trúds-nés. s. Unluckiness, unfortunateness.
- TO DISAVOUCH**, díz-á-vóútsh'. v. a. To retract profession, to disown.
- TO DISAVOW**, díz-á-vóú'. v. a. To disown, to deny knowledge of.
- DISAVOWAL**, díz-á-vóú'ál. s. Denial.
- DISAVOWMENT**, díz-á-vóú'mént. s. Denial.
- TO DISAUTHORISE**, díz-áw'/'hó-ríze. v. a. (454). To deprive of credit or authority.
- TO DISBAND**, díz-bánd'. v. a. (435). To dismiss from military service.
- TO DISBAND**, díz-bánd'. v. n. To retire from military service; to separate.
- TO DISBARK**, díz-bárk'. v. a. To land from a ship.
- DISBELIEF**, díz-bé-lééf. s. (425). Refusal of credit, denial of belief.
- TO DISBELIEVE**, díz-bé-léév'. v. a. Not to credit, not to hold true.
- DISBELIEVER**, díz-bé-lé'vúr. s. One who refuses belief.
- TO DISBENCH**, díz-béntsh'. v. a. To drive from a seat.
- TO DISBRANCH**, díz-brántsh'. v. a. To separate or break off.
- TO DISBUD**, díz-búd'. v. a. To take away the sprigs newly put forth.
- TO DISBURDEN**, díz-búr'dn. v. a. To unload, to disencumber; to throw off a burden.
- TO DISBURDEN**, díz-búr'dn. v. n. To ease the mind.
- TO DISBURSE**, díz-búr'se'. v. a. To spend or lay out money.
- DISBURSEMENT**, díz-búr's'mént. s. A disbursing or laying out.
- DISBURSER**, díz-búr'súr. s. One that disburses.
- DISCALCEATED**, díz-kál'shé-á-téd. a. (357). Stripped of shoes.
- DISCALCEATION**, díz-kál'shé-á'shún. s. (357). The act of pulling off the shoes.
- TO DISCANDY**, díz-kán'dé. v. n. To dissolve, to melt.
- TO DISCARD**, díz-kárd'. v. a. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; to discharge or eject from service or employment.
- DISCARXATE**, díz-kár'náte. a. (91). Stripped of flesh.
- TO DISCASE**, díz-káse'. v. a. To strip, to undress.
- TO DISCERN**, díz-zérn'. v. a. (351). To descry, to see; to judge, to have knowledge of; to distinguish; to make the difference between.
- TO DISCERN**, díz-zérn'. v. n. To make distinction.
- DISCERNER**, díz-zér'núr. s. (98.) Discoverer, he that descries; judge, one that has the power of distinguishing.
- DISCERNIBLE**, díz-zér'né-bl. a. Discoverable, perceptible, distinguishable, apparent.
- DISCERNIBLENESS**, díz-zér'né-bl-néss. s. Visibleness.
- DISCERNIBLY**, díz-zér'né-blé. ad. Perceptibly, apparently.
- DISCERNING**, díz-zér'ning. part. a. Judicious, knowing.
- DISCERNINGLY**, díz-zér'ning-lé. ad. Judiciously, rationally, acutely.
- DISCERNMENT**, díz-zér'n'mént. s. Judgment, power of distinguishing.
- TO DISCERP**, díz-sérp. v. a. To tear in pieces.
- DISCRIPTIBLE**, díz-sérp'té-bl. a. Frangible, separable.
- DISCRIPTIBILITY**, díz-sérp'té-bl'è-té. s. Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.
- DISCRIPTION**, díz-sérp'shún. s. The act of pulling to pieces.
- TO DISCHARGE**, díz-tshárje'. v. a. To disburden; to disembark; to give vent to any thing, to let fly; to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to set free from obligation; to absolve; to perform, to execute; to put away, to obliterate; to divest of any office or employment; to dismiss, to release.
- TO DISCHARGE**, díz-tshárje'. v. n. To dismiss itself, to break up.
- DISCHARGE**, díz-tshárje'. s. Vent, explosion, emission; matter vented; dismissal from an office; release from an obligation or penalty; performance, execution; an acquittance from a debt.
- DISCHARGER**, díz-tshár'júr. s. He that discharges in any manner; he that fires a gun.
- DISCINCT**, díz-sínt'. a. Ungirded, loosely dressed.
- TO DISCIND**, díz-sínd'. v. a. To divide, to cut in pieces.
- DISCIPLE**, díz-sí'pl. s. (405). A scholar.
- DISCIPLESHIP**, díz-sí'pl-shíp. s. The state or function of a disciple.
- DISCIPLINABLE**, díz-sé-plín-á-bl. a. Capable of instruction.

(559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

DISCIPLINABLENESS, dis'sé-plin-â-bl-nês. s. Capacity of instruction.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dis-sé-plin-â-ré-ân. a. Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dis-sé-plin-â-ré-ân. s. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; a follower of the Presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, dis'sé-plin-â-ré. a. (512). Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINE, dis'sé plin. s. (150). Education, instruction; rule of government, order; military regulation; a state of subjection; chastisement, correction.

TO DISCIPLINE, dis'sé-plin. v. a. To educate, to instruct; to keep in order; to correct, to chastise; to reform.

TO DISCLAIM, dis-klâm'. v. a. To disown, to deny any knowledge of.

DISCLAIMER, dis-klâ'mûr. s. (98). One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

TO DISCLOSE, dis-klôze'. v. a. To uncover, to produce from a hidden state to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.

DISCLOSER, dis'klô'zûr. s. One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE, dis-klô'zhûre. s. (452). Discovery, production into view; act of revealing any secret.

DISCOLORATION, dis-kôl-ô-râ'shûn. s. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining; change of colour, stain, die.

TO DISCOLOUR, dis-kôl'ûdr. v. a. To change from the natural hue, to stain.

TO DISCOMFIT, dis-kûm'fit. v. a. To defeat, to vanquish.

DISCOMFIT, dis-kûm'fit. s. Defeat, overthrow.

DISCOMFITURE, dis-kûm'fit-yûre. s. Defeat, rout, overthrow.

DISCOMFORT, dis-kûm'fûrt. s. (166). Uneasiness, melancholy, gloom.

TO DISCOMFORT, dis-kûm'fûrt. v. a. To grieve, to sadden, to deject.

DISCOMFORTABLE, dis-kûm'fûr-tâ-bl. a. One that is melancholy and refuses comfort; that causes sadness.

TO DISCOMMEND, dis-kôm-mênd'. v. a. To blame, to censure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, dis-kôm'mên-dâ-bl. a.—See COMMENDABLE. Blameable, censurable.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, dis-kôm'mên-dâ-bl-nês. s. Blameableness, liability to censure.

DISCOMMENDATION, dis-kôm-mên-dâ'shûn. s. Blame, censure.

DISCOMMENDER, dis-kôm-mên'dûr. s. One that discommends.

TO DISCOMMODE, dis-kôm-môde'. v. a. To put to inconvenience, to molest.

DISCOMMODOUS, dis-kôm-mô'dé-ûs, or dis-kôm-mô'jé-ûs. a. Inconvenient, troublesome.—See COMMODOUS.

DISCOMMODITY, dis-kôm-môd'é-tê. s. Inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt.

TO DISCOMPOSE, dis-kôm-pôze'. v. a. To disorder, to unsettle, to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to displace.

DISCOMPOSURE, dis-kôm-pô'zhûre. s. Disorder, perturbation.

TO DISCONCERT, dis-kôn-sért'. v. a. To unsettle the mind, to discompose.

DISCONFORMITY, dis-kôn-fôr'mé-tê. s. Want of agreement.

DISCONGRUITY, dis-kôn-grû'é-tê. s. Disagreement, inconsistency.

DISCONSOLATE, dis-kôn'sô-lâte. a. (91). Without comfort, hopeless, sorrowful.

DISCONSOLATELY, dis-kôn'sô-lâte-lê. ad. In a disconsolate manner, comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS, dis-kôn'sô-lâte-nês. s. The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT, dis-kôn-tént'. s. Want of content, uneasiness at the present state.

DISCONTENT, dis-kôn-tént'. a. Uneasy at the present state, dissatisfied.

TO DISCONTENT, dis-kôn-tént'. v. a. To dissatisfy, to make uneasy.

DISCONTENTED, dis-kôn-tên'têd. part. a. Uneasy, dissatisfied.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, dis-kôn-tên'têd-nês. s. Uneasiness, dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENTMENT, dis-kôn-tên'tmênt. s. The state of discontent.

DISCONTINUANCE, dis-kôn-tîn'û-ânse. s. Want of cohesion of parts; a breaking off; cessation, intermission.

DISCONTINUATION, dis-kôn-tîn'û-â'shûn. s. Disruption of continuity, separation.

TO DISCONTINUE, dis-kôn-tîn'û. v. n. To lose the cohesion of parts; to lose an established or prescriptive custom.

TO DISCONTINUE, dis-kôn-tîn'û. v. a. To leave off, to cease any practice or habit.

DISCONTINUITY, dis-kôn-tê-nû'é-tê. s. Disunity of parts, want of cohesion.

DISCONVENIENCE, dis-kôn-vê'nê-ênse. s. Incongruity, disagreement.

DISCORD, dis'kôrd. s. (492). Disagreement, opposition, mutual animosity;

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—ól;—póund;—thin, THIS.

difference, or contrariety of qualities; in music, sounds not of themselves pleasing but necessary to be mixed with others.

To DISCORD, dis-kórd'. v. n. (492).

To disagree, not to suit with.

DISCORDANCE, dis-kór'dánsé. }

DISCORDANCY, dis-kór'dán-sé. } s.

Disagreement, opposition, inconsistency.

DISCORDANT, dis-kór'dánt. a. Inconsistent, at variance with itself; opposite, contrarious.

DISCORDANTLY, dis-kór'dánt-lé. ad.

Inconsistently, in disagreement with itself; in disagreement with another.

To DISCOVER, dis-kúv'úr. v. a. To disclose, to bring to light; to make known; to find out, to espy.

DISCOVERABLE, dis-kúv'úr-á-bl. a. That which may be found out; apparent, exposed to view.

DISCOVERER, dis-kúv'úr-úr. s. One that finds any thing not known before; a scout, one who is put to descry the enemy.

DISCOVERY, dis-kúv'úr-é. s. (555).

The act of finding any thing hidden; the act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

DISCOUNT, dis-kóunt. s. (313) (492).

The sum refunded in a bargain.

To DISCOUNT, dis-kóunt'. v. a. To count back, to pay back again.

To DISCOURTENANCE, dis-kóun'té-náns. v. a. To discourage by cold treatment; to abash; to put to shame.

DISCOURTENANCE, dis-kóun'té-náns. s. Cold treatment, unfriendly regard.

DISCOURTENANCER, dis-kóun'té-nán-súr. s. (98). One that discourages by cold treatment.

To DISCOURAGE, dis-kúr'ldje. v. a. (314). To depress, to deprive of confidence; to deter, to fright from any attempt.

DISCOURAGER, dis-kúr'ridje-úr. s. One that impresses diffidence and terror.

DISCOURAGEMENT, dis-kúr'ridjémént. s. (90). The act of deterring, or depressing hope; the cause of depression, or fear.

DISCOURSE, dis-kórsé'. s. (318). The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences; conversation, mutual intercourse of language, talk; treatise, a dissertation either written or uttered.

To DISCOURSE, dis-kórsé'. v. n. To converse, to talk, to relate; treat upon in a solemn or set manner; to reason, to pass from premises to consequences.

DISCOURSER, dis-kór'súr. s. A speaker, an haranguer; a writer on any subject.

DISCOURSIVE, dis-kór'slv. a. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences; containing dialogue, interlocutory.

DISCOURTEOUS, dis-kúr'tshús. a. Uncivil, uncomplaisant.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, dis-kúr'tshús-lé. ad. Uncivily, rudely.

DISCOURTESY, dis-kúr'té-sé. s. Incivility, rudeness.

DISCOUS, dis'kús. a. Broad, flat, wide.

DISCREDIT, dis-kred'ít. s. Ignominy, reproach, disgrace; want of trust.

To DISCREDIT, dis-kred'ít. v. a. To deprive of credibility; to disgrace, to shame.

DISCREET, dis-kreét'. a. Prudent, cautious, sober; modest, not forward.

DISCREETLY, dis-kreét'lé. ad. Prudently, cautiously.

DISCREETNESS, dis-kreét'nés. s. The quality of being discreet.

DISCREPANCE, dis'kré-pánsé. s. Difference, contrariety.

DISCREPANT, dis'kré-pánt. a. Different, disagreeing.

DISCRETE, dis-kreété'. a. Distinct, not continuous; disjunctive.

¶ This word and its companion *Concrete* one would have supposed should have the same accentuation in all our Pronouncing Dictionaries, and yet scarcely any two words are more differently accented. The accent is placed on the last syllable of *Concrete* by Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Perry, Entick, and Bailey; and on the first by Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Smith, W. Johnston, and Dr. Kenrick. Scott accents the last syllable of this word when an adjective, and the first when a substantive, a distinction very agreeable to analogy (494); but Entick, directly contrary to this analogy, reverses this order. *Discrete* is always used as an adjective, but has scarcely less diversity of accentuation than *Concrete*. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Perry, and Entick, accent it on the last syllable; and Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, and Bailey, on the first. When I wrote the Rhyming Dictionary I accented both those words on the first syllable; but this accentuation I imagine arose from contrasting them, which often places the accent on the opposing parts, as in *in'ternal* and *ex'ternal*: but upon maturer consideration I apprehend the accent ought to be placed on the first syllable of *Concrete* when a substantive, and on the last of both words when adjectives.

DISCRETION, dis-kresh'ún. s. (507). Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's self; liberty of acting at pleasure, uncontrolled and unconditional power.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac, ph;—

DISCRETIONARY, dis-krêsh'ûn-âr-ê. a.

Left at large, unlimited, unrestrained.

DISCRETIVE, dis-krê'tiv. a. The same as discrete.

DISCRIMINABLE, dis-krim'ê-nâ-bl. a. Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRIMINATE, dis-krim'ê-nâte. v. a. To mark with notes of difference; to select or separate from others.

DISCRIMINATENESS, dis-krim'ê-nâte-nês. s. (91). Distinctness.

DISCRIMINATION, dis-krim'ê-nâ'shûn. s. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things; the act of distinguishing one from another, distinction; the marks of distinction.

DISCRIMINATIVE, dis-krim'ê-nâ-tiv. a. (157). That which makes the mark of distinction, characteristical; that which observes distinction.

DISCRIMINOUS, dis-krim'ê-nûs. a. Dangerous, hazardous.

DISCUBITORY, dis-kû'bê-tûr-ê. a. (512). Fitted to the posture of leaning.

DISCUMBENCY, dis-kûm'bên-sê. s. The act of leaning at meat.

To DISCUMBER, dis-kûm'bûr. v. a. To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk.

DISCURSIVE, dis-kûr'slv. a. (158). Moving here and there, roving; proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences.

DISCURSIVELY, dis-kûr'slv-lê. ad. By due gradation of argument.

DISCURSORY, dis-kûr'sûr-ê. a. Argumental.—For the o, see DOMESTICK.

DISCUS, dis'kûs. s. A quoit.

To DISCUSS, dis-kûs'. v. a. To examine; to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCUSSEUR, dis-kûs'sûr. s. (98). He that discusses.

DISCUSSION, dis-kûs'shûn. s. Disquisition, examination.

DISCUSSIVE, dis-kûs'slv. a. (428). Having the power to discuss.

DISCUTIENT, dis-kû'shênt. s. A medicine that has power to repel.

To DISDAIN, diz-dâne'. v. a. To scorn, to consider as unworthy of one's character.—See DIS.

DISDAIN, diz-dâne'. s. Scorn, contemptuous anger.

DISDAINFUL, diz-dâne'fûl. a. Haughtily, scornful, indignant.

DISDAINFULLY, diz-dâne'fûl-lê. ad. With haughty scorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, diz-dâne'fûl-nês. s. Haughty scorn.

DISEASE, diz-êze'. s. Distemper, malady, sickness.

To DISEASE, diz-êze'. v. a. To afflict with disease, to torment with sickness; to pain, to make uneasy.

DISEASEDNESS, diz-ê'zêd-nês. s. (365). Sickness, malady.

DISEDGED, diz-êdj'd'. a. (359). Blunted, dulled.

To DISEMBARK, dis-êm-bârk'. v. a. To carry to land.

To DISEMBARK, dis-êm-bârk'. v. n. To land, to go on land.

To DISEMBITTER, dis-êm-bit'tûr. v. a. To sweeten, to free from bitterness.

DISEMBODIED, dis-êm-bôd'id. a. Divested of their bodies.

To DISEMBOGUE, dis-êm-bôgue'. v. a. (337). To pour out at the mouth of a river.

To DISEMBOGUE, dis-êm-bôgue'. v. n. To gain a vent, to flow.

DISEMBOWELLED, dis-êm-bôû'êld. part. a. Taken from out the bowels.

To DISEMBOIL, dis-êm-brôill'. v. a. To disentangle, to free from perplexity.

To DISENABLE, dis-ên-â'b. v. a. To deprive of power.

To DISENCHANT, dis-ên-tshânt'. v. a. To free from the force of an enchantment.

To DISENCUMBER, dis-ên-kûm'bûr. v. a. To discharge from incumbrances, to disburden; to free from obstruction of any kind.

DISENCUMBRANCE, dis-ên-kûm'brânse. s. Freedom from incumbrance.

To DISENGAGE, dis-ên-gâje'. v. a. To separate from any thing with which it is in union; to disentangle, to clear from impediments or difficulties; to free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.

To DISENGAGE, dis-ên-gâje'. v. n. To set one's self free from.

DISENGAGED, dis-ên-gâjd'. part. a. (359). Vacant, at leisure.

DISENGAGEDNESS, dis-ên-gâjd'nes. s. The quality of being disengaged, vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, dis-ên-gâje'mênt. s. Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention, vacancy.

To DISENTANGLE, dis-ên-tâng'gi. v. a. To set free from impediments, to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to unfold the parts of any thing interwoven; to disengage, to separate.

—nd, mëve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bôll; —ôll; —pôund; —/in, THIS.

- TO DISENTERRE**, dls-ên-têr'. v. a. To unbury.
- TO DISENTHRAL**, dls-ên-êhrâwl'. v. a. (406). To set free, to restore to liberty, to rescue from slavery.
- TO DISENTHRONE**, dls-ên-êtrône'. v. a. To depose from sovereignty.
- TO DISENTRANCE**, dls-ên-trânse'. v. a. To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.
- TO DISESPOUSE**, dls-ê-spôûze'. v. a. To separate after faith plighted.
- DISESTEEM**, dls-ê-stêém'. s. Slight, dislike.
- TO DISESTEEM**, dls-ê-stêém'. v. a. To slight, to dislike.
- DISESTIMATION**, dls-ê-tê-mâ'shûn. s. Disrespect, disesteem.
- DISFAVOUR**, dls-fâ'vûr. s. Discountenance; a state of ungraciousness, or unacceptableness; want of beauty.
- TO DISFAVOUR**, dls-fâ'vûr. v. a. To discountenance, to withhold or withdraw kindness.
- DISFIGURATION**, dls-flg-ê-râ'shûn. s. The act of disfiguring; the state of being disfigured; deformity.
- TO DISFIGURE**, dls-flg'ûre. v. a. To change any thing to a worse form, to deform, to mangle.
- DISFIGUREMENT**, dls-flg'ûre-mênt. s. Displacement of beauty, change of a better form to a worse.
- DISFOREST**, dls-fôr'rêst. v. a. To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.
- TO DISFRANCHISE**, dls-frân'tshlz. v. a. (140). To deprive of privileges or immunities.
- DISFRANCHISEMENT**, dls-frân'tshlz-mênt. s. The act of depriving of privileges.
- TO DISFURNISH**, dls-fûr'nîsh. v. a. To unfurnish, to strip.
- TO DISGARNISH**, diz-gâr'nîsh. v. a. (140). To strip of ornament; to take guns from a fortress.
- TO DISGLORIFY**, dz-glô'rê-fl. v. a. To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.
- TO DISGORGE**, dz-gôrje'. v. a. To discharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.
- DISGRACE**, dz-grâse'. s. (425). Shame, ignominy, dishonour; state of dishonour; state of being out of favour.
- TO DISGRACE**, dz-grâse'. v. a. To bring a reproach upon, to dishonour; to put out of favour.
- DISGRACEFUL**, dz-grâse'fûl. a. Shameful, ignominious.
- DISGRACEFULLY**, dz-grâse'fûl-ê. ad. In disgrace, with indignity, ignominiously.
- DISGRACEFULNESS**, dz-grâse'fûl-nêa. s. Ignominy.
- DISGRACER**, dz-grâ'sûr. a. (98). One that exposes to shame.
- DISGRACIOUS**, dz-grâ'shûs. a. Unkind, unfavourable.
- TO DISGUISE**, dzg-yîze'. v. a. (92) (160). To conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to disfigure, to change the form; to deform by liquor.
- DISGUISE**, dzg-yîze'. s. (160). A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it; a counterfeit show.
- DISGUISEMENT**, dzg-yîze'mênt. s. Dress of concealment.
- DISGUISER**, dzg-yî'zûr. s. (160). One that puts on a disguise; one that conceals another by a disguise, one that disfigures.
- DISGUST**, dz-gûst'. s. (435). Aversion of the palate from any thing; ill-humour, malevolence, offence conceived.
- TO DISGUST**, dz-gûst'. v. a. To raise aversion in the stomach, to distaste; to strike with dislike, to offend; to produce aversion.
- DISGUSTFUL**, dz-gûst'fûl. a. Nauseous.
- DISH**, dîsh. s. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table; a deep hollow vessel for liquid food; the meat served in a dish, any particular kind of food.
- TO DISH**, dîsh. v. a. To serve in a dish.
- DISH-CLOUT**, dîsh'klôût. s. The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.
- DISH-WASHER**, dîsh'wôsh-ûr. s. The name of a bird.
- DISHABILLE**, dls-â-bîl'. s. Undress, loose dress.
- TO DISHABIT**, dis-hâb'it. v. a. To throw out of place.
- TO DISHEARTEN**, dls-hâr'tn. v. a. (130). To discourage, to deject, to terrify.
- DISHERISON**, dis-hêr'ê-zn. s. (170). The act of debarring from inheritance.
- TO DISHERIT**, dis-hêr'it. v. a. To cut off from hereditary succession.
- TO DISHEVEL**, dîsh-shêv'vêl. v. a. To spread the hair disorderly.
- DISHONEST**, diz-ôn'ist. a. (99). Void of probity, void of faith; disgraceful, ignominious.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pln ;—

DISHONESTLY, dîz-ôn'lst-lê. ad. Without faith, without probity ; unchastely.

DISHONESTY, dîz-ôn'nlst-tê. s. Want of probity, faithlessness ; unchastity.

DISHONOUR, dîz-ôn'nûr. s. Reproach, disgrace, ignominy ; reproach uttered, censure.

To DISHONOUR, dîz-ôn'nûr. v. a. To disgrace, to bring shame upon, to blast with infamy ; to violate chastity ; to treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE, dîz-ôn'nûr-â-bl. a. Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.

DISHONOURER, dîz-ôn'nûr-ûr. s. One that treats another with indignity ; a violator of chastity.

To DISHORN, dîs-hôrn'. v. a. To strip of horns.

DISHUMOUR, dîs-û'mûr. s. Peevishness, ill humour.

DISIMPROVEMENT, dîs-îm-prôôv'mént. s. Reduction of a better to a worse state.

To DISINCARCERATE, dîs-în-kâr'sé-râte. v. a. To set at liberty.

DISINCLINATION, dîs-în-klê-nâ'shûn. s. Want of affection, slight dislike.

To DISINCLINE, dîs-în-klîne'. v. a. To produce dislike to, to make disaffected, to alienate affection from.

DISINGENUITY, dîs-în-jê-nû'ê-tê. s. Meanness of artifice, unfairness.

DISINGENUOUS, dîs-în-jên'û-ûs. a. Unfair, meanly artful, illiberal.

DISINGENUOUSLY, dîs-în-jên'û-ûs-lê. ad. In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dîs-în-jên'û-ûs-nês. s. Mean subtilty, low craft.

DISINHERISON, dîs-în-hêr'ê-zn. s. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession ; the state of being cut off from any hereditary right.

To DISINHERIT, dîs-în-hêr'ît. v. a. To cut off from any hereditary right.

To DISINTER, dîs-în-têr'. v. a. To unbury, to take out of the grave.

DISINTERESTED, dîz-în'têr-ês-sêd. a. Without regard to private advantage, impartial. Not used.

DISINTERESTMENT, dîz-în'têr-ês-mént. s. Disregard to private advantage ; disinterest, disinterestedness. Not used.

DISINTEREST, dîz-în'têr-êst. s. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity ; indifference to profit.

DISINTERESTED, dîz-în'têr-ês-têd. a.

Superior to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit ; without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERESTEDLY, dîz-în'têr-ês-têd-lê. ad. In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, dîz-în'têr-ês-têd-nês. s. Contempt of private interest.

To DISINTRICATE, dîz-în'trê-kâte. v. a. To disentangle.

To DISINVITE, dîs-în-vîte'. v. a. To retract an invitation.

To DISJOIN, dîz-jôîn'. v. a. To separate, to part from each other, to sunder.

To DISJOINT, dîz-jôînt'. v. a. To put out of joint ; to break at junctures, to separate at the part where there is a cement ; to carve a fowl ; to make incoherent.

To DISJOINT, dîz-jôînt'. v. n. To fall in pieces ; to separate.

DISJUNCT, dîz-jûngkt'. a. (408). Disjoined, separate.

DISJUNCTION, dîz-jûngk'shûn. s. Disunion, separation, parting.

DISJUNCTIVE, dîz-jûngk'tiv. a. Incapable of union ; that which marks separation or opposition.

DISJUNCTIVELY, dîz-jûngk'tiv-lê. ad. Distinctly, separately.

DISK, disk. s. The face of the sun or planet as it appears to the eye ; a broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports, a quoit.

DISKINDNESS, disk-yînd'nês. s. (160). Want of kindness, want of affection ; ill-tum, injury.

DISLIKE, dîz-like'. s. (435). Disinclination, absence of affection, disgust, disagreement.

To DISLIKE, dîz-like'. v. a. To disapprove, to regard without affection.

DISLIKEFUL, dîz-like'fûl. a. Disaffected, malign.

To DISLIKEN, dîz-li'kn. v. a. To make unlike.

DISLIKENESS, dîz-like'nês. s. Dissimilitude, unlikeness.

DISLIKER, dîz-li'kûr. s. A disapprover, one that is not pleased.

To DISLIMB, dîz-lîm'. v. a. To tear limb from limb.

To DISLIMB, dîz-îllm'. v. a. (435). To unpaint. Not used.

To DISLOCATE, dîs'lô-kâte. v. a. To put out of the proper place ; to put out of joint.

DISLOCATION, dîs-lô-kâ'shûn. s. The act of shifting the places of things ; the state of being displaced ; a joint put out

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

TO DISLODGE, dz-lódje'. v. a. To remove from a place; to remove from an habitation; to drive an enemy from a station; to remove an army to other quarters.

TO DISLODGE, dz-lódje. v. n. To go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, dz-lóe'ál. a. (435). Not true to allegiance, faithless; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love, not constant.

DISLOYALLY, dz-lóe'ál-lé. ad. Not faithfully, disobediently.

DISLOYALTY, dz-lóe'ál-té. s. Want of fidelity to the sovereign; want of fidelity in love.

DISMAL, dz-mál. a. (425). Sorrowful, uncomfortable, unhappy.

DISMALLY, dz-mál-lé. ad. Horribly, sorrowfully.

DISMALNESS, dz-mál-nés. s. Horrour, sorrow.

TO DISMANTLE, dz-mán'tl. v. a. To throw off a dress, to strip; to loose; to strip a town of its outworks; to break down any thing external.

TO DISMASK, dz-másk'. v. a. To divest of a mask.

TO DISMAY, dz-má'. v. a. (425). To terrify, to discourage, to affright.

DISMAY, dz-má'. s. (435). Fall of courage, terror, felt, desertion of mind.

DISMAYEDNESS, dz-má'éd-nés. s. Dejection of courage, dispiritedness.

TO DISMEMBER, dz-mém'búr. v. a. To divide member from member, to cut in pieces.

TO DISMISS, dz-mis'. v. a. (435). To send away; to discard.

DISMISSION, dz-mish'ún. s. Act of sending away; deprivation, obligation to leave any post or place.

TO DISMORTGAGE, dz-mòr'gáje. v. a. To redeem from mortgage.

TO DISMOUNT, dz-móunt'. v. a. To throw any one from on horseback; to throw a cannon from its carriage.

TO DISMOUNT, dz-móunt'. v. n. To alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation.

TO DISNATURALIZE, dz-nátsh'ù-rá-lize. v. a. To alienate, to make alien.

DISNATURED, dz-ná'tshúrd. a. (435). Unnatural, wanting natural tenderness.

DISOBEDIENCE, dis-ò-bé'dé-énse. s. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition, breach of duty due to superiors; in-compliance.—See Obedience.

DISOBEDIENT, dis-ò-bé'dé-ént. a. Not observant of lawful authority.

TO DISOBEY, dis-ò-bá'. v. a. To break commands or transgress prohibitions.

DISOBIGATION, dis-òb-lé-gá'shùn. s. Offence, cause of disgust.

TO DISOBLIGE, { dis-ò-blije'. } v. a. { dis-ò-bléje'. }

(111). To offend, disgust, to give offence to.

DISOBLIGING, dis-ò-bli'jng. part. a. (111). Disgusting, unpleasing, offensive.

DISOBLIGINGLY, dis-ò-bli'jng-lé. ad. In a disgusting or offensive manner, without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, dis-ò-bli'jng-nés. s. Offensiveness, readiness to disgust.

DISORBED, dz-òrbd'. a. (359). Thrown out of the proper orbit.

DISORDER, dz-òr'dúr. s. Irregularity, confusion; tumult, disturbance; neglect of rule; sickness, distemper; discomposure of mind.

TO DISORDER, dz-òr'dúr. v. a. To throw into confusion, to disturb, to ruffle; to make sick.

DISORDERED, dz-òr'dúrd. a. (359). Irregular, vicious, loose, diseased.

DISORDERLY, dz-òr'dúr-lé. a. Confused, irregular, tumultuous; contrary to law, vicious.

DISORDERLY, dz-òr'dúr-le. ad. Irregularly, confusedly; without law, inordinately.

DISORDINATE, dis-òr'dé-náte. a. (91). Not living by the rules of virtue.

DISORDINATELY, dis-òr'dé-náte-lé. ad. Inordinately, viciously.

TO DISOWN, dz-òne'. v. a. To deny, to renounce.

TO DISPARAGE, dis-pár'rdje. v. a. (90). To match unequally, to injure by union with something inferior in excellence; to injure by comparison with something of less value.

DISPARAGEMENT, dis-pár'rdje-mént. s. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.

DISPARAGER, dis-pár'rdje-úr. s. One that disgraces.

DISPARITY, dis-pár'é-té. s. (511). Inequality, difference in degree, either of rank or excellence; dissimilitude, unlikeness.

TO DISPARK, dis-pàrk'. v. a. To throw open a park; to set at large without enclosure.

TO DISPART, dis-pàrt'. v. a. To divide into two, to separate, to break.

(559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—plne, pln ;—

DISPASSION, dls-pâsh'ûn. s. Freedom from mental perturbation.

DISPASSIONATE, dls-pâsh'ûn-âte. a. (91). Cool, calm, temperate.

TO DISPEL, dls-pél'. v. a. To drive by scattering, to dissipate.

DISPENSARY, dls-pén'sâ-rè. s. The place where medicines are dispensed.

DISPENSATION, dls-pén-sâ'shûn. s. Distribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence; an exemption from some law.

DISPENSATOR, dls-pén-sâ'tûr. s. One employed in dealing out any thing, a distributor.

DISPENSATORY, dls-pén'sâ-tûr-ê. s. (512). A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed, a pharmacopœia.

TO DISPENSE, dls-pênse'. v. a. To deal out, to distribute; To dispense with, to excuse, to grant dispensation for.

DISPENSE, dis-pênse'. s. Dispensation, exemption.

DISPENSER, dls-pên'sûr. s. (98). One that dispenses, a distributor.

TO DISPEOPLE, dls-pé'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to empty of people.

DISPEOPLER, dis-pé'plûr. s. A depopulator.

TO DISPERGE, dls-pêrdje'. v. a. To sprinkle.

TO DISPERSE, dls-pêrse'. v. a. To scatter, to drive to different parts; to dissipate.

DISPERSEDLY, dls-pêr'séd-lé. ad. (364). In a dispersed manner.

DISPERSEDNESS, dls-pêr'séd-nés. s. Thinness, scatteredness.

DISPERSER, dls-pêr'sûr. s. (98). A scatterer, a spreader.

DISPERSION, dls-pêr'shûn. s. The act of scattering or spreading; the state of being scattered.

TO DISPIRIT, dls-plr'it. v. a. (109). To discourage, to depress, to damp; to exhaust the spirits.

DISPIRITEDNESS, dls-plr'it-téd-nés. s. Want of vigour.

TO DISPLACE, dls-plâse'. v. a. To put out of place; to put out of any state, condition, or dignity; to disorder.

DISPLACENCY, dls-plâ'sên-sé. s. Incivility, disobligation; any thing unpleasant.

TO DISPLANT, dls-plânt'. v. a. To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

DISPLANTATION, dls-plân-tâ'shûn. s. The removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

TO DISPLAY, dls-plâ'. v. a. To spread wide; to exhibit to the sight or mind; to set out ostentatiously to view.

DISPLAY, dls-plâ'. s. An exhibition of any thing to view.

DISPLEASANT, dls-plêz'ânt. a. Unpleasant, offensive.

TO DISPLEASE, dls-plêze'. v. a. To offend, to make angry; to disgust, to raise aversion.

DISPLEASINGNESS, dis-plê'zing-nés. s. Offensiveness, quality of offending.

DISPLEASURE, dls-plêzh'ûre. s. Uneasiness, pain received; offence, pain given; anger, indignation; state of disgrace.

TO DISPLEASE, dls-plêzh'ûre. v. a. To displease, not to gain favour.

TO DISPLODE, dls-plôde'. v. a. To disperse with a loud noise, to vent with violence.

DISPLOSION, dls-plô'zhûn. s. The act of exploding, a sudden burst with noise.

DISPORT, dls-pôrt'. s. Play, sport, pastime.

TO DISPORT, dls-pôrt'. v. a. To divert.

TO DISPORT, dls-pôrt'. v. n. To play, to toy, to wanton.

DISPOSAL, dls-pô'zâl. s. The act of disposing or regulating any thing, regulation, distribution; the power of distribution, the right of bestowing.

TO DISPOSE, dis-pôze'. v. a. To give, to place, to bestow; to adapt, to form for any purpose; to frame the mind; to regulate, to adjust; To dispose of, to apply to any purpose, to transfer to any person, to give away, to sell; to place in any condition.

DISPOSE, dls-pôze'. s. Power, management, disposal; cast of mind, inclination.

DISPOSER, dls-pô'zur. s. (98). Distributor, giver, bestower; governor, regulator.

DISPOSITION, dls-pô-zish'ûn. s. Order, method, distribution; natural fitness, quality; tendency to any act or state; temper of mind; affection of kindness or ill-will; predominant inclination.

DISPOSITIVE, dls-pôz'ê-tiv. a. That which implies disposal of any property.

DISPOSITIVELY, dls-pôz'ê-tiv-lé. ad. Distributively.

TO DISPOSSESS, dls-pôz-zès'. v. a. To put out of possession, to deprive, to disincize.

DISPOSURE, dls-pô'zhûre. s. Disposal, government, management; state, posture.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bôll;—ôll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

DISPRAISE, dls-práze'. s. Blame, censure.

To DISPRAISE, dls-práze'. v. a. To blame, to censure.

DISPRAISER, dls-prá-zúr. s. (98). A censurer.

DISPRAISIBLE, dls-prá-zé-bl. a. Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRAISINGLY, dis-prá-zing-lé. ad. With blame.

To DISPREAD, dls-spréd'. v. a. To spread different ways.

DISPROOF, dls-próof'. s. Confutation, conviction of error or falsehood.

DISPROPORTION, dls-prò-pòr'shùn. s. Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing to another, want of symmetry.

To DISPROPORTION, dls-prò-pòr'shùn. v. a. To mismatch, to join things unsuitable.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, dls-prò-pòr'shùn-á-bl. ad. Unsuitable in quantity.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, dis-prò-pòr'shùn-á-bl-nés. s. Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, dls-prò-pòr'shùn-á-blé. ad. Unsuitably, not symmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL, dls-prò-pòr'shùn-ál. a. Disproportionable, not symmetrical.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, dls-prò-pòr'shùn-ál-lé. ad. Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dls-prò-pòr'shùn-áte. a. (91). Unsymmetrical, unsuitable to something else.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, dls-prò-pòr'shùn-áte-lé. ad. Unsuitably, unsymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, dls-prò-pòr'shùn-áte-nés. s. Unsuitableness in bulk or value.

To DISPROVE, dls-próové'. v. a. To confute an assertion, to convict of error or falsehood.

DISPROVER, dls-próóvúr. s. (98). One that confutes.

DISPUNISHABLE, dls-pún'ish-á-bl. a. Without penal restraint.

DISPUTABLE, dls-pù-tá-bl, or dls-pù-tá-bl. a. Liable to contest, controversial; lawful to be contested.

Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Perry, and Bailey, are for the second pronunciation of

this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, and Entick, for the first; and this, notwithstanding the majority of suffrages against it, is, in my opinion, decidedly most agreeable to the best usage. It were undoubtedly to be wished that words of this form preserved the accent of the verb to which they correspond; but this correspondence we find entirely set aside in *lamentable*, *comparable*, *admirable*, and many others with which *Disputable* must certainly class. Mr. Scott gives both modes of accenting this word; but by his placing the word with the accent on the first syllable first, we may presume he prefers this pronunciation.—See **INDISPUTABLE**.

DISPUTANT, dls-pù-tánt. s. (503). Controvertist, an arguer, a reasoner.

DISPUTANT, dls-pù-tánt. a. Disputing, engaged in controversy.

DISPUTATION, dls-pù-tá'shùn. s. The skill of controversy, argumentation; controversy, argumental contest.

DISPUTATIOUS, dis-pù-tá'shús. a. Inclined to dispute, cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, dls-pù-tá-tív. a. (512). Disposed to debate.

To DISPUTE, dis-pùte'. v. n. To contend by argument; to debate, to controvert.

To DISPUTE, dls-pùte'. v. a. To contend for; to oppose, to question; to discuss.

DISPUTE, dls-pùte'. s. Contest, controversy.

DISPUTELESS, dls-pùte'lés. a. Undisputed, uncontrovertible.

DISPUTER, dls-pù-túr. s. A controvertist, one given to argument.

DISQUALIFICATION, dls-kwól-lé-fè-ká'shùn. s. That which disqualifies.

To DISQUALIFY, dls-kwól-lé-fl. v. a. To make unfit, to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right to claim by some positive restriction.

DISQUIET, dls-kwi'ét. s. Uneasiness, restlessness; vexation, anxiety.

To DISQUIET, dls-kwi'ét. v. a. To disturb, to make uneasy, to vex, to fret.

DISQUIETER, dls-kwi'ét-úr. s. A disturber, a harasser.

DISQUIETLY, dls-kwi'ét-lé. ad. Without rest, anxiously.

DISQUIETNESS, dls-kwi'ét-nés. s. Uneasiness, restlessness, anxiety.

DISQUIETUDE, dls-kwi'ét-túde. s. Uneasiness, anxiety.

DISQUISITION, dls-kwé-zish'ún. s. Examination, disputative inquiry.

(559).—Fate, fär, fällt, fät;—mê, mêt;—plac, pln;—

DISREGARD, dls-rê-gård'. s. Slight notice, neglect.

TO DISREGARD, dls-rê-gård'. v. a. To slight, to contemn.

DISREGARDFUL, dls-rê-gård'fûl. a. Negligent, contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY, dls-rê-gård'fûl-lê. ad. Contemptuously.

DISRELISH, diz-rêl'ish. s. (435). Bad taste, nauseousness; dislike, squeamishness.

TO DISRELISH, dls-rêl'ish. v. a. To infect with an unpleasant taste; to want a taste of.

DISREPUTATION, dls-rêp-û-tâ-shûn. s. Disgrace, dishonour.

DISREPUTE, dis-rê-pûte'. s. Ill character, dishonour, want of reputation.

DISRESPECT, dls-rê-spêkt'. s. Incivility, want of reverence, rudeness.

DISRESPECTFUL, dls-rê-spêkt'fûl. a. Irreverent, uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY, dls-rê-spêkt'fûl-lê. ad. Irreverently.

TO DISROBE, diz-rôbe'. v. a. (435). To undress, to uncover.

DISRUPTION, diz-rûp'shûn. s. (435). The act of breaking asunder, breach, rent.

DISSATISFACTION, dis-sât-is-fâk'shûn. s. The state of being dissatisfied, discontent.

DISSATISFACTORINESS, dis-sât-is-fâk'tûr-ê-nês. a. Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, dis-sât-is-fâk'tûr-ê. a. Unable to give content.

TO DISSATISFY, dis-sât'is-fl. v. a. To discontent, to displease.

TO DISSECT, dls-sêkt'. v. a. (424). To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.

DISSECTION, dls-sêk'shûn. s. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy.

DISSEISIN, dis-zê'zin. s. An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land.

TO DISSEIZE, dls-sêze'. v. a. To dispossess, to deprive.

DISSEIZOR, dls-sê-zôr. s. (166). He that dispossesses another.

TO DISSEMBLE, dls-sêm'bl. v. a. To hide under false appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.

TO DISSEMBLE, dls-sêm'bl. v. n. To play the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLER, dls-sêm'blûr. s. An hypocrite, a man who conceals his true disposition.

DISSEMBLINGLY, dls-sêm'blîng-lê. ad. With dissimulation, hypocritically.

TO DISSEMINATE, dis-sêm'ê-nâte. v. a. To scatter as seed, to spread every way.

DISSEMINATION, dis-sêm'ê-nâ'shûn. s. The act of scattering like seed.

DISSEMINATOR, dis-sêm'ê-nâ-tûr. s. (521). He that scatters, a spreader.

DISSENTION, dls-sên-shûn. s. Disagreement, strife, contention, breach of union.

DISSENTIOUS, dls-sên'shûs. a. Disposed to discord, contentious.

TO DISSENT, dis-sênt'. v. n. To disagree in opinion; to differ, to be of a contrary nature.

DISSENT, dis-sênt'. s. Disagreement, difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTANEOUS, dis-sên-tâ-nê-ûs. a. Disagreeable, inconsistent, contrary.

DISSENTER, dls-sên-tûr. s. (98). One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSENTIENT, dls-sên'shênt. a. Declaring dissent.

DISSERTATION, dls-sêr-tâ'shûn. s. A discourse.

TO DISSERVE, dls-sêrv'. v. a. (424). To do injury to, to harm.

DISSERVICE, dls-sêr'vls. s. Injury, mischief.

DISSERVICEABLE, dls-sêr'vls-â-bl. a. Injurious, mischievous.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, dls-sêr'vls-â-bl-nês. s. Injury, harm, hurt.

TO DISSETTLE, dls-sêt'tl. v. a. (405). To unsettle.

TO DISSEVER, dls-sêv'ûr. v. a. To cut in two, to break, to divide, to disunite.

DISSIDENCE, dls-sê-dêncê. s. Discord, disagreement.

DISSILIENCE, dls-sil'yêncê. s. (113). The act of starting asunder.

DISSILIENT, dls-sil'yênt. a. Starting asunder, bursting in two.

DISSILITION, dls-sil'ish'ûn. s. The act of bursting in two, of starting different ways.

DISSIMILAR, dls-slm'ê-lûr. a. (88). Unlike, heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY, dls-slm'ê-lâr'ê-tê. s. Unlikeness, dissimilitude.

DISSIMILITUDE, dls-slm-mil'ê-tûde. s. Unlikeness, want of resemblance.

—ad, mōve, nōt, nōt;—tūbe, tōb, bōli;—ōli;—pōtūnd;—hīn, THIS.

DISSIMULATION, dīs-sim-i-lā'shūn. s. The act of dissembling; hypocrisy.

DISSIPABLE, dīs-sē-pā-bl. a. Easily scattered.

TO DISSIPATE, dīs-sē-pāte. v. a. (91).

To scatter every where, to disperse; to scatter the attention; to spend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, dīs-sē-pā'shūn. s. The act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed; scattered attention.

TO DISSOCIATE, dīs-sō'shé-āte. v. a. To separate, to disunite, to part.

DISSOLVABLE, dīz-zōl'vā-bl. a. Capable of dissolution.

DISSOLUBLE, dīs-sō-lū-bl. a. Capable of separation of one part from another.

☞ The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word, as it comes from the Latin *dissolubilis*, which seems to confirm the observations on the word *Uncomparable*. *Dissoluble* is a compound of our own, and therefore retains the accent of the verb from which it is formed (501). See **ACADEMY**, **DISPUTABLE**, and **RESOLUBLE**.

DISSOLUBILITY, dīs-sō-lū-blī'è-tè. s. Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts.

TO DISSOLVE, dīz-zōlv'. v. a. (424).

To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts; to loose, to break the ties of any thing; to break up assemblies; to break an enchantment; to be relaxed by pleasure.

TO DISSOLVE, dīz-zōlv'. v. n. To be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleasure.

DISSOLVENT, dīz-zōl'vent. a. Having the power of dissolving or melting.

DISSOLVENT, dīz-zōl'vent. s. The power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, dīz-zōl'vūr. s. That which has the power of dissolving.

DISSOLVIBLE, dīz-zōl've-bl. a. Liable to perish by dissolution.

☞ If this word and its etymon must be written *Dissoluble* and *Soluble*, and not *Dissolvable* and *Solvable*, because *Solveo* and its compounds in Latin are of the third conjugation, and form their personal and temporal variations by assuming *i*, there is no reason why *Resolvable* should be written with *a* as it stands in Johnson, who, notwithstanding he writes *Dissoluble* here with an *i*, yet in his explanation of the etymology of *Indissoluble*, tells us it is formed from *ix*, and *Dissolvable* with an *a*.

DISSOLUTE, dīs-sō-lūte. a. Loose, wanton, debauched.

DISSOLUTELY, dīs-sō-lūte-lè. ad. Loosely, in debauchery.

DISSOLUTENESS, dīs-sō-lūte-nēs. s. Looseness, laxity of manners, debauchery.

DISSOLUTION, dīs-sō-lū'shūn. a. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture; the state of being liquefied; destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; death, the resolution of the body into its constituent elements; destruction; the act of breaking up an assembly; looseness of manners.

DISSONANCE, dīs-sō-nānce. s. A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds.

DISSONANT, dīs-sō-nānt. a. Harsh, unharmonious; incongruous, disagreeing.

TO DISSUADE, dis-swāde'. v. a. (331).

To divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

DISSUADER, dīs-swā'dūr. s. (98). He that dissuades.

DISSUASION, dīs-swā'zhūn. s. (451).

Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing.

DISSUASIVE, dīs-swā'slv. a. (428). Dehortatory, tending to persuade against.

DISSUASIVE, dīs-swā'slv. s. Argument to turn the mind off from any purpose.

DISSYLLABLE, dīs'sil-lā-bl. a. A word of two syllables.

DISTAFF, dīs'tāf. s. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning; it is used as an emblem of the female sex.

TO DISTAIN, dīs-tāne'. v. a. To stain, to tinge; to blot, to sully with infamy.

DISTANCE, dīs'tānce. s. Distance is space considered between any two beings; remoteness in place; the space kept between two antagonists in fencing; a space marked on the course where horses run; space of time; remoteness in time; respect, distant behaviour; retraction of kindness, reserve.

TO DISTANCE, dīs'tānce. v. a. To place remotely, to throw off from the view; to leave behind at a race the length of a distance.

DISTANT, dīs'tānt. a. Remote in place; remote in time either past or future; reserved; not obvious.

DISTASTE, dīs-tāste'. s. Disgust; dislike; alienation of affection.

TO DISTASTE, dis-tāste'. v. a. To fill the mouth with nauseousness; to dislike, to loathe; to offend, to disgust.

DISTASTEFUL, dīs-tāste'fūl. a. Nauseous to the palate, disgusting; offensive, unpleasing.

DISTEMPER, dīs-tēm'pūr. s. A disease, a malady; bad constitution of mind, depravity of inclination; uneasiness.

TO DISTEMPER, dīs-tēm'pūr. v. a. To

⚡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

disease; to disorder; to disturb; to destroy temper or moderation.

DISTEMPORATE, dis-têm'pûr-âte. a. (91). Immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, dis-têm'pûr-â-tûre. s. Intemperateness, excess of heat or cold; perturbation of the mind.

TO DISTEND, dis-tënd'. v. a. To stretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, dis-tënt'. s. The space through which any thing is spread.

DISTENTION, dis-tén'shûn. s. The act of stretching in breadth; breadth; space occupied.

DISTICH, dis'tik. s. (353). A couplet, a couple of lines.

TO DISTIL, dis-tîl'. v. n. To drop, to fall by drops; to flow gently and silently; to use a still.

TO DISTIL, dis-tîl'. v. a. To let fall in drops; to draw by distillation.

DISTILLATION, dis-tîl-lâ'shûn. s. The act of dropping, or falling in drops; the act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of distilling by fire; the substance drawn by the still.

DISTILLATORY, dis-tîl'lâ-tûr-ê. a. (512). Belonging to distillation.

DISTILLER, dis-tîl'lûr. s. One who practises the trade of distilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTILMENT, dis-tîl'mént. s. That which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCT, dis-tingkt'. a. (408). Different; apart; clear, unconfused; marked out, specified.

DISTINCTION, dis-tingk'shûn. s. Note of difference; honourable note of superiority; that by which one differs from another; divisions into different parts; notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

DISTINCTIVE, dis-tingkt'îv. a. That which makes distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish.

DISTINCTIVELY, dis-tingkt'îv-lê. ad. In right order, not confusedly.

DISTINCTLY, dis-tingkt'lê. ad. Not confusedly; plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, dis-tingkt'nês. s. Nice observation of the difference between things; such separation of things as makes them easy to be observed.

TO DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'gwîsh. v. a. (340). To note the diversity of things; to separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diversity; to know one from another by any

mark; to discern critically, to judge; to constitute difference, to specificate; to make known or eminent.

TO DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'gwîsh. v. n. To make distinction, to find or show the difference.

DISTINGUISHABLE, dis-ting'gwîsh-â-bl. a. Capable of being distinguished; worthy of note, worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHED, dis-ting'gwîsh-t. (359). part. a. Eminent, extraordinary.

DISTINGUISHER, dis-ting'gwîsh-ûr. s. A judicious observer, one that accurately discerns one thing from another; he that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, dis-ting'gwîsh-ing-lê. ad. With distinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, dis-ting'gwîsh-mént. s. Distinction, observation of difference.

TO DISTORT, dis-tôrt'. v. a. To writhe, to twist, to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or posture; to wrest from the true meaning.

DISTORTION, dis-tôr'shûn. s. Irregular motion, by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

TO DISTRACT, dis-trâkt'. v. a. Part. pass. Distracted, anciently Distranght. To pull different ways at once; to separate, to divide; to perplex; to make mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, dis-trâkt'têd-lê. ad. Madly, frantically.

DISTRACTEDNESS, dis-trâkt'têd-nês. s. The state of being distracted, madness.

DISTRACTION, dis-trâkt'shûn. s. Confusion, state in which the attention is called different ways; perturbation of mind; frantickness, loss of the wits; tumult, difference of sentiments.

TO DISTRAIN, dis-trâne'. v. a. To seize.

TO DISTRAIN, dis-trâne'. v. n. To make seizure.

DISTRAINER, dis-trâ'nûr. s. (98). He that seizes.

DISTRAINT, dis-trânt'. s. Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT, dis-trâwt'. part. a. Distracted. Little used.

DISTRESS, dis-três'. s. The act of making a legal seizure; a compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court or to pay a debt; the thing seized by law; calamity, misery, misfortune.

TO DISTRESS, dis-três'. v. a. To prosecute by law to a seizure; to harass, to make miserable.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bôll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

DISTRESSFUL, dis-trés'fûl. a. Full of trouble, full of misery.

TO DISTRIBUTE, dis-trîb'ûte. v. a. To divide amongst more than two, to deal out.

DISTRIBUTION, dis-trê-bû-shûn. s. The act of distributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.

DISTRIBUTIVE, dis-trîb'û-tiv. a. Assigning to each other their proper portions.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, dis-trîb'û-tiv-lê. ad. By distribution; singly, particularly.

DISTRICT, dis'trikt. s. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority, province; region, country, territory.

TO DISTRUST, dis-trûst'. v. a. To regard with diffidence, not to trust.

DISTRUST, dis-trûst'. s. Loss of credit, loss of confidence, suspicion.

DISTRUSTFUL, dis-trûst'fûl. a. Apt to distrust, suspicious; diffident of himself, timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, dis-trûst'fûl-lê. ad. In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, dis-trûst'fûl-nês. s. The state of being distrustful, want of confidence.

TO DISTURB, dis-tûrb'. v. a. To perplex, to disquiet; to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to hinder.

DISTURBANCE, dis-tûr'bânse. s. Interruption of tranquillity; confusion, disorder; tumult.

DISTURBER, dis-tûr'bûr. s. A violator of peace, he that causes tumults; he that causes perturbation of mind.

TO DISTURN, dis'tûrn'. v. a. To turn off. Not used.

DISVALUATION, diz-vâl-û-â'shûn. s. Disgrace, diminution of reputation.

TO DISVALUE, diz-vâl'û. v. a. To undervalue.

DISUNION, dis-û-né-ûn. s. Separation, disjunction; breach of concord.

☞ Some curious inspector may, perhaps, wonder why I have given *disunion*, *disuse*, &c. the pure *s* and not the *z*, since I have laid it down as a general rule under the pre-positive particle *Dis*, that the *s* immediately before the accent, when a vowel begins the next syllable, is always flat; but it must be remembered, that long *u* in these words is not a pure vowel (8): not that I think the *z*, in this case, would be palpably wrong; for, though long *u* may be called a semiconsonant, it is sufficiently vocal to make the *s*, or *z*, sound, in these words, perfectly indifferent.—See **DIS**.

TO DISUNITE, dis-û-nîte'. v. a. To separate, to divide; to part friends.

TO DISUNITE, dis-û-nîte'. v. n. To fall asunder, to become separate.

DISUNITY, dis-û-né-tê. s. A state of actual separation.

DISUSAGE, dis-û-zâje. s. (90). The gradual cessation of use or custom.

DISUSE, dis-ûse'. s. (437). Cessation of use, want of practice; cessation of custom.

TO DISUSE, dis-ûze'. v. a. To cease to make use of; to disaccustom.

TO DISVOUCH, diz-vôûtsh'. v. a. To destroy the credit of, to contradict.

DITCH, ditsh. s. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the moat with which a town is surrounded.

TO DITCH, ditsh. v. a. To make a ditch.

DITCHER, ditsh'ûr. s. One who digs ditches.

DITHYRAMBICK, dlh-ê-râm'blk. s. A song in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildness.

DITTANY, dit'tâ-nê. s. An herb.

DITTIED, dit'tid. a. (282). Sung, adapted to music.

DITTY, dit'tê. s. A poem to be sung, a song.

DIVAN, dê-vân'. s. (124). The council of the Oriental Princes; any council assembled.

TO DIVARICATE, di-vâr-ê-kâte. v. n. (125). To be parted into two.

DIVARICATION, di-vâr-ê-kâ'shûn. s. Partition into two; division of opinions.

TO DIVE, dive. v. n. To sink voluntarily under water; to go deep into any question, or science.

DIVER, di'vûr. s. One that sinks voluntarily under water; one that goes under water to search for any thing; he that enters deep into knowledge or study.

TO DIVERGE, dê-vêrje'. v. n. (124). To tend various ways from one point.

DIVERGENT, dê-vêr'jent. a. (124). Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS, di'vêrz. a. Several, sundry, more than one.

DIVERSE, di'vêrse. a. Different from another; different from itself, multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, dê-vêr-sê-lê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variegation; variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.

29 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât, —nê, mêt, —plîe, pîn ;

TO DIVERSIFY, *dé-ver'sé-fl.* v. a. To make different from another, to distinguish ; to make different from itself, to variegate.

DIVERSION, *dé-ver'shûn.* s. (124). The act of turning any thing off from its course ; the cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency ; sport, something that unbends the mind ; in war, the act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, *dé-ver'sé-té.* s. Difference, dissimilitude, variety.

DIVERSELY, *di'vêrs-lé.* ad. In different ways, variously.

TO DIVERT, *dé-vert'* v. a. (124). To turn off from any direction or course ; to draw forces to a different part ; to withdraw the mind ; to please, to exhilarate.

DIVERTER, *dé-vert'ûr.* s. s. Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

TO DIVERTISE, *dé-vert'îz.* v. n. To sport, to amuse, to divert.

Dr. Johnson seems to have accented this word on the last syllable, in compliance with the verb *advertise*, which is exactly of the same form, and therefore he thought ought to be accented in the same manner. But by making *divertise* conform in accentuation to *advertise*, we make the general rule stoop to the exception, rather than the exception to the general rule. For in all verbs of three or more syllables, where the termination *ise* is only the verbal formation, and does not belong to the root, we never find the accent on it ; as *criticise*, *exercise*, *epitomise*, &c.—See ADVERTISEMENT.

DIVERTISEMENT, *dé-vert'îz-mént.* s. Diversion, delight.

DIVERTIVE, *dé-vert'îv.* a. Recreative, amusive.

TO DIVEST, *dé-vest'* v. a. (124). To strip, to make naked.

DIVESTURE, *dé-vest'tshûre.* s. The act of putting off.

DIVIDABLE, *dé-vi'dâ-bl.* a. That may be separated.

DIVIDANT, *dé-vi'dânt.* a. Different, separate. Not used.

TO DIVIDE, *dé-vidé'.* v. a. (124). To part one whole into different pieces ; to separate ; to disunite by discord ; to deal out, to give in shares.

TO DIVIDE, *dé-vidé'.* v. n. To part, to sunder, to break friendship.

DIVIDEND, *div'ê-dënd.* s. A share, the part allotted in division ; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER, *dé-vi'dûr.* s. (98). That

which parts any thing into pieces ; a distributor, he who deals out to each his share ; a disseminator ; a particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL, *dé-vid'û-âi*, or *dé-vid'jû-âi.* a. (293) (376). Divided, shared ; or participated in common with others.

DIVINATION, *div'ê-nâ'shûn.* s. (530). Prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIVINE, *dé-vîne'.* a. (124). Partaking of the nature of God ; proceeding from God, not natural, not human ; excellent in a supreme degree ; presageful.

DIVINE, *dé-vîne'.* s. A minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman ; a man skilled in divinity, a theologian.

TO DIVINE, *dé-vîne'.* v. a. To foretell, to foreknow.

TO DIVINE, *dé-vîne'.* v. n. To utter prognostication ; to feel presages ; to conjecture, to guess.

DIVINELY, *dé-vîne'îé.* ad. By the agency or influence of God ; excellently, in the supreme degree ; in a manner not ing a deity.

DIVINENESS, *dé-vîne'nés.* s. Divinity, participation of the divine nature ; excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER, *dé-vî'nûr.* s. (98). One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means ; conjecturer, guesser.

DIVINERESS, *dé-vîne'rés.* s. A prophetess.

DIVINITY, *dé-vîn'ê-té.* s. (§11). Participation of the nature and excellence of God, deity, godhead ; the Deity, the Supreme Being ; celestial being ; the science of divine things, theology.

DIVISIBLE, *dé-vîz'ê-bl.* a. (124). Capable of being divided into parts, separable.

DIVISIBILITY, *dé-vîz'ê-bil'ê-té.* s. The quality of admitting division.

DIVISIBleness, *dé-vîz'ê-bl'ê-nés.* s. Divisibility.

DIVISION, *dé-vîsh'ûn.* s. The act of dividing any thing into parts ; the state of being divided ; that by which any thing is kept apart, partition ; the part which is separated from the rest by dividing ; disunion, difference ; parts into which a discourse is distributed ; space between the notes of musick, just time ; in arithmetick, the separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

DIVISOR, *dé-vî'zûr.* s. (166). The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

—nô, môx, nôp, nôt;—tùh, tùb, bôn;—ôl;—pôund;—ship, THIS.

DIVORCE, dé-vôrse'. s. (124). The legal separation of husband and wife; separation, disunion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

TO DIVORCE, dé-vôrse'. v. a. To separate a husband or wife from the other; to force asunder; to separate by violence.

DIVORCEMENT, dé-vôrse'ment. s. Divorce, separation of marriage.

DIVORCEE, dé-vôr'sûr. s. The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

DIURETICK, di-û-rêt'ik. a. Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURNAL, di-ûr'nâl. a. (116). Relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in a day, daily.

DIURNAL, di-ûr'nâl. s. A journal, a day-book.

DIURNALLY, di-ûr'nâl-ê. ad. Daily, every day.

DIUTURNITY, di-û-tûr'ac-té. s. Length of duration.

TO DIVULGE, dé-vûlje'. v. a. To publish, to make public; to proclaim.

DIVULGER, dé-vû'jûr. s. (98). A publisher.

DIVULSION, dé-vûl'shûn. s. The act of plucking away.

TO DIZEN, di-zû. v. a. (103). To dress, to deck.

DIZZINESS, dîz'zè-nês. s. Giddiness.

DIZZY, dîz'zè. a. Giddy, causing giddiness; thoughtless.

TO DIZZY, dîz'zè. v. a. To whirl round, to make giddy.

TO DO, dô. v. a. (164). To practise or act any thing good or bad; to perform, to achieve; to execute, to discharge; to finish, to end; to conclude, to settle.

TO DO, dô. v. n. To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to cease to be concerned with, to cease to care about; to fare, to be with regard to sickness or health, as, How do you do? To do is used for any verb to assume the repetition of the word; as, I shall come; but if I do not, go away; that is if I come not. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, Help me, do! Make haste, do!

DOCILE, dôc-ê-bl. a. (495). Tractable, docile, easy to be taught.

DOCIBILITY, dôc-ê-bl-nês. s. Teachableness, docility.

DOCILE, dôc'sil. a. (140). Teachable, easily instructed, tractable.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott,

Mr. Smith, and Mr. Parry, make the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan only makes it long.—See INDOCIL.

DOCILITY, dô-sil-ê-té. s. Aptness to be taught, readiness to learn.

DOCK, dôk. s. An harp.

DOCK, dôk. s. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

DOCK, dôk. s. A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

TO DOCK, dôk. v. a. To cut off a tail; to cut any thing short; to cut off a reckoning; to lay a ship in a dock.

DOCKET, dôk'it. s. (99). A direction tied upon goods, a summary of a larger writing.

DOCTOR, dôk'tûr. s. (166). One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick; in some universities they have doctors of music; a physician, one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

TO DOCTOR, dôk'tûr. v. a. To physick, to cure.

DOCTORAL, dôk'tô-râl. a. Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, dôk'tô-râl-ê. ad. In manner of a doctor.

DOCTORSHIP, dôk'tûr-ship. s. The rank of doctor.

DOCTRINAL, dôk'trî-nâl. a. Containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOCTRINALLY, dôk'trî-nâl-ê. ad. In the form of doctrine, positively.

DOCTRINE, dôk'trin. s. (140). The principles or positions of any sect or master; the act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, dôk'û-mént. s. Precept, instruction, direction.

DODDER, dôd'dûr. s. (98). A plant which winds itself about other plants, and draws the chief part of its nourishment from them.

DODECAGON, dô-dék'â-gôn. s. A figure of twelve sides.

TO DODGE, dôdje. v. n. To use craft; to shift place as another approaches; to play fast and loose, to raise expectations and disappoint them.

DODMAN, dôd'mân. s. (88). The name of a fish.

DOE, dô. s. A she deer, the female of a buck.

DOER, dôd'ûr. s. (296). One that does any thing good or bad.

DOES, dûz. (296). The third person

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

from Do, familiarly used for Doth, which is now grown solemn and almost obsolete. To DOFF, dôf. v. a. To strip, to put away, to get rid of; to delay, to refer to another time. Obsolete.

DOG, dôg. s. A domestick animal remarkably various in his species; a constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog-days; a reproachful name for a man.

To DOG, dôg. v. a. To follow any one, watching him with an insidious design.

DOG-TEETH, dôg'tééh. s. The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye teeth.

DOG-TRICK, dôg'trîk. s. An ill turn, surly or brutal treatment.

DOGBANE, dôg'bâne. s. An herb.

DOG-BRIAR, dôg'bri-ûr. s. The briar that bears the hip.

DOG-CHEAP, dôg'tshéep. s. Cheap as dog's meat.

DOG-DAYS, dôg'dâze. s. The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

DOGE, dôje. s. The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOGFISH, dôg'fish. s. A shark.

DOGFLY, dôg'flî. s. A voracious biting fly.

DOGGED, dôg'géd. a. (366). Sullen, sour, morose, ill-humoured, gloomy.

DOGGEDLY, dôg'géd-lé. ad. Sullenly, gloomily.

DOGGEDNESS, dôg'géd-nés. s. Gloom of mind, sullenness.

DOGGER, dôg'gûr. s. (98). A small ship with one mast.

DOGBREL, dôg'grél. s. Mean, worthless verses.

DOGGISH, dôg'glsh. a. Currish, brutal.

DOGHEARTED, dôg'hâr-téd. a. Cruel, pitiless, malicious.

DOGHOLE, dôg'hôle. s. A vile hole.

DOGKENNEL, dôg'kên-nél. s. A little hut or house for dogs.

DOGLOUSE, dôg'lôuse. s. An insect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA, dôg'mâ. s. Established principle, settled notion.

DOGMATICAL, dôg-mât'ê-kâl. } a.

DOGMATICK, dôg-mât'îk. (509). } a.

Authoritative, magisterial, positive.

DOGMATICALLY, dôg-mât'ê-kâl-é. ad. Magisterially, positively.

DOGMATICALNESS, dôg-mât'ê-kâl-nés. s. Magisterialness, mock authority.

DOGMATIST, dôg'mâ-tist. s. A magisterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles.

To DOGMATIZE, dôg'mâ-tize. v. n. To assert positively; to teach magisterially.

DOGMATIZER, dôg'mâ-tî-zûr. s. An asserter, a magisterial teacher.

DOGROSE, dôg'rôze. s. The flower of the hip.

DOGSLEEP, dôg'sléep. s. Pretended sleep.

DOGSMEAT, dôgz'mête. s. Refuse, vile stuff.

DOGSTAR, dôg'stâr. s. The star which gives name to the dog-days.

DOGSTOOTH, dôgz'tôôth. s. A plant.

DOGTROT, dôg'trôt. s. A gentle trot like that of a dog.

DOGWEARY, dôg-wê'rê. a. Tired as a dog.

DOGWOOD, dôg'wûd. s. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DOILY, dôé'lé. s. A species of woollen stuff.

DOINGS, dôô'ingz. s. Things done, events, transactions; feats, actions good or bad; stir, bustle, tumult.

DOIT, dôlt. s. A small piece of money.

DOLE, dôle. s. The act of distributing or dealing; any thing dealt out or distributed; provisions or money distributed in charity; grief, sorrow, misery.

To DOLE, dôle. v. a. To deal, to distribute.

DOLEFUL, dôle'fûl. a. Sorrowful, expressing grief; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.

DOLEFULLY, dôle'fûl-lé. ad. In a doleful manner.

DOLEFULNESS, dôle'fûl-nés. s. Sorrow, melancholy; dismalness.

DOLESOME, dôle'sûm. a. Melancholy, gloomy, dismal.

DOLESOMELY, dôle'sûm-lé. ad. In a dolesome manner.

DOLESOMENESS, dôle'sûm-nés. s. Gloomy, melancholy.

DOLL, dôl. s. A little girl's puppet.

♂ This word ought to be written with one l only: for the reasons, see Principles, 406.

DOLLAR, dôl'lâr. s. (418). A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and six-pence to four and six-pence sterling.

DOLORIFICK, dôl-ô-rîf'îk. a. (530). That which causes grief or pain.

DOLOROUS, dôl-ô-rûs. a. (503). Sorrowful, doleful, dismal; painful.

—*ad*, *móve*, *nór*, *nót*;—*túbe*, *túb*, *búil*;—*óil*;—*póund*;—*thin*, *THIS*.

DOLOUR, *dó'lúr*. s. (314). Grief, sorrow; lamentation, complaint.

☞ **Mr. Nares**, **W. Johnston**, **Buchanan**, **Elphinstone**, and **Entick**; make the first *o* in this word short, as in *Dollar*; and **Mr. Sheridan**, **Mr. Scott**, **Mr. Perry**, and **Dr. Ash**, long, as in *Donor*: the latter is, in my opinion, the most analogical (542).

DOLPHIN, *dól'fin*. s. A fish.

DOLT, *dók*. s. A heavy stupid fellow.

DOLTISH, *dólt'ish*. a. Stupid, blockish.

DOMAIN, *dó-máne'*. s. Dominion, empire; possession, estate.

DOME, *dóme*. s. A building, a house, a fabrick; a hemispherical arch, a cupola.

☞ There is a strong propensity, particularly in the people of London, to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *room*; but this is contrary to all our Dictionaries which give the sound of the vowels, and ought not to be suffered to add to the already too numerous exceptions to the general sound of *o*.

DOMESTICAE, *dó-més'té-kál*. }

DOMESTICK, *dó-més'tík*. } a.

Belonging to the house, not relating to things publick; private, not open; inhabiting the house, not wild; not foreign, intestine.

☞ **Dr. Johnson** observes, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one *cursor*y and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. He gives no instances of this double pronunciation; and it is at first a little difficult to conceive what are the words in which this observation is verified. Solemn speaking seems to have no effect upon the accented vowels; for, let us pronounce them as rapidly or as solemnly as we will, we certainly do not make any change in the quantity or quality of them. The only part of the language in which **Dr. Johnson's** observation seems true, is some of the vowels when unaccented; and of these the *o* seems to undergo the greatest change in consequence of solemnity or rapidity. Thus the *o* in *obey* is, in solemn speaking, pronounced as long and full as in the first syllable of *open*; but in rapid and cursory speaking, as short as the *o* in *oven*. This latter sound, however, must not be given as a model; for, let the pronunciation be ever so rapid and familiar, there is a certain elegance in giving the *o*, in this situation, its full, open sound, approaching to that which it has when under the accent; and though nothing but a delicacy of ear will direct us to the degree of openness with which we must pronounce the unaccented *o* in *Domestick*, *Docility*, *Potential*, *Proceed*, *Monastick*, *Monotony*, &c. we may be assured that these vowels are

exactly under the same predicament; and can never be pronounced short and shut, as if written *Domnestick*, *Dossility*, *Pottential*, &c. without hurting the ears of every good speaker, and overturning the first principles of pronunciation (547) (548).

The same observations seem to hold good of the unaccented *o* in every word ending in *ory*; as *transitory*, *dilatory*, &c. The *o* in rapid speaking certainly goes into short *v*, as if written *transitory*, *dilatory*, &c.; but in solemn pronunciation approaches to the accented open sound of *o* in *glory*, *story*, &c.; but as the *o* in these terminations never admits of being pronounced quite so open as when ending a syllable before the accent, I have, like **Mr. Sheridan**, given it the colloquial sound of short *a* (512).—See **COMMAND**.

TO DOMESTICATE, *dó-més'té-káte*. v. a. To make domestick, to withdraw from the publick.

DOMINANT, *dóm'é-nánt*. a. Predominant, presiding, ascendant.

TO DOMINATE, *dóm'é-náte*. v. a. To predominate, to prevail over the rest.

DOMINATION, *dóm'é-ná'shún*. s. Power, dominion; tyranny, insolent authority; one highly exalted in power, used of angelick beings.

DOMINATOR, *dóm'é-ná-tór*. s. (521). The presiding power.

TO DOMINEER, *dóm'é-neér'*. v. n. To rule with insolence, to act without control.

DOMINICAL, *dó-min'è-kál*. a. That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

DOMINION, *dó-min'yún*. s. (113). Sovereign authority; right of possession or use, without being accountable; territory; region, district; predominance, ascendant; an order of angels.

DON, *dón*. s. The Spanish title for a gentleman.

TO DON, *dón*. v. a. To put on. Little used.

DONARY, *dó'ná-ré*. s. A thing given to sacred uses.

DONATION, *dó-ná'shún*. s. The act of giving any thing; the grant by which any thing is given.

DONATIVE, *dón'á-tív*. s. (503). A gift, a largess, a present; in law, a benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without institution or induction.

☞ I have differed from **Mr. Sheridan**, **Mr. Scott**, **W. Johnston**, and **Entick**, in the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable of this word, not only as I think it contrary to the best usage, but as it is at variance with the analogy of words in this termina-

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

- Don.** Let not the long quantity of the Latin *o* in *Donatio* be pleaded in favour of my opponents; for (waving the utter uncertainty of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours) this would prove that the *a* and *e* in the first syllable of *Sanative* and *Lenitive* ought to be long likewise. Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Perry, are on my side.
- DONE,** dùn. part. pass. of the verb *Do*.
- DONE,** dùn. interject. The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts says it is Done.
- DONOR,** dô'nôr. s. A giver, a bestower.
- DOODLE,** dôô'dl. s. (405). A trifler, an idler. A low word.
- To DOOM,** dôôm. v. a. To condemn to any punishment, to sentence; to command judicially or authoritatively, to destine, to command by uncontrollable authority.
- DOOM,** dôôm. s. Judicial sentence, judgment; condemnation; determination declared; the state to which one is destined; ruin, destruction.
- DOOMSDAY,** dôômz'dâ. s. The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day; the day of sentence or condemnation.
- DOOMSDAY-BOOK,** dôômz'dâ-bôôk. s. A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.
- DOOR,** dôre. s. (310). The gate of a house, that which opens to yield entrance; entrance, portal; passage, avenue, means of approach; Out of doors, no more to be found, fairly sent away; At the door of any one, imputable, chargeable upon him; Next door to, approaching to, near to.
- DOORCASE,** dôre'kâse. s. The frame in which the door is inclosed.
- DOORKEEPER,** dôre'kéep-ûr. s. Porter, one that keeps the entrance of a house.
- DOQUET,** dôk'it. s. (99) (415). A paper containing a warrant.
- DORICK,** dôr'ik. ad. Relating to the Dorick architecture.
- DORMANT,** dôr'mânt. a. Sleeping; in a sleeping posture; concealed, not divulged.
- DORMITORY,** dôr'mê-tûr-ê. s. A place to sleep in, a room with many beds; a burial-place.
- DORMOUSE,** dôr'môûse. s. A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.
- DORN,** dôrn. s. The name of a fish.
- DORR,** dôr. s. A kind of flying insect, the hedge-charfer.
- DORSEL,** dôr'sil. } s. A pannier, a
- DORSE,** dôr'sûr. }
- basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden.
- DORSIFEROUS,** dôr-sif'fê-rûs. } a.
- DORSIPAROUS,** dôr-sip'pâ-rûs. }
- Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern (518).
- DOSE,** dôse. s. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time; as much of any thing as falls to a man's lot; the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow.
- To DOSE,** dôse. v. a. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.
- DOSSEL,** dôs'sil. s. A pledget, a nodule or lump of lint.
- DOST,** dûst. The second person of *Do*.
- DOT,** dôt. s. A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.
- To DOT,** dôt. v. a. To make dots or spots.
- DOTAGE,** dô'tâdjê. s. (90). Loss of understanding, imbecility of mind; excessive fondness.
- DOTAL,** dô'tâl. a. (88). Relating to the portion of a woman, constituting her portion.
- DOTARD,** dô'târd. s. (88). A man whose age has impaired his intellects.
- To DOTE,** dôte. v. n. To have the intellects impaired by age or passion; to be in love to extremity; to dote upon, to regard with excessive fondness.
- DOTER,** dô'tûr. s. (98). One whose understanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.
- DOTH,** dû'h. The third person of *Do*.
- DOTINGLY,** dô'ting-lê. ad. Fondly.
- DOTTARD,** dôt'târd. s. (88). A tree kept low by cutting.
- DOTTEREL,** dôt'tûr il. s. (99). The name of a bird.
- DOUBLE,** dûb'bl. a. (314) (405). Two of a sort, one corresponding to the other; twice as much, containing the same quantity repeated; twofold, of two kinds, two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts.—See **CODE**.
- DOUBLE-PLEA,** dûb'bl-plê. s. That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.
- DOUBLE-BITING,** dûb-bl-bi'ting. a. Biting or cutting on either side.
- DOUBLE-BUTTONED,** dûb-bl-bût'n'd. a. (170) (359). Having two rows of buttons.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—rhin, THIS.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dúb-bl-dé'lár. s. A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow, one who says one thing and thinks another.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dúb-bl-dé'ling. s. Artifice, dissimulation, low or wicked cunning.

TO DOUBLE-DIE, dúb-bl-dí', v. a. To die twice over.

DOUBLE-HEADED, dúb-bl-héd'éd. a. Having the flowers growing one to another.

TO DOUBLE-LOCK, dúb-bl-lók'. v. a. To shoot the lock twice.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dúb-bl-mínd'éd. a. Deceitful, insidious.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dúb-bl-túng'd. a. (359). Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

TO DOUBLE, dúb'bl. v. a. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity; to contain twice the quantity; to add one to another in the same order or parallel; to fold; to pass round a headland.

TO DOUBLE, dúb'bl. v. n. To increase to twice the quantity; to enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play; to wind in running.

DOUBLE, dúb'bl. s. Twice the quantity or number; strong beer of twice the common strength; a stick, a shift, an artifice.

DOUBLENESS, dúb'bl-nés. s. The state of being double.

DOUBLER, dúb'bl-úr. s. He that doubles any thing.

DOUBLET, dúb'bl-ét. s. (99). The inner garment of a man, the waistcoat; two, a pair.

DOUBLOŃ, dúb-bl-dóń'. s. *French*. A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.—See *ENCORE*.

DOUBLY, dúb'bl-é. ad. In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.

TO DOUBT, dóút. v. a. (313). To question, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate.

TO DOUBT, dóút. v. n. To hold questionable, to think uncertain; to fear, to suspect, to distrust.

DOUBT, dóút. s. Uncertainty of mind, suspense; question, pointunsettled; scruple, perplexity; suspicion, apprehension of ill; difficulty objected.

DOUBTER, dóút'úr. s. (98). One who entertains scruples.

DOUBTFUL, dóút'fúl. a. Dubious; ambiguous; questionable, uncertain; not secure; not confident.

DOUBTFULLY, dóút'fúl-é. ad. Dubiously, irresolutely; ambiguously, with uncertainty of meaning.

DOUBTFULNESS, dóút'fúl-nés. s. Dubiousness; ambiguity.

DOUBTINGLY, dóút'ing-lé. ad. In a doubting manner, dubiously.

DOUBTLESS, dóút'lés. a. Without fear, without apprehension of danger.

DOUBTLESS, dóút'lés. ad. Without doubt, unquestionably.

DOVE, dív. s. (165). A wild pigeon; a pigeon.

DOVECOT, dív'kót. s. A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVEHOUSE, dív'hóúse. s. A house for pigeons.

DOVETAIL, dív'táile. s. A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

DOUGH, dó. s. (318). The paste of bread or pies yet unbaked.

DOUGHTY, dóút'té. a. (313). Brave, illustrious, eminent. Now used only ironically.

DOUGHY, dó'é. a. Unsound, soft, unhardened.

TO DOUSE, dóúse. v. a. (313). To put over head suddenly in the water.

TO DOUSE, dóúse. v. n. To fall suddenly into the water.

DOWAGER, dóú'á-júr. s. (223). A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

DOWDY, dóú'dé. s. (223). An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

DOWER, dóú'úr. s. (223). } s. That

DOWERY, dóú'úr-é. } which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage; that which the widow possesses; the gifts of a husband for a wife; endowment, gift.

DOWERED, dóú'úrd. a. (359). Portion-ed, supplied with a portion.

DOWERLESS, dóú'úr-lés. a. Without a fortune.

DOWLAS, dóú'lás. s. (223). A coarse kind of linen.

DOWN, dóún. s. (223). Soft feathers; any thing that soothes or mollifies; soft wool, or tender hair; the soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.

DOWN, dóún. s. A large open plain or valley.

DOWN, dóún. prep. Along a descent, from a higher place to a lower; towards the mouth of a river.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

DRAUGH, dráf. s. (331). Refuse, swill.

DRAUGHT, dráft. s. (215) (393). The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drank at once; the act of drawing or pulling carriages; the quality of being drawn; delineation, sketch; a picture drawn; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net; forces drawn off from the main army, a detachment; a sink, drain; the depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money.

DRAUGHTHOUSE, dráft'hóuse. s. A house in which filth is deposited.

To DRAW, dráv. v. a. Pret. Drew. Part. pass. Drawn. To pull along; to pull forcibly; to drag; to suck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a cask; to pull a sword from the sheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to uncloset or slide back curtains; to close or spread curtains; to extract; to protract, to lengthen; to represent by picture; to form a representation; to deduce as from postulates; to allure, to entice; to persuade to follow; to induce; to win, to gain; to extort, to force; to wrest, to distort; to compose, to form in writing; to eviscerate, to embowel; to draw in, to contract, to pull back, to inveigle, to entice; to draw off, to extract by distillation, to withdraw, to abstract; to draw on, to occasion; to invite, to cause by degrees; to draw over; to persuade to revolt; to draw out, to protract, to lengthen, to pump out by insinuation, to call to action, to detach for service, to range in battle, to draw up, to form in order of battle, to form in writing.

To DRAW, dráv. v. n. To perform the office of a beast of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to shrink; to advance, to move; to unsheath a weapon; to practise the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a sore run by attraction; to draw off, to retire, to retreat; to draw on, to advance, to approach.

DRAWBACK, dráv'bák. s. Money given back for ready payment.

DRAWBRIDGE, dráv'bridje. s. A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

DRAWER, dráv'úr. s. One employed in procuring water from the well; one whose business is to draw liquors from the cask; that which has the power of attraction.

DRAWER, dráv'úr. s. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure; in

the plural, part of a man's dress worn under the breeches.

DRAWING, dráv'ing. s. Delineation, representation.

DRAWING-ROOM, dráv'ing-róom. s. The room in which company assemble at court; the company assembled there.

DRAWN, dráwn. part. from Draw. Equal, where each party takes his own stake; with a sword unsheathed; open, put aside or unclosed; eviscerated; induced as from some motive.

DRAWWELL, dráv'wél. s. A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.—See DUNGHILL.

To DRAWL, dráwl. v. n. To utter any thing in a slow way.

DRAY, drá.

DRAYCART, drá'kárt. } s. The cart on which beer or goods are carried.

DRAYHORSE, drá'hórase. s. A horse which draws a dray.

DRAYMAN, drá'mán. s. (88). One that attends a dray.

DRAZEL, dráz'zl. s. (102) (405). A low, mean, worthless wretch. Not used.

DREAD, dréd. s. (234). Fear, terror; awe; the person or thing feared.

DREAD, dréd. a. Terrible, frightful; awful; venerable in the highest degree.

To DREAD, dréd. v. a. To fear in an excessive degree.

To DREAD, dréd. v. n. To be in fear.

DREADER, dréd'úr. s. (98). One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL, dréd'fúl. a. Terrible, frightful.

DREADFULNESS, dréd'fúl-nés. s. Terribleness, frightfulness.

DREADFULLY, dréd'fúl-é. ad. Terribly, frightfully.

DREADLESSNESS, dréd'lés-nés. s. Fearlessness, intrepidity.

DREADLESS, dréd'lés. a. Fearless, unaffrighted, intrepid.

DREAM, dréme. s. (227). A phantasm of sleep, the thoughts of a sleeping man; an idle fancy.

To DREAM, dréme. v. n. To have the representation of something in sleep; to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish; to idle.

To DREAM, dréme. v. a. To see in a dream.

DREAMER, dré'múr. s. (98). One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man lost in wild imagination; a slug-gard, an idler.

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund; *thin*, THIS.

DREAMLESS, dréme'lés. a. Without dreams.

DREAR, drére a. (227). Mournful, dismal.

DREARY, dré'ré. a. Sorrowful, distressful; gloomy, dismal, horrid.

DREDGE, drédje. s. A kind of net.

To **DREDGE**, drédje. v. a. To gather with a dredge.

DREDGER, dréd'júr. s. One who fishes with a dredge.

DREGGINESS, drég'gé-nés. s. Fulness of dregs or lees, feculence.

DREGGISM, drég'glah. a. Foul with lees, feculent.

DREGGY, drég'gé. a. (382). Containing dregs, consisting of dregs, feculent.

DREGS, drégz. s. The sediment of liquors, the lees, the grounds; any thing by which purity is corrupted; dross, sweepings, refuse.

To **DRAIN**, dráne. v. n. (249). To empty; better written *Drain*.

To **DRENCH**, drénsh. v. a. To soak, to steep; to saturate with drink or moisture; to physick by violence.

DRENCH, drénsh. s. A draught, swill; physick for a brate; physick that must be given by violence.

DRENCHER, drénsh'úr. s. One that dips or steeps any thing; one that gives physick by force.

To **DRESS**, drés. v. a. To clothe; to adorn, to embellish; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub; to prepare for any purpose; to trim, to fit any thing for ready use; to prepare victuals for the table.

DRESS, drés. Clothes, garment; the skill of adjusting dress.

DRESSER, drés'súr. s. One employed in putting on the clothes of another; one employed in regulating or adjusting any thing; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest.

DRESSING, drés'sing. s. The application made to a sore.

DRESSING-ROOM, drés'sing-róóm. s. The room in which clothes are put on.

DREST, drést. part. from Dress, properly *dressed*.

☞ This is one of those words which, for the sake of rhyming to the eye, as it may be called, poets have contracted into an irregular form; but how unnecessarily may be seen, *Principles*, No. 360.

To **DRIE**, drib. v. a. To crop, to cut off. A cant word.

To **DRIBBLE**, drib'bl. v. n. (405). To fall in drops; to fall weakly and slowly; to slaver as a child or idiot.

To **DRIBBLE**, drib'bl. v. a. To throw down in drops.

DRIplet, drib'lét. s.—See **CODLE**. A small sum, odd money in a sum.

DRIER, drí'úr. s. That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRIFT, drift. s. Force impellent, impulse; violence, course; any thing driven at random; any thing driven or borne along in a body; a storm, a shower; a heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; tendency, or aim of action; scope of a discourse.

To **DRIFT**, drift. v. a. To drive, to urge along; to throw together on heaps.

To **DRILL**, drill. v. a. To pierce any thing with a drill; to perforate, to bore, to pierce; to make a hole; to delay, to put off; to teach recruits their exercise.

DRILL, drill. s. An instrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon.

To **DRINK**, drink. v. n. Pret. Drank, or Drunk; Part. pass. Drunk, or Drunken. To swallow liquors, to quench thirst; to be entertained with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; to drink to, to salute in drinking.

To **DRINK**, drink. v. a. To swallow, applied to liquids; to suck up, to absorb.

DRINK, drink. s. Liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat; liquor of any particular kind.

DRINKMONEY, drink'mûn-é. s. Money given to buy liquor.

DRINKABLE, drink'á-bl. a. What may be drunk.

DRINKER, drink'úr. s. (98). One that drinks to excess, a drunkard.

To **DRIp**, drip. v. n. To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.

To **DRIp**, drip. v. a. To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roasting.

DRIp, drip. s. That which falls in drops.

DRIppING, drip'ing. s. The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

DRIppING-PAN, drip'ing-pân. s. The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

To **DRIVE**, drive. v. a. Pret. Drove, anciently Drave; Part. pass. Driven, or Drove. To force along by impetuous pressure; to expel by force from any place; to force or urge in any direction; to guide and regulate a carriage; to make animals march along under guidance; to clear any

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

place by forcing away what is in it; to force, to compel; to carry on; to drive out, to expel.

TO DRIVE, drive. v. n. To go as impelled by any external agent; to rush with violence; to pass in a carriage; to tend to, to consider as the scope and ultimate design; to aim, to strike at with fury.

TO DRIVEL, driv'vl. v. n. (102). To slaver, to let the spittle fall in drops; to be weak or foolish, to dote.

DRIVEL, driv'vl. s. Slaver, moisture shed from the mouth; a fool, an idiot, a driveller.

DRIVELLER, driv'vl-úr. s. A fool, an idiot.

DRIVEN, driv'vn. (103). Participle of Drive.

DRIVER, dri'vúr. s. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence; one who drives beasts; one who drives a carriage.

TO DRIZZLE, driz'zl. v. a. (405). To shed in small slow drops.

TO DRIZZLE, driz'zl. v. n. To fall in short slow drops.

DRIZZLY, driz'zl-ê. a. Shedding small rain.

DROLL, drôle. s. (406). One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks, a jester, a buffoon; a farce, something exhibited to raise mirth.

☞ When this word is used to signify a farce, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *doll*, *loll*, &c. If this wanted proof, we might quote Swift, who was too scrupulous to rhyme it with *extol*, if it had not been so pronounced.

"Some as justly fame extols,

"For lofty lines in Smithfield drolla."

DROLL, drôle. a. Comic, farcical, merry.

TO DROLL, drôle. v. n. To, jest, to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, drô'lúr-ê. s. Idle jokes; buffoonery.

DROMEDARY, drôm'ê-dâ-rê. s. A sort of camel.

☞ I have in the sound of the o in this word followed Mr. Nares rather than Mr. Sheridan, and I think with the best usage on my side (165).

DRONE, dronc. s. The bee which makes no honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a slug-gard, an idler; the hum, or instrument of humming.

TO DRONE, drône. v. n. To live in idleness.

DRONISH, drô'nish. a. Idle, sluggish.

TO DROOP, drôop. v. n. To languish with sorrow; to faint, to grow weak.

DROP, drôp. s. A globule of moisture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream; diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP-SEARNE, drôp-sé-rêne'. s. A disease of the eye.

TO DROP, drôp. v. a. To pour in drops or single globules; to let fall; to let go, to dismiss from the hand, or the possession; to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly, or by way of digression; to intermit, to cease; to let go a dependant, or companion; to suffer to vanish, to come to nothing; to bedrop, to bespeckle, to variegate.

TO DROP, drôp. v. n. To fall in drops or single globules; to let drops fall; to fall, to come from a higher place; to fall spontaneously; to fall in death, to die suddenly; to sink into silence, to vanish, to come to nothing; to come unexpectedly.

DROPPING, drôp'ping. s. That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

DROPLET, drôp'lét. s. A little drop.

DROPSTONE, drôp'stône. s. Spar formed into the shape of drops.

DROPWORT, drôp'wûrt. s. A plant.

DROPSICAL, drôp'sé-kál. a. Diseased with a dropsy.

DROPSIED, drôp'sid. s. (282). Diseased with a dropsy.

DROPSY, drôp'sé. s. A collection of water in the body.

DROSS, drôs. s. The recrement or scum of metals; rust, incrustation upon metal; refuse, leavings, sweepings, feculence, corruption.

DROSSINESS, drôs'sé-nês. s. Foulness, feculence, rust.

DROSSY, drôs'sé. a. Full of dross; worthless, foul, feculent.

DROVE, drôve. s. A body or number of cattle; a number of sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

DROVE, drôve. Pret. of Drive.

DROVEN, drô'vn. Part. a. from Drive. Not in use.

DROVER, drô'vúr. s. One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

DROUGHT, drôút. s. (313) (393). Dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.

☞ This word is often pronounced as if written *drouth*, but improperly. When these abstracts take *g* in their composition, and

—nò, móve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

this *g* is preceded by a vowel, the *r* does not precede the *h*, but follows it; as *weigh, weight; fly, flight; no, nought, &c.*

DROUGHTINESS, dròu'tè-nès. *s.* The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY, dròu'tè. *a.* Wanting rain, sultry; thirsty, dry with thirst.

TO DROWN, dròun. *v. a.* (323). To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerge.

TO DROWN, dròun. *v. n.* To be suffocated by water.

TO DROWSE, dròuz. *v. a.* (323). To make heavy with sleep.

TO DROWSE, dròuz. *v. n.* To slumber, to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy; not cheerful.

DROWSILY, dròu'zé-lè. *ad.* Sleepily, heavily; sluggishly, slothfully.

DROWSINESS, dròu'zé-nès. *s.* Sleepiness, heaviness with sleep.

DROWSIHEAD, dròu'zé-héd. *s.* Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.

DROWSY, dròu'zé. *a.* Sleepy, heavy with sleep, lethargick; lulling, causing sleep; stupid, dull.

TO DRUB, drúb. *v. a.* To thresh, to beat, to bang.

DRUB, drúb. *s.* A thump, a blow.

TO DRUDGE, drúdje. *v. n.* To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity.

DRUDGE, drúdje. *s.* One employed in mean labour.

DRUDGER, drúdje'úr. *s.* A mean labourer; the box out of which flour is thrown to roast meat.

DRUDGERY, drúdje'úr-è. *s.* Mean labour, ignoble toil.

DRUDGING-BOX, drúdje'ing-bòks. *s.* The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat.

DRUDGINGLY, drúdje'ing-lè. *ad.* Laboriously, toilsomely.

DRUG, dróg. *s.* An ingredient used in physick, a medicinal simple; any thing without worth or value, any thing for which no purchaser can be found.

TO DRUG, dróg. *v. a.* To season with medicinal ingredients; to tincture with something offensive.

DRUGGET, dróg'gít. *s.* (99). A coarse kind of woollen cloth.

DRUGGIST, dróg'gíst. *s.* (382). One who sells physical drugs.

DRUGSTER, dróg'stúr. *s.* One who sells physical simples. This word is only used by the vulgar.

DRUID, drú'ld. *s.* The priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUM, drúm. *s.* An instrument of military musick, the tympanum of the ear.

TO DRUM, drúm. *v. n.* To beat a drum, to beat a tune on a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion.

TO DRUMBLE, drúm'bl. *v. n.* (405). To drone, to be sluggish. Obsolete.

DRUMFISH, drúm'físh. *s.* The name of a fish.

DRUMMAJOR, drúm-má'júr. *s.* The chief drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMAKER, drúm-má-kúr. *s.* He who deals in drums.

DRUMMER, drúm'múr. *s.* He whose office is to beat the drum.

DRUMSTICK, drúm'stik. *s.* The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK, drúnk. *s.* Intoxicated with strong liquor, inebriated; drenched or saturated with moisture.

DRUNKARD, drúnk'úrd. *s.* (88). One given to excessive use of strong liquors.

DRUNKEN, drún'kn. *a.* (103). Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual ebriety; saturated with moisture; done in a state of inebriation.

DRUNKENLY, drún'kn-lè. *ad.* In a drunken manner.

DRUNKENNESS, drún'kn-nès. *s.* Intoxication with strong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a disorder of the faculties.

DRY, drí. *a.* Arid, not wet, not moist; without rain; not succulent, not juicy; without tears; thirsty, athirst; jejune, barren, unembellished.

TO DRY, drí. *v. a.* To free from moisture; to exhale moisture; to wipe away moisture; to scorch with thirst; to drain, to exhaust.

TO DRY, drí. *v. n.* To grow dry, to lose moisture.

DRYER, drí'úr. *s.* (98). That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRYED, drí'ide. *a.* Without tears, without weeping.

DRYLY, drí'lè. *ad.* Without moisture, coldly, without affection; jejune, barrenly.

DRYNESS, drí'nès. *s.* Want of moisture; want of succulence; want of embellishment, want of pathos; want of sensibility in devotion.

DRYNURSE, drí'núrse. *s.* A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast; one who takes care of another.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

TO DRYNURSE, dri'nurse. v. a. To feed without the breast.

DRYSHOD, dri'shód. a. Without wet feet, without treading above the shoes in the water.

DUAL, dú'ál. a. Expressing the number two.

TO DUB, dúb. v. a. To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.

DUB, dúb. s. A blow, a knock. Not in use.

DUBIOUS, dú'bé-ús. a. (542). Doubtful, not settled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.

DUBIOUSLY, dú'bé-ús-lé. ad. Uncertainly, without any determination.

DUBIOUSNESS, dú'bé-ús-nés. s. Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

DUBITABLE, dú'bé-tá-bl. a. Doubtful, uncertain.

DUBITATION, dú-bé-tá'shún. s. The act of doubting, doubt.

DUCAL, dú'kál. a. Pertaining to a duke.

DUCAT, dúk'it. s. (90). A coin struck by dukes: in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence, in gold at nine shillings and sixpence sterling.

DUCK, dúk. s. The water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment or fondness; a declination of the head; a stone thrown obliquely on the waters.

TO DUCK, dúk. v. n. To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head as a duck; to bow low, to cringe.

TO DUCK, dúk. v. a. To put under water.

DUCKER, dúk'úr. s. (98). A diver, a cringer.

DUCKING-STOOL, dúk'king-stóól. s. A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

DUCK-LEGGED, dúk'lég'd. a. (359). Short legged.

DUCKLING, dúk'ling. s. A young duck.

DUCKMEAT, dúk'méte. s. A common plant, growing in standing waters.

DUCKS-FOOT, dúks'fút. s. Black snake-root, or may-apple.

DUCKWEED, dúk'wéde. s. Duckmeat.

DUCT, dúkt. s. Guidance, direction; a passage through which any thing is conducted.

DUCTILE, dúk'tíl. a. (140). Flexible, pliable; easy to be drawn out into a length; tractable, obsequious, complying.

DUCTILENESS, dúk'tíl-nés. s. Flexibility, ductility.

DUCTILITY, dúk-tíl'è-té. s. Quality of suffering extension, flexibility; obsequiousness, compliance.

DUDGEON, dúd'jún. s. (259). A small dagger; malice, sullenness, ill-will.

DUE, dú. a. Owed, that which one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation.

DUE, dú. ad. Exactly, directly, duly.

DUE, dú. s. That which belongs to one, that which may be justly claimed; right, just title; whatever custom or law requires to be done; custom, tribute.

DUEL, dú'll. s. (99). A combat between two, a single fight.

TO DUEL, dú'll. v. n. To fight a single combat.

DUELLER, dú'll-lúr. s. (99). A single combatant.

DUELLING, dú'll-ling. s. (410). The act of fighting a duel.

DUELLIST, dú'll-llst. s. A single combatant; one who professes to live by rules of honour.

DUELLO, dú-él'lò. s. The duel, the rule of duelling.

DUENNA, dú-én'ná. s. An old woman kept to guard a younger.

DUG, dúg. s. A pap, a nipple, a teat.

DUG, dúg. Pret. and part. pass. of Dig.

DUKE, dúke. s. (376). One of the highest order of nobility in England.

♣ There is a slight deviation often heard in the pronunciation of this word, as if written *Dook*; but this borders on vulgarity; the true sound of the *u* must be carefully preserved, as if written *Dewk*. There is another impropriety in pronouncing this word as if written *Jook*; this is not so vulgar as the former, and arises from an ignorance of the influence of accent.—See Principles, No. 462.

DUKEDOM, dúke'dúm. s. The possession of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.

DULBRAINED, dúl'bránd. a. Stupid, doltish, foolish.

DULCET, dúl'sét. a. (99). Sweet to the taste, luscious; sweet to the ear, harmonious.

DULCIFICATION, dúl-sé-fé-ká'shún. s. The act of sweetening, the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony.

TO DULCIFY, dúl'sé-fl. v. a. (185). To sweeten, to set free from acidity.

DULCIMER, dúl'sé-múr. s. (98). A musical instrument played by striking the brass wire with little sticks.

—nò, móve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

TO DULCORATE, dùl'kò-ràte. v. a. (91).

To sweeten, to make less acrimonious.

DULCORATION, dùl-kò-rá-shùn. s.

The act of sweetening.

DULHEAD, dùl'hèd. s. A blockhead, a wretch foolish and stupid.

DULL, dùl. a. Stupid, doltish, blockish, unapprehensive; blunt, obtuse; sad, melancholy; sluggish, heavy, slow of motion; not bright; drowsy, sleepy.

TO DULL, dùl. v. a. To stupify, to infatuate; to blunt; to sadden, to make melancholy; to damp, to clog; to make weary or slow of motion; to sully brightness.

DULLARD, dùl'lárd. s. A blockhead, a dolt, a stupid fellow.

DULLY, dùl'lé. ad. Stupidly; sluggishly; not vigorously, not gaily, not brightly, not keenly.

DULNESS, dùl'nés. s. Stupidity, weakness of intellect, indocility; drowsiness, inclination to sleep; sluggishness of motion; dimness, want of lustre.

DULY, dùl'lé. ad. Properly, fitly; regularly, exactly.

DUMB, dùm. a. (347). Mute, incapable of speech; deprived of speech; mute, not using words; silent, refusing to speak.

DUMBLY, dùm'lé. ad. Mutely, silently.

DUMBNESS, dùm'nés. s. Incapacity to speak; omission of speech, muteness; refusal to speak, silence.

TO DUMFOUND, dùm'fóund. v. a. To confuse, to strike dumb.

DUMP, dùmp. s. Sorrow, melancholy, sadness. A low word, used generally in the plural; as to be in the *dumps*.

DUMPISH, dùmp'ish. a. Sad, melancholy, sorrowful.

DUMPLING, dùmp'ling. s. A sort of pudding.

DUN, dùn. a. A colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy.

TO DUN, dùn. v. a. To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

DUN, dùn. s. A clamorous, troublesome creditor.

DUNCE, dùnse. s. A dullard, a dolt, a thickskull.

DUNG, dùng. s. The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

TO DUNG, dùng. v. a. To fatten with dung.

DUNGEON, dùn'jún. s. (259). A close prison, generally spoke of a prison subterraneous.

DUNGFORK, dùng'fòrk. s. A fork to toss out dung from stables.

DUNGHIL, dùng'híl. s. A heap or accumulation of dung; any mean or vile abode; any situation of meanness; a term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Leaving out one *l* in the last syllable of this word, is, perhaps, agreeable to the laws printers have laid down to themselves; but there is no eye that is not hurt at the different appearance of *hill* when alone, and when joined to another word. That double letters may be, in some cases, spared, is not to be denied; but where either the sense or sound is endangered by the omission of a letter, there to spare the letter is to injure the language. A secret conviction of this has made all our Lexicographers waver greatly in spelling these words, as may be seen at large in the Preliminary Observations to the Rhyming Dictionary, page xv.

DUNGHIL, dùng'híl. a. (406). Sprung from the dunghil, mean, low.

DUNGY, dùng'é. a. (409). Full of dung, mean, vile, base.

DUNGYARD, dùng'yárd. s. The place of the dunghil.

DUNNER, dùn'núr. s. (98). One employed in soliciting petty debts.

DUODECIMO, dù-ò-dés'sé-mò. s. A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves.

DUODECUPLE, dù-ò-dék'kù-pl. a. Consisting of twelves.

DUPE, dùpe. s. A credulous man, a man easily tricked.

TO DUPE, dùpe. v. a. To trick, to cheat.

TO DUPLICATE, dù'plé-káte. v. a. (91). To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity; to fold together.

DUPLICATE, dù'plé-káte. s. (91). Another correspondent to the first, a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

DUPLICATION, dù-plé-ká'shùn. s. The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold, a doubling.

DUPLICATURE, dù'plé-ká-tùre. s. A fold, any thing doubled.

DUPPLICITY, dù-plis'é-té. s. Double-ness; deceit, doubleness of heart.

DURABILITY, dù-rá-bil'é-té. s. The power of lasting, endurance.

DURABLE, dù-rá-bl. a. (405). Lasting, having the quality of long continuance; having successive existence.

DURABLENESS, dù-rá-bl-nés. s. Power of lasting.

ἴ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pîne, pin ;—

- DURABLY**, dù/râ-blê. ad. In a lasting manner.
- DURANCE**, dù/rânse. s. Imprisonment, the custody or power of a jailor ; endurance, continuance, duration.
- DURATION**, dù-râ/shûn. s. Continuance of time ; power of continuance ; length of continuance.
- TO DURE**, dûre. v. n. To last, to continue. Not in use.
- DUREFUL**, dûre/fûl. a. Lasting, of long continuance.
- DURELESS**, dûre/lês. a. Without continuance, fading.
- DURESSE**, dû/rês. s. Imprisonment, constraint.
- DURING**, dù/rîng. prep. For the time of the continuance.
- DURITY**, dù/ré-té. s. Hardness, firmness.
- DURST**, dûrst. The preterit of Dare, to venture.
- DUSK**, dûsk. a. Tending to darkness ; tending to blackness, dark coloured.
- DUSK**, dûsk. s. Tendency to darkness ; darkness of colour.
- TO DUSK**, dûsk. v. a. To make duskish.
- TO DUSK**, dûsk. v. n. To grow dark, to begin to lose light.
- DUSKILY**, dûsk'ê-lê. ad. With a tendency to darkness.
- DUSKISH**, dûsk'ish. a. Inclining to darkness, tending to obscurity ; tending to blackness.
- DUSKISHLY**, dûsk'ish-lê. ad. Cloudily, darkly.
- DUSKY**, dûsk'ê. a. Tending to darkness, obscure ; tending to blackness, dark coloured ; gloomy, sad, intellectually clouded.
- DUST**, dûst. s. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles ; the grave, the state of dissolution ; mean and dejected state.
- TO DUST**, dûst. v. a. To free from dust, to sprinkle with dust.
- DUSTMAN**, dûst'mân. s. (88). One whose employment is to carry away the dust.
- DUSTY**, dûs'tê. a. Filled with dust, clouded with dust ; covered or scattered with dust.
- DUTCHESS**, dûtsh'ês. s. The lady of a duke ; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.
- DUTCHY**, dûtsh'ê. s. A territory which gives title to a duke.
- DUTCHYCOURT**, dûtsh'ê-kôrt. s. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.
- DUTEOUS**, dû'tê-ûs, or dû'tshê-ûs. a. (363) (394). Obedient, obsequious ; enjoined by duty.
- DUTIFUL**, dû'tê-fûl. s. Obedient, submissive to natural or legal superiors ; expressive of respect, reverential.
- DUTIFULLY**, dû'tê-fûl-ê. ad. Obediently, submissively ; reverently, respectfully.
- DUTIFULNESS**, dû'tê-fûl-nês. s. Obedience, submission to just authority ; reverence, respect.
- DUTY**, dû'tê. s. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound ; acts of forbearances required by religion or morality ; obedience or submission due to parents, governors or superiors ; act of reverence or respect ; the business of a soldier on guard ; tax, impost, custom, toll.
- DWARF**, dwôrf. s. (85). A man below the common size of men ; any animal or plant below its natural bulk ; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances ; it is used often in composition, as dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.
- TO DWARF**, dwôrf. v. a. To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.
- DWARFISH**, dwôrf'ish. a. Below the natural bulk, low, little.
- DWARFISHLY**, dwôrf'ish-lê. ad. Like a dwarf.
- DWARFISHNESS**, dwôrf'ish-nês. s. Minuteness of stature, littleness.
- TO DWELL**, dwêl. v. n. Preterit, Dwelt or Dwelled. To inhabit, to live in a place, to reside, to have a habitation ; to be in any state of condition ; to be suspended with attention ; to fix the mind upon ; to continue long speaking.
- DWELLER**, dwêl'lûr. s. (98). An inhabitant.
- DWELLING**, dwêl'lng. s. Habitation, abode ; state of life, mode of living.
- DWELLING-HOUSE**, dwêl'lng-hôuse. s. The house at which one lives.
- TO DWINDLE**, dwind'dl. v. n. (405). To shrink, to lose bulk, to grow little ; to degenerate, to sink ; to wear away, to lose health, to grow feeble ; to fall away, to moulder off.
- DYING**, di'ing. the participle of Die. Expiring, giving up the ghost ; tinging, giving a new colour.
- DYNASTY**, di'nâs-tê, or di'n'âs-tê. s. Government, sovereignty.
- ✠ All our orthœpists, except Mr. Elphinston and Entick, adopt the first pronun-

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôtnô;—thin, THIS.

ciation; but analogy is, in my opinion, clearly for the last. (503).

DYSCRASIA, dis'krâ-sé. s. An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, a distemperature.

DYSENTERY, dis'sén-tér-ê. s. A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

☞ Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan, accent this word on the second syllable; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, and Bailey, on the first. That this is in possession of the best usage, I have not the least doubt; and that it is agreeable to the analogy of accenting words from the learned languages which we naturalize by dropping a syllable, is evident from the nume-

rous class of words of the same kind.—See **ACADEMY**, **INCOMPARABLE**, &c. A collateral proof too that this is the true pronunciation is, that **MESENTERY**, a word of the same form, is by all the above-mentioned lexicographers who have the word, except Bailey, accented on the first syllable.

DYSPEPSY, dis'pép-sé. s. A difficulty of digestion.

DYSPHONY, dis'fô-né. s. A difficulty in speaking.

DYSPNOEA, disp'né-î. s. (92). A difficulty of breathing.

DYSURIA, dizh'û-ré. s. (450) (451) (452). A difficulty in making urine.

☞ The *s* in this word has the flat aspiration, for the same reason as the *s* in **TREASURY**.—See **DISUNION**.

E.

EACH, êtsh. pron. (98) (227). Either of two; every one of any number, taken separately.

EAGER, é'gûr. a. (227). Struck with desire, ardently wishing; hot of disposition, vehement, ardent; quick, busy; sharp, sour, acrid.

EAGERLY, é'gûr-lé. ad. Ardently, hotly; keenly, sharply.

EAGERNESS, é'gûr-nés. s. Ardour of inclination; impetuosity, vehemence, violence.

EAGLE, é'gl. s. (227) (405). A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted; the standard of the ancient Romans.

EAGLE-EYED, é'gl-îde. a. (382). Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

EAGLESTONE, é'gl-stône. s. A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests.

EAGLET, é'glét. s. A young eagle.

EAR, êâr. s. (227). The whole organ of audition or hearing; that part of the ear that stands prominent; power of judging of harmony; the spike of corn, that part which contains the seeds; To fall together by the ears, to fight, to scuffle; To set by the ears, to make strife, to make to quarrel.

EARLESS, êâr-lés. a. Without any ears.

EAR-RING, êâr-ring. s. Jewels set in a ring, and worn at the ears.

EARSHOT, êâr'shôt. s. Reach of the ear.

EARWAX, êâr'wâks. s. The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

EARWIG, êâr'wîg. s. A sheath-winged insect; a whisperer.

EARWITNESS, êâr-wît'nés. s. One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

TO EAR, êâr. v. a. (246). To plough, to till.

TO EAR, êâr. v. n. To shoot into ears.

EARED, êêrd. a. (359). Having ears or organs of hearing; having ears, or ripe corn.

EARL, êrl. s. (234) (237). A title of nobility, anciently the highest in England, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, êrl'mâr'shâl. s. He that has the chief care of military solemnities.

EARLDOM, êrl'dôm. s. (166). The seignior of an earl.

EARLINESS, êr'lé-nés. s. Quickness of any action with respect to something else.

EARLY, êr'lé. a. (234). Soon with respect to something else.

EARLY, êr'lé. ad. Soon, betimes.

TO EARN, êrn. v. a. (234) (371).

⌘ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

To gain as the reward or wages of labour, to gain, to obtain.

EARNEST, êr'nêst. a. (234). Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, fixed, eager.

EARNEST, êr'nêst. s. Seriousness, a serious event, not a jest; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EARNESTLY, êr'nêst-lê. ad. Warmly, affectionately, zealously, importunately; eagerly, desirously.

EARNESTNESS, êr'nêst-nês. s. Eagerness, warmth, vehemence; solicitude.

EARTH, êrth. s. (234) (337). The element distinct from air, fire, or water; the terraqueous globe, the world.

⌘ This word is liable to a coarse, vulgar pronunciation, as if written *Urth*; there is, indeed, but a delicate difference between this and the true sound, but quite sufficient to distinguish a common from a polite speaker.

To EARTH, êrth. v. a. To hide in earth; to cover with earth.

To EARTH, êrth. v. n. To retire under ground.

EARTHBOARD, êrth'bôrd. s. The board of the plough that shakes off the earth.

EARTHBORN, êrth'bôrn. a. Born of the earth; meantly born.

EARTHBOUND, êrth'bôund. a. Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EARTHEN, êr'thn. a. (103). Made of earth, made of clay.

EARTHFLAX, êrth'flâks. s. A kind of fibrous fossil.

EARTHINESS, êrth'ê-nês. s. The quality of containing earth, grossness.

EARTHLING, êrth'ling. s. An inhabitant of the earth, a poor frail creature.

EARTHLY, êrth'lê. a. Not heavenly, vile, mean, sordid; belonging only to our present state, not spiritual.

EARTHUT, êrth'nût. s. A pignut, a root in shape and size like a nut.

EARTHQUAKE, êrth'qwâke. s. Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

EARTHSHAKING, êrth'shâ-king. a. Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

EARTHWORM, êrth'wûrm. s. A worm bred under ground; a mean sordid wretch.

EARTHY, êrth'ê. a. Consisting of earth; inhabiting the earth, terrestrial; relating to earth, not mental; gross, not refined.

EASE, êze. s. (227). Quiet, rest, undisturbed tranquillity; freedom from pain; facility; unconstraint, freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or conceals.

To EASE, êze. v. a. To free from pain; to relieve; to assuage, to mitigate; - to relieve from labour; to set free from any thing that offends.

EASEFUL, êze'fûl. a. Quiet, peaceable.

EASEMENT, êze'mênt. s. Assistance, support.

EASILY, ê'zê-lê. ad. Without difficulty; without pain, without disturbance; readily, without reluctance.

EASINESS, ê'zê-nês. s. Freedom from difficulty; flexibility; readiness; freedom from constraint; rest, tranquillity.

EAST, êést. s. (227) (246). The quarter where the sun rises; the regions in the eastern parts of the world.

EASTER, êés'tûr. s. (98). The day on which the Christian Church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

EASTERLY, êés'tûr-lê. a. Coming from the parts towards the East; lying towards the East; looking towards the East.

EASTERN, êés'tûrn. a. Dwelling or found in the East, oriental; going or looking towards the East.

EASTWARD, êést'wûrd. a. (88). Towards the East.

EASY, ê'zê. a. Not difficult; quiet, at rest, not harassed; complying, unresisting, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without constraint, without formality.

To EAT, ête. v. a. (227) (229). Preterite, Ate or Eat; part. Eat or Eaten. To devour with the mouth; to consume, to corrode; to retract.

To EAT, ête. v. n. To go to meals, to take meals, to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corrosion.

EATABLE, ê'tâ-bl. s. (405). Any thing that may be eaten.

EATER, ê'tûr. s. (98). One that eats any thing; a corrosive.

EATING-HOUSE, ê'ting-hôuse. s. A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAVES, êvz. s. (227). The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

To EAVESDROP, êvz'drôp. v. a. To catch what comes from the eaves, to listen under windows.

EAVESDROPPER, êvz'drôp-pûr. s. A listener under windows.

EBB, êb. s. The reflux of the tide towards the sea; decline, decay, waste.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bull; —ôl; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

TO EBB, êb. v. n. To flow back towards the sea; to decline, to decay, to waste.

EBEN, { êb'bn.
EBON, { êb'ûn. } s. A hard, heavy,
EBONY, { êb'nô-nô. }
black, valuable wood.

EBRIETY, ê-bri'ê-tê. s. Drunkenness, intoxication by strong liquors.

EBRIOSITY, ê-brê-ôs'ê-tê. s. Habitual drunkenness.

EBULLITION, êb-ûl-lîsh'ûn. s. (177). The act of boiling up with heat; any intestine motion; effervescence.

ECCENTRICAL, êk-sên'trê-kâl. } a.
ECCENTRICK, êk-sên'trîk. }

Deviating from the centre; irregular, anomalous.

ECCENTRICITY, êk-sên-trîs'ê-tê. s. Deviation from a centre; excursion from the proper orb.

ECCHYMOSES, êk-kê-mô'sîs. s. (520). Livid spots or blotches in the skin.

ECCLESIASTICAL, êk-klê-zhê-âs'-tê-kâl. } a.

ECCLESIASTICK, êk-klê-zhê-âs'tîk. }

Relating to the church, not civil.
ECCLESIASTICK, êk-klê-zhê-âs'tîk. s. A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

¶ I have given these words the flat *s* asperated, as I am convinced it is quite agreeable to the analogy of pronunciation; for the third syllable coming after the secondary accent, is exactly under the same predicament as the penultimate syllable in *Ambrosial*, *Ephesian*, *Geodesian*, &c.—See Principles, No. 451.

“ And pulpit drum *ecclesiastick*,
“ Was beat with fist instead of a stick.
—*Hudibras*.

ECHINUS, ê-kî'nûs. s. (503). A hedgehog; a shell-fish set with prickles; with botanists, the prickly head of any plant; in architecture, a member or ornament taking its name from the roughness of the carving.

ECHO, êk'kô. s. The return or repercussion of any sound; the sound returned.

TO ECHO, êk'kô. v. n. To resound, to give the repercussion of a voice; to be sounded back.

TO ECHO, êk'kô. v. a. To send back a voice.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, êk-klâre'sîz-mênt. s. Explanation, the act of clearing up an affair.

¶ This word, though long in use, is not yet naturalized. Every syllable but the

last may be perfectly pronounced by an Englishman who does not speak French; but this syllable having a nasal vowel, not followed by hard *c* or *g* (see *ENCORE*), is an insuperable difficulty: the nearest sound to it would perhaps be to make it rhyme with *long* and *strong*. But a speaker would, perhaps, risk less by pronouncing it like an English word at once, than to imitate the French sound awkwardly.

ECLAT, ê-klâw'. s. (472). *French*. Splendour, show, lustre.

ECLICTICK, êk-lêk'tîk. a. Selecting, choosing at will.

ECLIPSE, ê-klîps'. s. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; darkness, obscuration.

TO ECLIPSE, ê-klîps'. v. a. To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace.

ECLIPTIC, ê-klîp'tîk. s. A great circle of the sphere.

ECLOGUE, êk'lôg. s. (338). A pastoral poem.

ECONOMY, ê-kôn'ô-mê. s. (296) (518). The management of a family; frugality, discretion of expense; disposition of things, regulation; the disposition or arrangement of any work.

ECONOMICK, êk-kô-nôm'îk. (530). } a.

ECONOMICAL, êk-kô-nôm'ê-kâl. }

Pertaining to the regulation of an household; frugal.

ECSTASY, êks'tâ-sê. s. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost; excessive joy, rapture; Enthusiasm, excessive elevation of the mind; madness, distraction.

ECSTASIED, êks'tâ-sîd. a. (282). Ravished, enraptured.

ECSTATICAL, êks-tât'ê-kâl. } a.

ECSTATIC, êks-tât'îk. (509). }

Ravished, raptured, elevated to ecstasy; in the highest degree of joy.

EDACIOUS, ê-dâ'shûs. a. Eating, voracious, ravenous, greedy.

EDACITY, ê-dâs'ê-tê. s. Voraciousness, ravenousness.

EDDER, êd'dûr. s. (98). Such fence-wood as is commonly put upon the top of fences.

EDDY, êd'dê. s. The water that, by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream; whirlpool, circular motion.

EDENTATED, ê-dên'tâ-têd. a. Deprived of teeth.

EDGE, êdje. s. The thin or cutting

✂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

part of a blade; a narrow part rising from a broader; keenness, acrimony; To set the teeth on edge, to cause a tingling pain in the teeth.

To **EDGE**, êdje. v. a. To sharpen, to enable to cut; to furnish with an edge; to border with any thing, to fringe; to exasperate, to embitter.

To **EDGE**, êdje. v. n. To move against any power.

EDGED, êdjed. or êd'jêd. part. a. (359). Sharp, not blunt.

EDGING, êd'jing. s. What is added to any thing by way of ornament; a narrow lace.

EDGELESS, êdje'lês. a. Blunt, obtuse, unable to cut.

EDGETOOL, êdje'tôôl'. s. A tool made sharp to cut.

EDGEWISE, êdje'wîze. ad. With the edge put into any particular direction.

EDIBLE, êd'ê-bl. a. (503). Fit to be eaten.

EDICT, ê'dikt. s. A proclamation of command or prohibition.

✂ Good speakers seem divided about the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable of this word. Kenrick, Perry, and Buchanan make it short; and Sheridan, Nares, Entick, Ash, Scott, and W. Johnston, long. This majority has induced me to make it long likewise, and not any length of the same letter in the Latin *edictum*; for though the Latin accent is frequently a rule for the placing of ours, the quantity of Latin has almost as little to do with our quantity as it has with that of the Chinese or Hebrew. See Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, page xix.

EDIFICATION, êd-ê-fê-câ'shûn. s. The act of building up man in the faith, improvement in holiness; improvement, instruction.

EDIFICE, êd'ê-fis. s. (142). A fabrick, a building.

EDIFIER, êd'ê-fi-ûr. s. One that improves or instructs another.

To **EDIFY**, êd'ê-fi. v. a. To build; to instruct, to improve; to teach, to persuade.

EDILE, ê'dilc. s. (140). The title of a magistrate in old Rome.

EDITION, ê-dish'ûn. s. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book; republication, with revisal.

EDITOR, êd'ê-tûr. s. (166). Publisher, he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

To **EDUCATE**, êd'jû-kâte. v. a. (91). To breed, to bring up.

✂ This pronunciation may seem odd to

those who are not acquainted with the nature of the letters; but it is not only the most polite, but, in reality, the most agreeable to rule.—See Principles, No. 294, 376.

EDUCATION, êd-jû-kâ'shûn. s. Formation of manners in youth.

To **EDUCE**, ê-dûse'. v. a. To bring out, to extract.

EDUCTION, ê-dûk'shûn. s. The act of bringing any thing into view.

To **EDULCORATE**, ê-dûl'kô-râte. v. a. To sweeten.

EDULCORATION, ê-dûl'kô-râ'shûn. s. The act of sweetening.

To **EEK**, êék. v. a.—See **EEK**. To make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency.

EEL, êél. s. A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

E'EN, êén. ad. Contracted from **Even**.

EFFABLE, êf'fâ-bl. a. (405). Expressive, utterable.

To **EFFACE**, êf-fâse'. v. a. To destroy any form painted or carved; to blot out; to destroy, to wear away.

✂ The strong tendency of the vowel to open, when it terminates a syllable, immediately before the accent, makes us frequently hear the *e* in these words, when the accent is on the second syllable, pronounced as open as if there were but one *f*. The same may be observed of the *o* in *occasion*, *offence*, *official*, &c. This is certainly a deviation from rule; but it is so general, and so agreeable to the ear, as to be a distinguishing mark of elegant pronunciation.

EFFECT, êf-fêkt'. s. (98). That which is produced by an operating cause; consequence, event; reality, not mere appearance; in the plural, goods, moveables.

To **EFFECT**, êf-fêkt'. v. a. To bring to pass, to attempt with success, to achieve; to produce as a cause.

EFFECTIBLE, êf-fêk'tê-bl. a. Performable, practicable.

EFFECTIVE, êf-fêk'tiv. a. Having the power to produce effects; operative, active; efficient.

EFFECTIVELY, êf-fêk'tiv-lê. ad. Powerfully, with real operation.

EFFECTLESS, êf-fêkt'lês. s. Without effect, impotent, useless.

EFFECTOR, êf-fêk'tûr. s. (166). He that produces any effect.

EFFECTUAL, êf-fêk'tshû-âl. a. (463). Productive of effects, powerful, to a degree adequate to the occasion, efficacious.

EFFECTUALLY, êf-fêk'tshû-âl-ê. ad. In

—nô, nôve, nê, nôt;—tôh, tôh, bôh;—ôit;—pôund;—/in, THIS.

a manner productive of the consequence intended, effluently.

TO EFFECTUATE, êf-fêk'tshû-âts. v. a. To bring to pass, to fulfil.

EFFEMINACY, êf-fêm'ê-nâ-sê. s. Admission of the qualities of a woman, softness, unmanly delicacy; lasciviousness, loose pleasure.

EFFEMINATE, êf-fêm'ê-nâte. a. (91). Having the qualities of a woman, womanish, voluptuous, tender.

TO EFFEMINATE, êf-fêm'ê-nâte. v. a. (91) (98). To make womanish, to emasculate, to unman.

TO EFFEMINATE, êf-fêm'ê-nâte. v. n. To soften, to melt into weakness.

EFFEMINATION, êf-fêm'ê-nâ'shûn. s. The state of one grown womanish, the state of one emasculated or unmaned.

TO EFFERVESCE, êf-fêr-vês'. v. n. To generate heat by intestine motion.

EFFERVESCENCE, êf-fêr-vês'sênsê. s. (510). The act of growing hot, production of heat by intestine motion.

EFFICACIOUS, êf-fê-kâ'shûs. a. Productive of effects, powerful to produce the consequence intended.

EFFICACIOUSLY, êf-fê-kâ'shûs-lê. ad. Effectually.

EFFICACY, êf-fê-kâ-sê. s. Production of the consequence intended.

EFFICIENCE, êf-fîsh'yênsê. } s. (98).

EFFICIENCY, êf-fîsh'yên-sê. } The act of producing effects, agency.

EFFICIENT, êf-fîsh'yênt. s. The cause which makes effects; he that makes, the effector.

EFFICIENT, êf-fîsh'yênt. a. (113). Causing effects.

EFFIGIES, êf-fîd'jês. } s. Resem-

EFFIGY, êf-fê-jê. } blance, image in painting or sculpture.

EFFLORESCENCE, êf-fîô-rês'sênsê. }

EFFLORESCENCY, êf-fîô-rês'sên-sê. } s. (510). Production of flowers; excrescences in the form of flowers; in physick the breaking out of some humours in the skin.

EFFLORESCENT, êf-fîô-rês'sênt. a. Shooting out in forms of flowers.

EFFLUENCE, êf-fîû-ênçê. s. That which issues from some other principle.

EFFLUVIA, êf-fîû-vê-â. The plural of

EFFLUVIUM, êf-fîû-vê-ûm. s. Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

EFFLUX, êf-fîûks. s. (493). The act of flowing out; effusion; that which flows from something else, emanation.

TO EFFLUX, êf-fîûks'. v. n. (98). To run out.

EFFLUXION, êf-fîûk'shûn. s. The act of flowing out; that which flows out, effluvium, emanation.

EFFORT, êf-fôrt. s. Struggle, laborious endeavour.

EFFOSSION, êf-fôsh'ûn. s. The act of digging up from the ground.

EFFRONTERY, êf-frôn'têr-ê. s. Imprudence, shamelessness.

EFFULGENCE, êf-fûl'jênsê. s. (98) (177). Lustre, brightness, splendour.

EFFULGENT, êf-fûl'jênt. a. Shining, bright, luminous.

EFFUMABILITY, êf-fû-mâ-bîl'ê-tê. s. The quality of flying away in fumes.

TO EFFUSE, êf-fûzê'. v. a. (437). To pour out, to spill.

EFFUSION, êf-fû'zhûn. s. (98). The act of pouring out; waste, the act of spilling or shedding; the thing poured out.

EFFUSIVE, êf-fû'slv. a. (499) (428). Pouring out, dispersing.

EFT, êft. s. A newt, an evet.

EFTSOON, êft-sôonz'. ad. Soon afterwards.

TO EJECT, ê-jêst'. v. a. To throw out food at the natural vents.

EJECTION, ê-jês'tahûn. s. (464.) The act of throwing out the digested food.

EGO, êg. s. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm of creatures; any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

TO EGG, êg. v. a. To incite, to instigate.

EGLANTINE, êg'lân-tia. s. (150). A species of rose; sweetbrier.

EGOTISM, êg'ô-tizm. s. Too frequent mention of a man's self.

Contrary to my own judgment I have made the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, because I see it is uniformly so marked by all the Dictionaries I have seen: but I am much mistaken if analogy does not in time recover her rights, and shorten this vowel by joining it to the *g*, as if written *eg-o-tism*; not because this vowel is short in the Latin *ego*, (for the English quantity has very little to do with the Latin,) but because the word may be looked upon as a simple in our language, and the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable. Mr. Elphinston, whose opinion in this point is of the greatest weight, makes the first vowel short.—See Principles, No. 511, 530, 536.

⚭ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

EGOTIST, é'gò-tist. s. One that is always talking of himself.

TO EGOTIZE, é'gò-tize. v. a. To talk much of one's self.

EGREGIOUS, é-gré'jé-ús. a. Eminent, remarkable, extraordinary; eminently bad, remarkably vicious.

EGREGIOUSLY, é-gré'jé-ús-lé. ad. Eminently, shamefully.

EGRESS, é'grés. s. The act of going out of any place, departure.

EGRESSION, é-grësh'un. s. The act of going out.

EGRET, é'grèt. s. A fowl of the heron kind.

EGRIOT, é'gré-ót. s. A species of cherry.

TO EJACULATE, é-ják'ù-lâte. v. a. To throw, to shoot out.

EJACULATION, é-ják'ù-lá'shùn. s. A short prayer, darted out occasionally; the act of darting or throwing out.

EJACULATORY, é-ják'ù-lá-túr-é. a. Suddenly darted out, sudden, hasty.

TO EJECT, é-jékt'. v. a. To throw out, to cast forth, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or possession.

EJECTION, é-jék'shùn. s. The act of casting out, expulsion.

EJECTIONMENT, é-jékt'mént. s. A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGHT, áyt. a. Twice four. A word of number.

⚭ The genuine sound of the diphthong in this word and its compounds does not seem to be that of the first sound of *a*, which Mr. Sheridan has given it under the second sound of *e*, but a combination of the first sound of *a* and *e* pronounced as closely together as possible. But as this distinction is very delicate, and may not be more easily apprehended than that between *meat* and *meet*, (246,) I have given the diphthong the same sound as Mr. Sheridan has done.

EIGHT, áytlh. a. Next in order to the seventh.

⚭ This word as it is written, by no means conveys the sound annexed to it in speaking, for the abstract termination *th* being a perfect lisp, is quite distinct from the final of *eight*, and can never coalesce with it without depriving the word of one of its letters. The only sound conveyed by the letters of this word, as now spelt, is as if written *ayth*: and if we would spell this sound as we pronounce it, and as the analogy of formation certainly requires, we must necessarily write it *eightth*. This

would have an unusual appearance to the eye; and this would be a sufficient reason with the multitude for opposing it; but men of sense ought to consider, that the credit of the language is concerned in rectifying this radical fault in its orthography.

EIGHTEEN, áy'téén. a. Twice nine.

EIGHTEENTH, áy'téénth. a. The next in order to the seventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, áyt'fôld. a. Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTHLY, áytlh'le. ad. In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, áy'té-èth. a. The next in order to the seventy-ninth, eighth tenth.

EIGHTSCORE, áyt'skóre. a. Eight times twenty.

EIGHTY, áy'té. a. Eight times ten.

EISEL, é'sll. s. Vinegar, verjuice.

EITHER, é'thúr. pron. distrib. Whichsoever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both.

EITHER, é'thúr. conj. (352). A distributive conjunction, answered by *Or*, either the one or the other.

EJULATION, éd-jù-lá'shùn. s. Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.

EKE, éke. ad. Also, likewise, beside.

TO EKE, éke. v. a. To increase; to supply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to spin out by useless additions.

TO ELABORATE, é-láb'ò-râte. v. a. To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive operations.

ELABORATE, é-láb'ò-râte. a. (91). Finished with great diligence.

ELABORATELY, é-láb'ò-râte-lé. ad. Laboriously, diligently, with great study.

ELABORATION, é-láb'ò-rá'shùn. s. Improvement by successive operations.

TO ELANCE, é-lânse'. v. a. To throw out, to dart.

TO ELAPSE, é-lâpse'. v. n. To pass away, to glide away.

ELASTICAL, é-lâs'té-kál. } a. Having

ELASTICK, é-lâs'tlk. } the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted, springy.

ELASTICITY, é-lâs-tis'é-té. s. Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.

ELATE, é-lâte'. a. Flushed with success, lofty, haughty.

TO ELATE, é-lâte'. v. a. To puff up with prosperity; to exalt, to heighten.

ELATION, é-lá'shùn. s. Haughtiness, proceeding from success.

ELBOW, é'bô. s. (327). The next

—*no*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*; —*tûbe*, *tûb*, *bûm*; —*ôl*; —*pôund*; —*thin*, *THIS*.

joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure or angle.

ELBOWCHAIR, *êl-bô-tshâre*. s. A chair with arms.

ELBOWROOM, *êl-bô-rôom*. s. Room to stretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.

TO ELBOW, *êl'bô*. v. a. To push with the elbow; to push, to drive to a distance.

TO ELBOW, *êl'bô*. v. n. To jut out in angles.

ELD, *êld*. s. Old age, decrepitude; old people, persons worn out with years.

ELDER, *êl'dûr*. a. (98). Surpassing another in years.

ELDERS, *êl'dûrz*. s. Persons whose age gives them reverence; ancestors; those who are older than others; among the Jews rulers of the people; in the New Testament, ecclesiasticks; among Presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

ELDER, *êl'dûr*. s. (98). The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, *êl'dûr-lé*. a. No longer young.

ELDERSHIP, *êl'dûr-shîp*. s. Seniority, primogeniture.

ELDEST, *êl'dêst*. a. The oldest that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived most years.

ELECAMPANE, *êl-ê-kâm-pâne*. s. A plant named also starwort.

TO ELECT, *ê-lêkt'*. v. a. To choose for any office or use; in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, *ê-lêkt'*. a. Chosen, taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office not yet in possession; chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECTARY, *ê-lêk'tâ-rê*. s. A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, of the consistence of honey.

☞ This is an alteration of the word *Electuary*, which has taken place within these few years; and, it must be owned, is an alteration for the better: for, as there is no *v* in the Latin *Electarium*, there can be no reason for inserting it in our English word, which is derived from it.

ELECTION, *ê-lêk'shûn*. s. The act of choosing one or more from a greater number; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the determination of God, by which any were selected for eternal life; the ceremony of a publick choice.

ELECTIVE, *ê-lêk'tly*. a. Exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, *ê-lêk'tlv-lé*. ad. By choice, with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, *ê-lêk'tûr*. s. (98). He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL, *ê-lêk'tô-râl*. a. Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, *ê-lêk'tô-râte*. s. (91). The territory of an elector.

ELECTRE, *ê-lêk'tûr*. s. (98) (416). Amber; a mixed metal.

ELECTRICAL, *ê-lêk'trê-kâl*. } a. At-
ELECTRICK, *ê-lêk'trîk*. } tractive without magnetism; produced by an electric body.

ELECTRICITY, *ê-lêk'trîs'ê-té*. s. A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, and emit fire.

ELECTUARY, *ê-lêk'tshû-âr-ê*. s. See **ELECTARY**.

ELEEMOSYNARY, *êl-ê-môz'ê-nâr-ê*. a. Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.

ELEGANCE, *êl'ê-gânse*. } s. Beauty
ELEGANCY, *êl'ê-gân-sé*. } of heart, beauty without grandeur.

ELEGANT, *êl'ê-gânt*. a. Pleasing with minuter beauties; nice, not coarse, not gross.

ELEGANTLY, *êl'ê-gânt-lé*. ad. In such a manner as to please without elevation.

ELEGIACK, *êl-ê-jî'âk*. a. Used in elegies; mournful, sorrowful.

☞ Our own analogy would lead us to place the accent upon the second syllable of this word; but its derivation from the Latin *elegiacus* and the Greek *ελεγιακος*, (in both which the antepenultimate is long) obliges us, under pain of appearing grossly illiterate, to place the accent on the same letter. But it may be observed, that we have scarcely an instance in the whole language of adopting a Latin or Greek word, and curtailling it of a syllable, without removing the accent higher on the English word.—See **ACADEMY**.

ELEGY, *êl'ê-jé*. s. A mournful song; a funeral song; a short poem, without points or turns.

ELEMENT, *êl'ê-mént*. s. The first or constituent principle of any thing; the four elements, usually so called, are earth, air, fire, water, of which our world is composed; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing; an ingredient, a constituent part; the letters of any language; the lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

ELEMENTAL, *êl-ê-mén'tâl*. a. Produced by some of the four elements; arising from first principles.

⚡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fât, fât; —mê, mêt; —pâte, pîn; —

ELEMENTARITY, êl-ê-mên-târ-ê-tê. s. Simplicity of nature, absence of composition.

ELEMENTARY, êl-ê-mên-târ-ê. a. Uncompounded, having only one principle.

ELEPHANT, êl-ê-fânt. s. The largest of all quadrupeds.

ELEPHANTINE, êl-ê-fân'tîn. a. (140). Pertaining to the elephant.

TO ELEVATE, êl-ê-vâte. v. a. (91). To raise up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raise the mind with great conceptions.

ELEVATE, êl-ê-vâte. part. a. (91). Exalted, raised aloft.

ELEVATION, êl-ê-vâ'shûn. s. The act of raising aloft; exaltation, dignity; exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions; the height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

ELEVATOR, êl-ê-vâ-tûr. (521) (166). A raiser or lifter up.

ELEVEN, ê-lév'vn. a. (103). Ten and one.

ELEVENTH, ê-lév'vnth. a. The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, êlf. s. Plural, Elves. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places; a devil.

ELFLOCK, êlf'lók. s. Knots of hair twisted by elves.

TO ELICIT, ê-lis'sit. v. a. To strike out, to fetch out by labour.

ELICIT, ê-lis'sit. a. Brought into act.

ELICITATION, ê-lis-sé-tâ'shûn. s. Is a deducing the power of the will into act.

TO ELIDE, ê-lide'. v. a. To break in pieces.

ELIGIBILITY, êl-ê-jé-bl'ê-tê. s. Worthiness to be chosen.

ELIGIBLE, êl-ê-jé-bl. a. (405). Fit to be chosen, preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS, êl-ê-jé-bl-nês. s. Worthiness to be chosen, preferableness.

ELIMINATION, ê-lim-ê-nâ'shûn. s. The act of banishing, rejection.

ELISION, ê-lizh'ûn. s. The act of cutting off; division, separation of parts.

ELIXATION, êl-ik-sâ'shûn. s. (533). (530). The act of boiling.

ELIXIR, ê-lik'sûr. s. (418). A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum; the liquor with which chymists transmute metals; the extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial.

⚡ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, even among the upper ranks of people, which changes the *i* in the second syllable into *e*, as if written *Elaxir*. The

is never pronounced in this manner when the accent is on it, except when followed by *r* and another consonant (108).

ELK, êlk. s. The elk is a large and stately animal of the stag kind.

ELL, êl. s. A measure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLIPSIS, êl-lip'sis. s.—See EFFACE. A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out; in geometry, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone.

ELLIPTICAL, êl-lip'té-kál. } a. Having the form of an ellipse.

ELLIPTICK, êl-lip'tik. }

ELM, êlm. s. The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION, êl-ô-kû'shûn. s. The power of fluent speech; eloquence, flow of language; the power of expression or diction.

⚡ This word originally, both among the Greeks and Romans, signified the choice and order of words; and Dryden and other moderns have used it in the same sense; it is now scarcely ever used but to signify pronunciation. The French seem to have been the first who used it in this sense: Addison has followed them; and as it is perfectly agreeable to the Latin original *eloquor*, and serves to distinguish oratorical pronunciation from pronunciation in general, the alteration is not without its use.

ELOGY, êl'ô-jé. s. (503). Praise, panegyrick.

TO ELONGATE, ê-lông'gâte. v. a. To lengthen, to draw out.

TO ELONGATE, ê-lông'gâte. v. n. To go off to a distance from any thing.

ELONGATION, êl-ông-gâ'shûn. s. (530). (533). The act of stretching or lengthening itself; the state of being stretched; distance; space at which one thing is distant from another; departure, removal.

TO ELOPE, ê-lôpe'. v. a. To run away, to break loose, to escape.

ELOPEMENT, ê-lôpe'mént. s. Departure from just restraint.

ELOPS, ê'lôps. s. A fish, reckoned by Milton among the serpents.

ELOQUENCE, êl'ô-kwénse. s. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; elegant language uttered with fluency.

ELOQUENT, êl'ô-kwent. a. Having the power of oratory.

ELSE, êlse. pronoun. Other, one besides.

ELSE, êlse. ad. Otherwise; besides, except.

ELSEWHERE, êlse'hwêre. ad. (397). In any other place; in other places, in some other place.

—*mà, mòve, mōr, nôt; —tùbe, túb, búll; —òll; —pòund; —shin, THIS.*

TO ELUCIDATE, *é-lù'sé-dá-te*. v. a. To explain, to clear.

ELUCIDATION, *é-lù'sé-dá'shùn*. s. Explanation, exposition.

ELUCIDATOR, *é-lù'sé-dá-túr*. s. (521). Explainer, expositor, commentator.

TO ELUDE, *é-lúde'*. v. a. To escape by stratagem, to avoid by artifice.

ELUDIBLE, *é-lú'dé-bl*. a. Possible to be eluded.

ELVES, *élvz*. s. The plural of Elf.

ELVELOCK, *élv'lók*. s. Knots in the hair.

ELVISH, *élv'ish*. a. Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

ELUNBATED, *é-lòm'bá-téd*. a. Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION, *é-lù'zhùn*. s. An escape from inquiry or examination, an artifice.

ELUSIVE, *é-lù'siv*. a. (158) (428). Practising elusion, using arts to escape.

ELUSORY, *é-lù'súr-é*. a. (429) (512). Tending to elude, tending to deceive, fraudulent.

TO ELUTE, *é-lúte'*. v. a. To wash off.

TO ELUTRIATE, *é-lù'tré-áte*. v. a. (91). To decant, to strain out.

ELYSIAN, *é-lizh'é-án*. a. (542). Deliciously soft and soothing, exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, *é-lizh'é-úm*. s. The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

TO EMACIATE, *é-má'shé-áte*. v. a. (542). To waste, to deprive of flesh.

TO EMACIATE, *é-má'shé-áte*. v. n. To lose flesh, to pine.

EMACIATION, *é-má'shé-á'shùn*. s. The act of making lean; the state of one grown lean.

EMACULATION, *é-mák-ù-lá'shùn*. s. The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

EMANANT, *ém'à-nánt*. a. Issuing from something else.

TO EMANATE, *ém'à-ná-te*. v. n. (91). To issue or flow from something else.

EMANATION, *ém-má-ná'shùn*. s. (530). The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance; that which issues from another substance.

EMANATIVE, *ém'an-á-tiv*. a. Issuing from another.

TO EMANCIPATE, *é-mán'sé-pá-te*. v. a. To set free from servitude.

EMANCIPATION, *é-mán'sé-pá'shùn*. s.

The act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.

TO EMARGINATE, *é-már'jé-ná-te*. v. a. To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

TO EMASCULATE, *é-más'kù-lá-te*. v. a. To castrate, to deprive of virility; to effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

EMASCULATION, *é-más'kù-lá'shùn*. s. Castration; effeminacy, womanish qualities.

TO EMBALE, *ém-bále'*. v. a. To make up into a bundle; to bind up, to inclose.

TO EMBALM, *ém-bám'*. v. a. (403). To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction.

☞ The affinity between the long *e* and the short *i*, when immediately followed by the accent, has been observed under the word *Despatch*. But this affinity is no where more remarkable than in those words where the *e* is followed by *m* or *n*. This has induced Mr. Sheridan to spell *embrace*, *endow*, &c. *imbrace*, *indow*, &c. and this spelling may, perhaps, sufficiently convey the cursory or colloquial pronunciation; but my observation greatly fails me if correct public speaking does not preserve the *e* in its true sound, when followed by *m* or *n*. The difference is delicate, but, in my opinion, real.

EMBALMER, *ém-bám'é-r*. s. (409). One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

TO EMBAR, *ém-bâr'*. v. a. To shut, to inclose; to stop, to hinder by prohibition, to block up.

EMBARCATION, *ém-bâr-ká'shùn*. s. The act of putting on shipboard; the act of going on shipboard.

EMBARGO, *ém-bârgò*. s. (98). A prohibition to pass, a stop put to trade.

TO EMBARK, *ém-bârk'*. v. a. To put on shipboard; to engage another in any affair.

TO EMBARK, *ém-bârk'*. v. n. To go on shipboard; to engage in any affair.

TO EMBARRASS, *ém-bâr-rás*. v. a. To perplex, to distress, to entangle.

EMBARRASSMENT, *ém-bâr-rás-mént*. s. Perplexity, entanglement.

TO EMBASE, *ém-báse'*. v. a. To vitiate; to degrade, to vilify.

EMBASSADOR, *ém-bás'sá-dúr*. s. (98). One sent on a publick message.

EMBASSADRESS, *ém-bás'sá-drés*. s. A woman sent on a publick message.

EMBASSAGE, *ém'bás-sáje*. (90). } s.

EMBASSY, *ém'bás-sé*. } s. A publick message; any solemn message.

—nò, môve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—ôl;—pôund;—shin, TMS.

TO EMBATTLE, em-bât'tl. v. a. To range in order or array of battle.

TO EMBAY, ém-bá'. v. a. (98). To bath, to wet, to wash; to inclose in a bay, to land-lock.

TO EMBELLISH, ém-bél'lish. v. a. To adorn, to beautify.

EMBELLISHMENT, ém-bél'lish-mént. s. Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration.

EMBERS, ém'bûrz. s. without a singular. Hot cinders, ashes not yet extinguished.

EMBER-WEEK, ém'bûr-wéék. s. A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14th, December 13th.

TO EMBEZZLE, ém-béz'zl. v. a. To appropriate by breach of trust; to waste, to swallow up in riot.

EMBEZZLEMENT, ém-béz'zl-mént. s. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another; appropriated.

TO EMBLAZE, ém'bláze'. v. a. To adorn with glittering embellishments; to blazon, to paint with ensigns armorial.

TO EMBLAZON, ém-blá'zn. v. a. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours.

EMBLEM, ém'blém. s. Inlay, enamel; an occult representation, an allusive picture.

TO EMBLEM, ém'blém. v. a. To represent in an occult or allusive manner.

EMBLEMATICAL, ém-blé-mát'é-kál. (509). } a.

EMBLEMATICK, ém-blé-mát'lk. } a. Comprising an emblem, allusive, occultly representative; dealing in emblems, using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, ém-blé-mát'é-kál-é. ad. In the manner of emblems, allusively.

EMBLEMATIST, ém-blém'á-tist. s. Writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBOLISM, ém'bó-llzm. s. Interpolation, insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted, intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS, ém'bó-lûs. s. Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

TO EMOSS, ém-bós'. v. a. To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief, or rising work; to inclose, to include, to cover.

EMOSSMENT, ém-bós'mént. s. Any thing standing out from the rest, jut, eminence; relief, rising work.

TO EMBOTTLE, ém-bót'tl. v. a. To include in bottles, to bottle.

TO EMBOWEL, ém-bôu'él. v. a. To deprive of the entrails.

TO EMBRACE, ém-bráse'. v. a. To hold fondly in the arms, to squeeze in kindness; to seize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold on, to welcome; to comprehend, to take in, to encircle; to comprise, to inclose, to contain.

TO EMBRACE, ém-bráse'. v. n. To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, ém-bráse'. s. Clasp, fond pressure in the arms, hug.

EMBRACEMENT, ém-bráse'mént. s. Clasp in the arms, hug, embrace; state of being contained, inclosure; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACER, ém-brá'sûr. s. The person embracing.

EMBRASURE, ém-brá-zûre'. s. An aperture in the wall, battlement.

TO EMBROCATE, ém'brô-káte. v. a. To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCATION, ém-brô-ká'shûn. s. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diseased part is washed.

TO EMBROIDER, ém-brôé'dûr. v. a. To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work.

EMBROIDERER, ém-brôé'dûr-ûr. s. One that adorns clothes with needle-work.

EMBROIDERY, ém-brôé'dûr-é. s. Figures raised upon a ground, variegated needle-work; variegation, diversity of colours.

TO EMBROIL, ém-brôll'. v. a. To disturb, to confuse, to distract.

TO EMBROTHEL, ém-brôth'él. v. a. To inclose in a brothel.

EMBRYO, ém'bré-é. } s. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb; the state of any thing yet not fit for production yet unfinished.

EMENAGOGUE, é-mén'á-gôg. s. A medicine to promote circulation in females.

EMENDABLE, é-mén'dá-bl. a. Capable of emendation, corrigible.

EMENDATION, ém-én-dá'shûn. s. (530). Correction, alteration of any thing from worse to better; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR, ém-én-dá'tôr. s. (521). A corrector, an improver.

—nò, mòve; nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

EMERALD, ém'-é-ráld. s. A green precious stone.

TO EMERGE, é-mérje. v. n. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered; to rise, to mount from a state of oppression or obscurity.

EMERGENCE, é-mér'jénse. } s. The
EMERGENCY, é-mér'jén-sé. } act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered; the act of rising into view; any sudden occasion, unexpected casualty; pressing necessity.

EMERGENT, é-mér'jént. a. Rising out of that which overwhelms and obscures it; rising into view or notice; proceeding or issuing from any thing; sudden, unexpectedly casual.

EMERIODS, ém'-ér-òldz. s. Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles, properly *Hemorrhoids*.

EMERSION, é-mér'shùn. s. The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

EMERY, ém'-ér-é. s. Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

EMETICAL, é-mét'-é-kál. } a. Having
EMETICK, é-mét'ík. } the quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, é-mét'-é-kál-é. ad. In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICATION, ém'-é-ká'shùn. s. (530). Sparkling, flying off in small particles.

EMICTION, é-mík'shùn. s. Urine.

TO EMIGRATE, ém'-mé-gráte. v. n. To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, ém'-é-grá'shùn. s. (530). Change of habitation.

EMINENCE, ém'-é-nénse. } s. Lofti-
EMINENCY, ém'-é-nén-sé. } ness, height; summit, highest part; exaltation, conspicuousness, reputation, celebrity; supreme degree; notice, distinction; a title given to cardinals.

EMINENT, ém'-é-nént. a. High, lofty; dignified, exalted; conspicuous, remarkable.

EMINENTLY, ém'-é-nént-lé. ad. Conspicuously, in a manner that attracts observation; in a high degree.

EMISSARY, ém'-is-sár-ré. s. One sent out on private messages, a spy, a secret agent; one that emits or sends out.

EMISSION, é-mish'ùn. s. The act of sending out, vent.

TO EMIT, é-mít'. v. a. To send forth; to let fly, to dart; to issue out juridically.

EMMET, ém'mít. s. (99). An ant, a pismire.

TO EMMEW, ém-mù'. v. a. To mew or coop up.

EMOLLIENT, é-mól'yént. a. (113). Softening, suppling.

EMOLLIENTS, é-mól'yénts. s. Such things as sheathe and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids.

EMOLLITION, ém-mól'llsh'ùn. s. The act of softening.

EMOLUMENT, é-mól'ù-mént. s. Profit, advantage.

EMOTION, é-mò'shùn. s. Disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion.

TO EMPALE, ém-pále'. v. a. To fence with a pale; to fortify; to inclose, to shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPANNEL, ém-pán'nél. s. The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear.

TO EMPANNEL, ém-pán'nél. v. a. To summon to serve on a jury.

TO EMPASSION, ém-pásh'ùn. v. a. To move with passion, to affect strongly.

TO EMPEOPLE, ém-pé'pl. v. a. To form into a people or community.

EMPERESS, ém'pér-és. s. A woman invested with imperial power; the queen of an emperor.

EMPEROR, ém'pér-úr. s. (166). A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.

EMPERY, ém'pér-é. s. (503). Empire, sovereign command. A word out of use.

EMPHASIS, ém'fâ-sis. s. A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence.

EMPHATICAL, ém-fât'ík-ál. } a. For-
EMPHATICK, ém-fât'ík. } cible, strong, striking.

EMPHATICALLY, ém-fât'-é-kál-é. ad. strongly, forcibly, in a striking manner.

TO EMPIERCE, ém-pérse'. v. a. (250). To pierce into, to enter into by violent appulse.—See **PIERCE**.

EMPIRE, ém'pire. s. (140). Imperial power, supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan in the pronunciation of the last syllable of this word, as I think the long sound of *i* is more agreeable to the ear, as well as to the best usage, though I confess not so analogical as the short *i*. Dr. Kenrick, Scott, W. Johnston, and Perry, pronounce the *i* long as I have done.—See **UMPIRE**.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâE, fât;—mê, mêt;—phne, pin;—

EMPIRICK, ém-pè-rik, or ém-pir'lk. s.

A trier or experimenter, such persons as venture upon observation only; a quack.

♣ Dr. Johnson tells us, the first accentuation is adopted by Dryden, and the last by Milton; and this he prefers. There is indeed a strong analogy for the last, as the word ends in *ic* (509); but this analogy is sometimes violated in favour of the substantives, as in *Lunatic*, *Heretic*, &c.; and that this is the case in the word in question, may be gathered from the majority of votes in its favour: for though Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, are for the latter; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Entick, Bailey, and Barclay, are for the former. This word classes too with those that almost always adopt the antepenultimate accent (503); but the adjective has more properly the accent on the second syllable.

EMPIRICAL, ém-pir'è-kâl. } a. Versed

EMPIRICK, ém-pir'ik. } in experiments, practised only by rote.

EMPIRICALLY, ém-pir'è-kâl-lé. ad. Experimentally, without rational grounds; in the manner of a quack.

EMPIRICISM, ém-pir'è-sizm. s. Dependence on experience without knowledge or art, quackery.

EMPLASTER, ém-plás'túr. s. An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance spread upon cloth.

TO EMLASTER, ém-plás'túr. v. a. To cover with a plaster.

EMPLASTICK, ém-plás'tik. a. Viscous, glutinous.

TO EMPLÉAD, ém-pléde'. v. a. To indict, to prefer a charge against.

TO EMPLOY, ém-plóé'. v. a. To busy, to keep at work, to exercise; to use as an instrument; to commission, to intrust with the management of any affairs; to fill up with business; or to spend in business.

EMPLOY, ém-plóé'. s. Business, object of industry; publick office.

EMPLOYABLE, ém-plóé'-á-bl. a. Capable to be used, proper for use.

EMPLOYER, ém-plóé'úr. s. One that uses, or causes to be used.

EMPLOYMENT, ém-plóé'mént. s. Business, object of industry; the state of being employed; office, post of business.

TO EMPOISON, ém-póé'zn. v. a. To destroy by poison, to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to envenom.

EMPOISONER, ém-póé'zn-úr. s. One who destroys another by poison.

EMPOISONMENT, ém-póé'zn-mént. s. The practice of destroying by poison.

EMPORETICK, ém-pò-rét'lk. a. That used at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPORIUM, ém-pò-ré-úm. s. A place of merchandize, a commercial city.

TO EMPOVERISH, ém-póv'ér-ish. v. a. To make poor; to lessen fertility.

♣ This word, before Dr. Johnson's Dictionary was published, was always written *impoverish*; nor since he has reformed the orthography do we find any considerable difference in the sound of the first syllable, except in solemn speaking; in this case we must undoubtedly preserve the *e* in its true sound.—See **EMBALM**.

EMPOVERISHER, ém-póv'ér-ish-úr. s. One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

EMPOVERISHMENT, ém-póv'ér-ish-mént. s. Diminution, waste.

TO EMPOWER, ém-póu'úr. v. a. To authorize, to commission; to enable.

EMPRESS, ém-prés. s. The queen of an emperor; a female invested with imperial dignity, a female sovereign; properly *Emperess*.

EMPRISE, ém-prize'. s. Attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterprise.

EMPTIER, ém-té-úr. s. One that empties, one that makes void.

EMPTINESS, ém-té-nés. s. The state of being empty; a void space, vacuity; unsatisfactoriness, inability to fill the desires; vacuity of head, want of knowledge.

EMPTION, ém'shún. s. A purchasing.

EMPTY, ém'té. a. (412). Void, having nothing in it, not full; unsatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or desires; without any thing to carry, unburthened; vacant of head, ignorant, unskilful; without substance, without solidity, vain.

TO EMPTY, ém'té. v. a. To evacuate, to exhaust.

TO EMPURPLE, ém-púrpl. v. a. To make of a purple colour.

TO EMPUZZLE, ém-púz'zl. v. a. To perplex, to put to a stand.

EMPYEMA, ém-plé'má. s. (92). A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only.

♣ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the sound of the *y* in the second syllable of this word, merely from the disagreeable effect it has on the ear, to pronounce two vowels of exactly the same sound in immediate succession. This sameness is, in some measure,

—nò, móve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—póund;—thin, THIS.

avoided by giving *y* the long diphthongal sound of *i*; and the same reason has induced me to the same notation in the word *Empyrean*. If good usage is against me, I submit.

EMPYREAL, ém-pir'è-ál. a. Formed of fire, refined beyond aerial.

EMPYREAN, ém-pl-ré-án, or ém-pir'è-án. s. The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.—See *EMPYEMA*.

☞ This word has the accent on the penultimate syllable in Sheridan, Kenrick, Barclay, Nares, and Bailey; and on the antepenultimate in Ash, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick: and this last accentuation is, in my opinion, the most correct; for as the penultimate is short, there is the same reason for placing the accent on the antepenultimate as in *Cerulean*; though poets, with their usual license, generally accent the penultimate.—See *EUROPEAN*.

EMPYREUM, ém-pir'ré-úm. } s. The burning of any matter in boiling.

EMPYREUMATICAL, ém-pé-rú-mát'è-kál. a. Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

EMPYROSIS, ém-pé-ró'sls. s. (520). Conflagration, general fire.

To **EMULATE**, ém'ù-lâte. v. a. To rival; to imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence; to be equal to; to rise to equality with.

EMULATION, ém'ù-lá'shùn. s. Rivalry, desire of superiority; contest.

EMULATIVE, ém'ù-lá-tív. a. Inclined to emulation, rivalling.

EMULATOR, ém'ù-lá-túr. s. (166)(521). A rival, a competitor.

To **EMULGE**, é-mùlje'. v. a. To milk out.

EMULGENT, é-mùlj'ént. a. Milking or draining out.

EMULOUS, ém'ù-lús. a. (314). Rivaling, engaged in competition; desirous of superiority, desirous to rise above another, desirous of any excellence possessed by another.

EMULOUSLY, ém'ù-lús-lè. ad. With desire of excelling or outgiving another.

EMULSION, é-mùll'shùn. s. A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels.

EMUNCTORIES, é-mùnk'túr-iz. s. (557)(99). Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected.

To **ENABLE**, én-á-bl. v. a. (405). To make able, to confer power.

To **ENACT**, én-ákt'. v. a. To establish, to decree; to represent by action.

☞ The same observations hold good in words beginning with *en* as in those with *em*.—See *EMBALM* and *ENCOMIUM*.

ENACTOR, én-ákt'túr. s. (166). One that forms decrees, or establishes laws; one who practises or performs any thing.

ENALLAGE, én-ál'lá-jé. s. A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To **ENAMBUSH**, én-ám'búsh. v. a. To hide in ambush, to hide with hostile intention.

To **ENAMEL**, én-ám'él. v. a. (99). To inlay, to variegate with colours.

To **ENAMEL**, én-ám'él. v. n. To practise the use of enamel.

ENAMEL, én-ám'él. s. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid; the substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER, én-ám'él-lúr. s. One that practises the art of enamelling.

To **ENAMOUR**, én-ám'úr. v. a. (314). To inflame with love; to make fond.

ENARRATION, én-nár-rá'shùn. s. Explanation.

ENARTHROSIS, én-ár-tshró'sls. (520). The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATATION, é-ná-tá'shùn. s. The act of swimming out.

To **ENCAGE**, én-káje'. v. a. To shut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

To **ENCAMP**, én-kámp'. v. n. To pitch tents, to sit down for a time in a march.

To **ENCAMP**, én-kámp'. v. a. To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, én-kámp'mént. s. The act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

To **ENCAVE**, én-káve'. v. a. To hide as in a cave.

To **ENCHAFE**, én-tsháfe'. v. a. To enrage, to irritate, to provoke.

To **ENCHAIN**, én-tsháne'. v. a. To fasten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

To **ENCHANT**, én-tshánt'. v. a. (79). To subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree.

ENCHANTER, én-tshánt'túr. s. (98). A magician, a sorcerer.

ENCHANTINGLY, én-tshánt'ing-lè. ad. With the force of enchantment.

* (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plîn;—

ENT, ên-tshânt'mént. s. Arms, spells, incantation; irresistible influence, overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, ên-tshân'très. s. A sorceress, a woman versed in magical arts; a woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

TO ENCHASE, ên-tshâse. v. a. To infix, to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

TO ENCIRCLE, ên-sér'kl. v. a. To surround, to environ, to enclose in a ring or circle.

ENCIRCLET, ên-sér'k'lét. s. A circle, a ring.

ENCLITICAL, ên-klit'è-kál. a. Relating to enclitics.

ENCLITICKS, ên-klit'iks. s. Particles which throw back the accent upon the last syllable of the foregoing word.

TO ENCLOSE, ên-klòze'. v. a. To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to environ, to encircle, to surround.

ENCLOSER, ên-klò'zûr. s. One that encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties; any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE, ên-klò'zhûre. s. The act of enclosing or environing any thing; the separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; the appropriation of things common; state of being shut up in any place; the space enclosed.

ENCOMIAST, ên-kò'mé-âst. s. A panegyrist, a praiser.

ENCOMIASTICAL, ên-kò-mé-âs'tè-kál. }
ENCOMIASTICAL, ên-kò-mé-âs'tik. }
a. Panegyric, containing praise, bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM, ên-kò'mé-ûm. s. Panegyrick, praise, elegy.

Though in cursory speaking we frequently hear the *e* confounded with the short *i* in the first syllables of *encamp*, *enchant*, &c. without any great offence to the ear, yet such an interchange in *encomium*, *encomiast*, &c. is not only a departure from propriety, but from politeness; and it is not a little surprising that Mr. Sheridan should have adopted it. The truth is, preserving the *e* pure in all words of this form, whether in rapid or deliberate speaking, is a correctness well worthy of attention.

TO ENCOMPASS, ên-kûm'pâs. v. a. To enclose, to encircle; to go round any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT, ên-kûm'pâs-mént. s. Circumlocution, remote tendency to talk.

ENCORE, ông-kòre'. ad. Again, once more.

This word is perfectly French, and, as usual, we have adopted it with the original pronunciation. In other words which we have received from the French, where the nasal vowel has occurred, we have substituted an awkward pronunciation in imitation of it, which has at once shown our fondness for foreign modes of speaking, and our incapacity of acquiring them: thus *Caisson* has been turned into *Cassoon*, *Ballon* into *Balloon*, *Dragon* into *Dragoon*, and *Chamant* (a character in the Orphan) into *Shamoon*; but in the word before us, this nasal sound is followed by *c* hard, which after *n* always involves hard *g* (408); and this is precisely an English sound. An Englishman, therefore, does not find the difficulty in pronouncing the nasal sound in this word, which he would in another that does not admit of the succeeding hard *c* or *g*; as *entendement*, *attentif*, &c.; for if in pronouncing the *en* in these words the tongue should once touch the roof of the mouth, the French nasal sound would be ruined. No wonder then that a mere English speaker should pronounce this French word so well, and the rest of the nasal vowels so ill. It does not arise from the habit they contract at Theatres, (where it would be the most barbarous and ill-bred pronunciation in the world to call for the repetition of an English song in plain English), it does not, I say, arise from custom, but from coincidence. The sound, in the word before us, is common to both nations; and though the French may give it a somewhat lighter sound than the English, they are both radically the same. Adopting this word, however, in the Theatre, does the English no manner of credit. Every language ought to be sufficient for all its purposes. A foreigner who understood our language, but who had never been present at our dramatic performances, would suppose we had no equivalents in English, should he hear us cry out *Encore*, *Bravo*, and *Bravissimo*, when we only wish to have a song repeated, or to applaud the agility of a dancer.

ENCOUNTER, ên-kòun'tûr. s. (313). Duel, single fight, conflict; battle, fight in which enemies rush against each other; sudden meeting; casual incident.

TO ENCOUNTER, ên-kòun'tûr. v. a. To meet face to face; to meet in a hostile manner, to rush against in conflict; to attract; to oppose; to meet by accident.

TO ENCOUNTER, ên-kòun'tûr. v. n. To rush together in a hostile manner, to conflict; to engage, to fight; to meet face to face; to come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER, ên-kòun'tûr-ûr. s.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bôll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

Opponent, antagonist, enemy; one that loves to accost others.

TO ENCOURAGE, ên-kûr'ridje. v. a. (90). To animate, to incite to any thing; to give courage to, to support the spirits, to embolden; to raise confidence.

ENCOURAGEMENT, ên-kûr'ridje-mént. s. Incitement to any action or practice, incentive; favour, countenance, support.

ENCOURAGER, ên-kûr'ridje-ûr. s. (314). One that supplies incitements to any thing, a favourer.

TO ENCROACH, ên-kròtsh'. v. n. (295). To make invasions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right.

ENCROACHER, ên-kròtsh'ûr. s. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means; one who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCROACHMENT, ên-kròtsh'mént. s. An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.

TO ENCUMBER, ên-kûm'bûr. v. a. To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, ên-kûm'brânse. s. Clog, load, impediment; burden upon an estate.

ENCYCICAL, ên-sik'le-kál. a. (535). Circular, sent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, ên-si-klô-pé-dé-â. s. The circle of sciences, the round of learning.—See CYCLOPEDIA.

ENCYSTED, ên-sis'téd. a. Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

END, ênd. s. The extremity of any thing; the conclusion or cessation of any thing; the conclusion or last part of any thing; ultimate state, final doom; final determination, conclusion of debate or deliberation; death; abolition, total loss; fragment, broken piece; purpose intention; thing intended, final design; an end, erect, as his hair stands an end.

TO END, ênd. v. a. To terminate, to conclude, to finish; to destroy, to put to death.

TO END, ênd. v. n. To come to an end; to conclude, to cease.

TO ENDAMAGE, ên-dâm'idje. v. a. (90). To mischief, to prejudice, to harm.

TO ENDANGER, ên-dân'jûr. v. a. To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to hazard.

TO ENDEAR, ên-déer'. v. a. (227). To make dear, to make beloved.

ENDEARMENT, ên-déer'mént. s. The

cause of love, means by which any thing is endeared; the state of being endeared, the state of being loved.

ENDEAVOUR, ên-dév'ûr. s. (234). Labour directed to some certain end.

TO ENDEAVOUR, ên-dév'ûr. v. n. To labour to a certain purpose.

TO ENDEAVOUR, ên-dév'ûr. v. a. To attempt, to try.

ENDEAVOURER, ên-dév'ûr-ûr. s. One who labours to a certain end.

ENDECAGON, ên-dék'â-gôn. s. A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDEMIAL, ên-dé'mé-âl.

ENDEMIICAL, ên-dém'é-kál. } a. Peculiar.

ENDEMICK, ên-dém'ik. }

liar to a country, used of any disease that affects several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.

ENDENIZE, ên-dên'iz. v. a. (159). To make free, to enfranchise.

TO ENDICT, } ên-dite'. v. a. To charge

TO ENDITE, } any man by a written accusation before a court of justice, as he was indicted for felony; to draw up, to compose; to dilate.

Before Johnson published his Dictionary, these words were universally spelled *indict* and *indite*. That great reformer of our language seems to have considered, that as the Latin *indicare* came to us through the French *enditer*, we ought to adopt the French rather than the Latin preposition, especially as we have conformed to the French in the sound of the latter part of this word. But notwithstanding his authority, to *indict*, signifying to charge, stands its ground, and to *indite* is used only when we mean to draw up or compose; in this sense, perhaps, it may not be improper to spell it *endite*, as it may serve to distinguish it from the other word, so different in signification.

ENDICTMENT, } ên-dite'mént. s. A

ENDITEMENT, } bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE, ên'div. s. An herb, succory.

ENDLESS, ênd'lès. a. Without end, without conclusion or termination; infinite in duration, perpetual; incessant, continual.

ENDLESSLY, ênd'lès-lè. ad. Incessantly, perpetually; without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, ênd'lès-nès. s. Perpetuity, endless duration; the quality of being round without an end.

ENDLONG, ênd'lóng. ad. In a straight line.

Ê (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pinc, pin;—

ENDMOST, ênd'môst. ad. Remotest, furthest, at the further end.

TO ENDORSE, ên-dôrse'. v. a. To register on the back of a writing, to superscribe; to cover on the back.

ENDORSEMENT, ên-dôrse'mént. s. Superscription, writing on the back; ratification.

TO ENDOW, ên-dôu'. v. a. (313). To enrich with portion; to supply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

ENDOWMENT, ên-dôu'mént. s. Wealth bestowed to any person or use; the bestowing or assuring a dower, the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance; gifts of nature.

TO ENDUE, ên-dû'. v. a. To supply with mental excellencies.

ENDURANCE, ên-dû'rânse. s. Continuance, lastingness.

TO ENDURE, ên-dûre'. v. a. To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to support.

TO ENDURE, ên-dûre'. v. n. To last, to remain, to continue; to brook, to bear.

ENDURER, ên-dû'rûr. s. (98). One that can bear or endure, sustainer, sufferer, continuer, laster.

ENDWISE, ênd'wize. ad. Erectly, on end.

ENEMY, ên'ê-mê. s. A publick foe; a private opponent, an antagonist; one that dislikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

ENERGETICK, ên-êr-jêt'ik. a. (530). Forcible, active, vigorous, efficacious.

ENERGY, ên'êr-jê. (503). Power; force, vigour, efficacy; faculty, operation.

TO ENERVATE, ê-nêr'vâte. v. a. (91). To weaken, to deprive of force.

ENERVATION, ên-êr-vâ'shûn. s. (530). The act of weakening; the state of being weakened, effeminacy.

TO ENERVE, ê-nêrv'. v. a. To weaken, to break the force of, to crush.

TO ENFEEBLE, ên-fê'bl. v. a. (405). To weaken, to enervate.

TO ENFEOFF, ên-fêéff'. v. a. (256). To invest with any dignities, or possessions. A law term.

ENFEOFFMENT, ên-fêéff'mént. s. The act of enfeofing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

TO ENFETTER, ên-fêt'tûr. v. a. To bind in fetters; to enchain.

ENFILADE, ên-fê-lâde'. s. A strait passage.

TO ENFORCE, ên-fôrse'. v. a. To strengthen, to invigorate; to put in act by violence; to urge with energy; to compel, to constrain.

ENFORCEDLY, ên-fôr'séd-lê. ad. (364). By violence, not voluntarily, not spontaneously.

ENFORCEMENT, ên-fôrse'mént. s. An act of violence, compulsion, force offered; sanction, that which gives force to a law; pressing exigence.

ENFORCER, ên-fôr'sûr. s. (98). Compeller, one who effects by violence.

TO ENFRANCHISE, ên-frân'tshiz. v. a. (139). To admit to the privileges of a freeman; to set free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to disenise.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, ên-frân'tshiz-mént. s. Investiture of the privileges of a denisen; release from prison, or from slavery.

ENFROZEN, ên-frô'z'n. part. (103). Congealed with cold.

TO ENGAGE, ên-gâje'. v. a. To impawn, to stake; to inlist, to bring into a party; to embark in an affair, to enter in an undertaking; to unite, to attack; to induce, to win by pleasing means, to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to seize by the attention; to employ, to hold in business; to encounter, to fight.

TO ENGAGE, ên-gâje'. v. n. To conflict, to fight; to embark in any business, to inlist in any party.

ENGAGEMENT, ên-gâje'mént. s. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt; obligation by contract, adherence to a party or cause, partiality; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, battle; obligation, motive.

ENGAOL, ên-jâle'. v. a. To imprison, to confine.

TO ENGARRISON, ên-gâr-rê-s'n. v. a. (170). To protect by a garrison.

TO ENGENDER, ên-jên'dûr. v. a. To beget between different sexes; to produce, to form; to excite, to cause, to produce; to bring forth.

TO ENGENDER, ên-jên'dûr. v. n. (98). To be caused, to be produced.

ENGINE, ên'jin. s. Any mechanical complication in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a military machine; an instrument to throw water upon burning houses; any means used to bring to pass; an agent for another.

¶ Pronouncing this word as if written *igine*, though very common, is very improper, and favours strongly of vulgarity.

ENGINEER, ên-jê-nêér'. s. One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.

ENGINEERY, ên'jin-rê. s. The act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery.

—no, môte, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

- TO ENGIRD**, ên-gîrd'. v. a. (382). To encircle, to surround.
- ENGLE**, êng'gl. s. (405). A gull, a put, a bubble.
- ENGLISH**, ing'gllsh. a. (101). Belonging to England.
- TO ENGLUT**, ên-glût'. v. a. To swallow up; to glut, to pamper.
- TO ENGORGE**, ên-gôrje'. v. a. To swallow, to devour, to gorge.
- TO ENGORGE**, ên-gôrje'. v. n. To devour, to feed with eagerness and voracity.
- TO ENGRAIN**, ên-grâne. v. a. To die deep, to die in grain.
- TO ENGRAPPLE**, ên-grâp'pl. v. n. (405). To close with, to contend with, hold on each other.
- TO ENGRASP**, ên-grâsp'. v. a. To seize, to hold fast in the hand.
- TO ENGRAVE**, ên-grâve'. v. a. Preter. Engraved. Part. pass. Engraved or Engraven. To picture by incisions in any matter; to mark wood or stone; to impress deeply, to imprint; to bury, to inter.
- ENGRAVER**, ên-grâ'vûr. s. A cutter in stone or other matter.
- TO ENGROSS**, ên-grôse'. v. a. —See GROSS (162). To thicken, to make thick; to increase in bulk; to fatten, to plump up; to seize in the gross; to purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price; to copy a large hand.
- ENGROSSE**, ên-grôs'sûr. s. (98). He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.
- ENGROSSMENT**, ên-grôs'mént. s. Appropriation of things in the gross, exorbitant acquisition.
- TO ENGUARD**, ên-gârd'. (92) (332). To protect, to defend.
- TO ENHANCE**, ên-hânse'. v. a. (79). To raise, to advance in price; to raise in esteem; to aggravate.
- ENHANCEMENT**, ên-hânse'mént. s. Augmentation of value; aggravation of ill.
- ENIGMA**, ê-nlg'mâ. s. (92). A riddle, an obscure question.
- ENIGMATICAL**, ên-ig-mât'ê-kâl. a. (530). Obscure, ambiguously or darkly expressed.
- ENIGMATICALY**, ên-ig-mât'ê-kâl-ê. ad. In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acception imply.
- ENIGMATIST**, ê-nlg'mâ-tist. s. One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters.
- TO ENJOIN**, ên-jôin'. v. a. (299). To direct, to order, to prescribe.
- ENJOINER**, ên-jôin'ûr. s. One who gives injunctions.
- ENJOINMENT**, ên-jôin'mént. s. Direction, command.
- TO ENJOY**, ên-jôe'. v. a. (329). To feel or perceive with pleasure; to obtain possession or fruition of; to please, to gladden.
- TO ENJOY**, ên-jôe'. v. n. To live in happiness.
- ENJOYER**, ên-jôe'ûr. s. (98). One that has fruition.
- ENJOYMENT**, ên-jôe'mént. s. Happiness, fruition.
- TO ENKINDLE**, ên-kin'dl. v. a. (405). To set on fire, to inflame; to rouse passion; to incite to any act or hope.
- TO ENLARGE**, ên-lârje'. v. a. To make greater in quantity or appearance; to dilate, to expand; to amplify, to release from confinement; to diffuse in eloquence.
- TO ENLARGE**, ên-lârje'. v. n. To expatiate, to speak in many words.
- ENLARGEMENT**, ên-lârje'mént. s. Increase, augmentation, farther extension; release from confinement or servitude; magnifying representation; expatiating speech, copious discourse.
- ENLARGER**, ên-lâr'jûr. s. (98). Amplifier.
- TO ENLIGHT**, ên-lîte'. v. a. To illuminate, to supply with light.
- TO ENLIGHTEN**, ên-lî'tn. v. a. (103). To illuminate, to supply with light; to instruct, to furnish with increase of knowledge; to supply with sight.
- ENLIGHTENER**, ên-lî'tn-ûr. s. One that gives light; instructor.
- TO ENLINK**, ên-link'. v. a. To chain to, to bind.
- TO ENLIST**, ên-llst'. v. a. To enter into military service.
- ☞ This word is not in Johnson's Vocabulary, but he has used it to explain the word to list; Ash has the word to *inlist*, which, as the word is derived from the French *liste*, a catalogue, is not so properly compounded as with the inseparable preposition *en*.
- TO ENLIVEN**, ên-lî'v'n. v. a. (103). To make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make sprightly; to make gay.
- ENLIVENER**, ên-lî'v'n-ûr. s. That which animates, that which invigorates.
- TO ENLUMINE**, ên-lû'min. v. a. (140). To illumine, to illuminate.
- ENMITY**, ên-mé-té. s. Unfriendly disposition, malevolence, aversion; state of opposition; malice, mischievous attempts.

✠ (559).—Fåte, fār, fāl, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pln;—

TO ENMARBLE, ên-mār'bl. v. a. (405). To turn to marble.
 TO ENMESH, ên-mēsh'. v. a. To net, to intangle.
 TO ENNOBLE, ên-nō'bl. v. a. (405). To raise from commonalty to nobility; to dignify, to aggrandise; to elevate; to make famous or illustrious.
 ENNOBLEMENT, ên-nō'bl-mént. s. The act of raising to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.
 ENODATION, ên-ō-dā'shūn. s. (530). The act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty.
 ENORMITY, ê-nōr'mé-té. s. Deviation from rule; deviation from right; atrocious crimes, flagitious villainies.
 ENORMOUS, ê-nōr'mūs. a. (314). Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common measure; exceeding in bulk the common measure.
 ENORMOUSLY, ê-nōr'mūs-lé. ad. Beyond measure.
 ENORMOUSNESS, ê-nōr'mūs-nēs. s. Immeasurable wickedness.
 ENOUGH, ê-nūf'. a. (314) (391). Being in a sufficient measure, such as may satisfy.
 ENOUGH, ê-nūf'. s. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.
 ENOUGH, ê-nūf'. ad. In a sufficient degree, in a degree that gives satisfaction; an exclamation noting fullness or satiety.
 ENOW, ê-nōd'. a. (322). The plural of Enough. A sufficient number.
 ✠ This word is growing obsolete, but is not quite so much out of date as the word *Mo*, signifying a greater number. We still hear some speakers talk of having *int enough* and *pens enow*; but the greater part seem now to use *enough* both for quantity and number; as *more* has been so used for some centuries.
 TO ENRAGE, ên-rāje'. v. a. To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.
 TO ENRANGE, ên-rānje'. v. a. To place regularly, to put into order.
 TO ENRANK, ên-rānk'. v. a. To place in orderly ranks.
 TO ENRAPT, ên-rāpt'. v. a. To throw into an ecstasy, to transport into enthusiasm.
 TO ENRAPTURE, ên-rāp'tshūre. v. a. To transport with pleasure.
 TO ENRAVISH, ên-rāv'ish. v. a. To throw into ecstasy.
 ENRAVISHMENT, ên-rāv'ish-mént. s. Ecstasy of delight.
 TO ENRICH, ên-rīsh'. v. a. To make

wealthy, to make opulent; to fertilize, to make fruitful; to store, to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.
 ENRICHMENT, ên-rīsh'mént. s. Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.
 TO ENRIDGE, ên'rīdjé'. v. a. To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.
 TO ENRING, ên-ring'. v. a. To bind round, to encircle.
 TO ENRIPEN, ên-rī'p'n. v. a. (103). To ripen, to mature.
 TO ENROBE, ên-rōbe'. v. a. To dress, to clothe.
 TO ENROL, ên-rōle'. v. a. (406). To insert in a roll or register; to record; to involve, to inwrap.
 ENROLLER, ên-rōl'lūr. s. He that enrolls, he that registers.
 ENROLMENT, ên-rōl'mént. s. Register, writing in which any thing is recorded.
 TO ENROOT, ên-rōōt'. v. a. (306). To fix by the root.
 TO ENROUND, ên-rōūnd'. v. a. (312). To environ, to surround, to enclose.
 ENS, ênz. s. Any being or existence.
 TO ENSANGUINE, ên-sāng'gwīn. v. a. (340). To smear with gore, to suffuse with blood.
 TO ENSCHEDULE, ên-séd'ūle. v. a. To insert in a schedule or writing.—See SCHEDULE.
 TO ENSCONSE, ên-skōnse'. v. a. To cover as with a fort.
 TO ENSEAM, ên-sēme'. v. a. (227). To sew up, to enclose by a seam.
 TO ENSEAR, ên-sére'. v. a. (227). To cauterize, to stanch or stop with fire.
 TO ENSHIELD, ên-shéēld'. v. a. (275). To cover.
 TO ENSHRINE, ên-shrine'. v. a. To enclose in a chest or cabinet, to preserve as a thing sacred.
 ENSIFORM, ên'sé-fōrm. a. Having the shape of a sword.
 ENSIGN, ên'sīnc. s. (385). The flag or standard of a regiment; badge, or mark of distinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.
 ✠ I have given the last syllable of this word the long sound, as I am convinced it is the most correct, though I am of opinion that, in the military profession, it is oftener pronounced short, as if written *ensin*. Some reasons from analogy might be produced in favour of this latter pronunciation (144); but they do not seem sufficient to outweigh the more general usage which declares for the former.

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—póund;—thin, THIS.

ENSIGNBEARER, én'sine-bá-rér. s. He that carries the flag.

ENSIGNCY, én'sin-sé. s. The office of an ensign.

☞ I have not met with this word in any of our Dictionaries, but, from its very frequent use in the polite world, am persuaded it deserves a place there, and particularly in a Pronouncing Dictionary; as it must be remarked, that though the second syllable of *Ensign* is generally and more correctly pronounced with the *i* long, the same letter in the same syllable of *Ensigncy* is always short.

TO ENSLAVE, én-sláv'. v. a. To reduce to servitude, to deprive of liberty; to make over to another as his slave.

ENSLAVEMENT, én-sláv'mént. s. The state of servitude, slavery.

ENSLAVER, én-sláv'úr. s. He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

TO ENSUE, én-sú'. v. a. To follow to pursue.

TO ENSUE, én-sú'. v. n. To follow, as a consequence to premises; to succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

ENSURANCE, én-shú'ránse. s. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum; the sum paid for security.

ENSURANCER, én-shú'rán-súr. s. He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

TO ENSURE, én-shúre'. v. a. To ascertain, to make certain, to secure; to exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

☞ As this word and its compounds come from the word *sure*, they all retain the aspirated pronunciation of the *s* in that word (454); and it is not a little surprising that Mr. Sheridan has omitted to mark it.

ENSURER, én-shú'rúr. s. One who makes contracts of ensurance.

ENTABLATURE, én-táb'lá-tùre. } s.

ENTABLEMENT, én-tá'bl'mént. } s.

In architecture, the architrave, frise, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL, én-tále'. s. (203). The state entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; the rule of descent settled for any estate.

TO ENTAIL, én-tále'. v. a. To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure.

TO ENTAME, én-táme'. v. a. To tame, to subjugate.

TO ENTANGLE, én-táng'gl. (405). To enwrap or ensnare with something not

easily extricable; to twist or confuse; to involve in difficulties, to perplex.

ENTANGLEMENT, én-táng'gl'mént. s. Intricacy, perplexity, puzzle.

ENTANGLER, én-táng'glúr. s. One that entangles.

TO ENTER, én'tér. v. a. (98). To go or come into any place; to initiate in a business, method or society; to set down in a writing.

TO ENTER, én'tér. v. n. To come in, to go in; to penetrate mentally, to make intellectual entrance; to engage in; to be initiated in.

ENTERING, én'tér-ing. s. Entrance, passage into a place.

TO ENTERLACE, én-tér-lásc'. v. a. To intermix.

ENTEROLOGY, én-té-ról'ò-jé. s. The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERPRISE, én'tér-prize. s. An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt.

TO ENTERPRISE, én'tér-prize. v. a. To undertake, to attempt, to essay.

ENTERPRISER, én'tér-pri-zúr. s. A man of enterprise, one who undertakes great things.

TO ENTERTAIN, én-tér-táne'. v. a. To converse with, to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hospitably; to keep in one's service; to reserve in the mind; to please, to amuse, to divert; to admit with satisfaction.

ENTERTAINER, én-tér-tá'núr. s. He that keeps others in his service; he that treats others at his table; he that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT, én-tér-táne'mént. s. Conversation; treatment at the table; hospitable reception; payments of soldiers or servants; amusements, diversion; dramatick performance, the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSUED, én-tér-tish'úde. a. Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

TO ENTHRONE, én-thróne'. v. a. To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, én-thú-zhé-ázsm. s. A vain belief of private revelation, a vain confidence of divine favour; heat of imagination; elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas.

☞ For the pronunciation of the third syllable of this and the three following words, see *Ecclesiastick*, and *Principles*, No. 451.

ENTHUSIAST, én-thú-zhé-ást. s. One who vainly imagines a private revelation, one who has a vain confidence of his inter-

Œ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pin;—

course with God; one of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, ên-*shù*'zhè-âs'tè-kâl. }

ENTHUSIASTICK, ên-*shù*'zhè-âs'tik. }

a. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cause; elevated in fancy, exalted in ideas.

ENTHYME, ên'thè-mème. s. An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition.

To ENTICE, ên-tise'. v. a. To allure, to attract, to draw by blandishment or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, ên-tise'mént. s. The act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill, allurements.

ENTICER, ên-ti'sûr. s. (98). One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, ên-ti'sing-lè. ad. Charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENTIRE, ên-tire'. a. Whole, undivided; unbroken, complete in its parts; full, complete; in full strength.

ENTIRELY, ên-tire'lè. ad. In the whole, Without division; completely, fully.

ENTIRENESS, ên-tire'nés. s. Completeness, fullness.

To ENTITLE, ên-ti'tl. v. a. (405). To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation; to superscribe or prefix as a title; to give a claim to any thing; to grant any thing as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, ên'tè-tè. s. Something which really is, a real being; a particular species of being.

To ENTOIL, ên-tôil'. v. a. To ensnare, to entangle, to bring into toils or nets.

To ENTOMB, ên-tôôm'. v. a. To put into a tomb.

ENTRAILS, ên-trîls. s. (208). The intestines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts, recess, caverns.

ENTRANCE, ên-trânse. s. The power of entering into a place; the act of entering; the passage by which a place is entered, avenue; initiation, commencement; the act of taking possession of an office or dignity; the beginning of any thing.

To ENTRANCE, ên-trânse'. v. a. (91). To put into a trance, to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions; to put into an ecstasy.

To ENTRAP, ên-trâp'. v. a. To ensnare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.

To ENTREAT, ên-trète'. v. a. (227). To petition, to solicit, to importune, to

prevail upon by solicitation; to treat of use well or ill.

To ENTREAT, ên-trète'. v. n. To offer a treaty or compact; to treat, to dis-course; to make a petition.

ENTREATANCE, ên-trè'tânse. s. Petition, entreaty, solicitation.

ENTREATY, ên-trè'tè. s. Petition, prayer, solicitation.

ENTRY, ên'trè. s. The passage by which any one enters a house; the act of entrance, ingress; the act of taking possession of any estate; the act of registering or setting down in writing; the act of entering publicly into any city.

To ENULULATE, ên-nù'bè-lâte. v. a. To clear from clouds.

To ENUCLEATE, ên-nù'klè-âte. v. a. To solve, to clear.

To ENVELOP, ên-vèl'ûp. v. a. To envelop, to cover; to hide, to surround; to line, to cover on the inside.

ENVELOPE, ên-vè-lôpe'. s. A wrapper, an outward case.

☞ This word, signifying the outward case of a letter, is always pronounced in the French manner by those who can pronounce French, and by those who cannot the *e* is changed into an *o*. Sometimes a mere Englishman attempts to give the nasal vowel the French sound, and exposes himself to laughter by pronouncing *g* after it, as if written *ongvelope*. This is as ridiculous to a polite ear as if he pronounced it, as it ought to be pronounced, like the verb to *envelop*.

To ENVENOM, ên-vén'ûm. v. a. (166). To poison; to make odious; to enrage.

ENVIALE, ên've à-bl. a. (405). Deserving envy.

ENVIER, ên've-âr. s. (98). One that envies another, a maligner.

ENVIOUS, ên've-ûs. a. (314). Infected with envy.

ENVIOUSLY, ên've-ûs-lè. ad. With envy, with malignity, with ill-will.

To ENVIRON, ên-vi'rûn. v. a. (166). To surround; to envelop; to besiege, to hem in; to enclose, to invest.

ENVIRONS, ên-vè-rônz', or ên-vi'rûns. s. (166). The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

☞ This word is in general use, and ought to be pronounced like the English verb to *environ*: but the vanity of appearing polite keeps it still in the French pronunciation: and as the nasal vowels in the first and last syllable are not followed by hard *c* or *g*, it is impossible for a mere Englishman to pronounce it fashionably.—See *ENCORE*.

- nô, môte, nôr, nôt; -tûbe, tûb, bûll; -ôll; -pôund; -thin, THIS.

TO ENUMERATE, è-nû'mé-râ-te. v. a.
To reckon up singly, to count over distinctly.

ENUMERATION, è-nû-mé-râ'shûn. s.
The act of numbering or counting over.

TO ENUNCIATE, è-nûn'shé-â-te. v. a.
To declare, to proclaim.

ENUNCIATION, è-nûn'shé-â'shûn. s.
Declaration, publick attestation; intelligence, information.

ENUNCIATIVE, è-nûn'shé-â-tiv. a. Declarative, expressive.

ENUNCIATIVELY, è-nûn'shé-â-tiv-lé. ad. See **PRONUNCIATION**. Declaratively.

ENVOY, èn'vôé. s. A publick minister sent from one Power to another; a publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador; a messenger.

TO ENVY, èn've. v. a. See *Appendix*.
To hate another for excellence or success; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge.

TO ENVY, èn've. v. n. To feel envy, to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.

ENVY, èn've. s. (182). Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; rivalry, competition; malice.

TO ENWHEEL, èn-whéél'. v. a. To encompass, to encircle.

TO ENWOMB, èn-wóóm'. v. a. To make pregnant; to bury, to hide.

EPACT, è'pâkt. s. A number whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.

EPASLEMENT, è-pâwl'mént. s. In fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth.

EPENTHESIS, è-pèn'thé-sis. s. (503, c.)
The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.

EPHEMERA, è-fêm'é-râ. s. (92). A fever that terminates in one day; an insect that lives only one day.

☞ I was much surprised when I found Mr. Sheridan had given the long open sound of *e* to the second syllable of *Ephemeris*, *etc.* If it was in compliment to the Greek *eta*, the same reason should have induced him to give the sound of long *e* to the first syllable of *Hemistich*, *Demagogue*, and *Rhetoric*.

EPHEMERAL, è-fêm'é-râl. (88). }

EPHEMERICK, è-fêm'é-rlk. (510). }
a. Diurnal, beginning and ending in a day.

EPHEMERIS, è-fêm'é-ris. s. A journal, an account of daily transactions; an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

EPHEMERIST, è-fêm'é-rlst. s. One who consults the planets, one who studies astrology.

EPHOD, èf'ôd, or è'fôd. s. An ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

☞ Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Nares, and Ash, adopt the first; Entick and Kenrick the last, which, in my opinion, is the best.

EPICK, èp'lk. a. Comprising narrations, not acted, not rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic.

EPICEDIU, èp-è-sé'dé-ûm. s. An elegy, a poem upon a funeral.

EPICURE, èp'è-kûre. s. A man given wholly to luxury.

EPICUREAN, èp-è-kû-ré-ân. s. One who holds the principles of Epicurus. See **EUROPEAN**.

EPICUREAN, èp-è-kû-ré-ân. a. Luxurious, contributing to luxury.

EPICURISM, èp'è-kû-rizm. s. Luxury, sensual enjoyment, gross pleasure.

EPICYCLE, èp'è-si-kl. s. (405). A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater, or a small orb dependant on that of a greater, as that of the moon on that of the earth.

EPICYCLOID, èp-è-si'klôid. s. A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDEMICAL, èp-è-dém'è-kâl. }

EPIDEMICK, èp-è-dém'lk. (509). } a.
That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing, affecting great numbers; general, universal.

EPIDERMIS, èp-è-dér'mis. s. The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGRAM, èp'è-grâm. s. A short poem terminating in a point.

EPIGRAMMATICAL, èp-è-grâm-mât'è-kâl. }

EPIGRAMMATIC, èp-è-grâm-mât'lk. (509). } a.

Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams; suitable to epigrams, belonging to epigrams.

EPIGRAMMATIST, èp-è-grâm'mâ-tlst. s. One who writes or deals in epigrams.

EPILEPSY, èp'è-lép-sé. s. A convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense.

(559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pînc, pln;—

EPILEPTICK, ép-é-lép'tik. a. (509).
Convulsed.

EPILOGUE, ép'é-lôg. s. (338). The
poem or speech at the end of a play.

EPIPHANY, é-piffâ-nê. s. A church
festival celebrated on the twelfth day af-
ter Christmas, in commemoration of our
Saviour's being manifested to the world,
by the appearance of a miraculous blazing
star.

EPIPHONEMA, ép-é-fô-né'mâ. s. (92).
An exclamation, a conclusive sentence
not closely connected with the words
foregoing.

EPIPHORA, é-piffô-râ. s. (92). An in-
flammation of any part.

EPIPHYSIS, é-piffé-sls. s. (520). Ac-
cretion, the parts added by accretion.

EPISCOPACY, é-pls'kò-pâ-sé. s. The
government of bishops, established by the
apostles.

EPISCOPAL, é-pls'kò-pâl. a. Belonging
to a bishop, vested in a bishop.

EPISCOPATE, é-pls'kò-pâte. s. (91). A
bishoprick.

EPISODE, ép'é-sôde. s. An incidental
narrative, or digression in a poem, sepa-
rable from the main subject.

EPISODICAL, ép-é-sôd'é-kâl. } a.

EPISODICK, ép-é-sôd'ik. (509). }
Contained in an episode.

EPISPASTICK, ép-é-spâs'tik. a. Draw-
ing; blistering.

EPISTLE, é-pis'sl. s. (473). A letter.
—See APOSTLE.

EPISTOLARY, é-pls'tò-lâr-é. a. Relat-
ing to letters, suitable to letters; trans-
acted by letters.

EPISTLER, é-pls'lûr. s. (98). A scrib-
bler of letters.

EPITAPH, ép'é-tâf. s. An inscription
upon a tomb-stone.

EPITHALAMIUM, ép-é-hâ-lâ'mé-ûm.
s. A nuptial song upon marriage.

EPITHEM, ép-é-thém. s. A liquid me-
dicament externally applied.

EPITHET, ép'é-thét. s. An adjective
denoting any quality good or bad.

EPITOME, é-pit'ô-mé. s. Abridgment,
abbreviation.

TO EPITOMISE, é-plt'ô-mize. v. a. To
abstract, to contract into a narrow space;
to diminish, to curtail.

EPITOMISER, é-plt'ô-mi-zûr. } s. An

EPITOMIST, é-pit'ô-mist. }
abridger, an abstracter.

EPOCH, ép'ôk, or, é'pók. } s. The time

EPOCHA, ép'ô-kâ. }

at which a new computation is begun,
from which dates are numbered.

As the last of these words is Latin, from
the Greek *ἐποχή*, the Latin accent and
quantity on the antepenultimate syllable
is preserved by polite speakers; and the
first being anglicised, and containing only
two syllables, falls into the quantity of
the original. Buchanan, Nares, and Ash,
make the first syllable of *Epoch* short;
but Perry and Kenrick, in my opinion,
make it more properly long.

EPODE, ép'ôde, or, é'pode. s. The
stanza after the strophe and antistrophe.

Entick, Scott, Perry, W. Johnston, Ash,
and Nares, make the first *e* short; but
Kenrick makes it long, as, in my opinion,
it ought to be.

EPOPEE, ép-ô-pe'. s. An epick or hero-
ick poem.

EPULATION, ép-ô-lâ'shûn. s. Feast.

EPULOTICK, ép-ô-lôt'ik. s. A cicatriz-
ing medicament.

EQUABILITY, é-kwâ-bil'é-té. s. Equa-
lity to itself, evenness, uniformity.

EQUABLE, é'kwâ-bl. a. (405). Equal to
itself, even, uniform.

EQUABLY, é'kwâ-blé. ad. Uniformly,
evenly, equally to itself.

EQUAL, é'kwâl. a. (36) (88). Like ano-
ther in bulk, or any quality that admits
comparison; adequate to any purpose;
even, uniform; in just proportion; impar-
tial, neutral; indifferent; equitable, ad-
vantageous alike to both parties; upon the
same terms.

EQUAL, é'kwâl. s. One not inferior or
superior to another; one of the same
age.

TO EQUAL, é'kwâl. v. a. To make one
thing or person equal to another; to rise
to the same state with another person; to
recompense fully.

TO EQUALISE, é-kwâ-lize. v. a. To
make even; to be equal to.

EQUALITY, é-kwâl'é-té. s. (86). Like-
ness with regard to any quantities com-
pared; the same degree of dignity; even-
ness, uniformity, equability.

EQUALLY, é'kwâl-lé. ad. In the same
degree with another; evenly, equably,
uniformly; impartially.

EQUANGULAR, é-kwâng'gû-lâr. a. Con-
sisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, é-kwâ-nim'é-té. s. Even-
ness of mind, neither elated nor depress-
ed.

EQUANIMOUS, é-kwân'é-mûs. a. Even,
not dejected.

—ná, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—/hín, THIS..

EQUATION, é-kwá'shún. s. The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect; in algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; in astronomy, the difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its motion.

EQUATOR, é-kwá'túr. s. (166). A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres.

EQUATORIAL, é-kwá-tó'r-ál. a. Pertaining to the equator.

EQUESTRIAN, é-kwés'tré-án. a. Appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EUERY, é-kwér'é.s. Master of the horse.

EQUICRURAL, é-kwé-króó'rál. a. Having the legs of an equal length.

EQUIDISTANT, é-kwé-dis'tánt. a. At the same distance.

EQUIDISTANTLY, é-kwé-dis'tánt-lé. ad. At the same distance.

EQUIFORMITY, é-kwé-fór'mé-té. s. Uniform equality.

EQUILATERAL, é-kwé-lát'é-r-ál. a. Having all sides equal.

TO EQUIBRATE, é-kwé-li'bráte. v. a. To balance equally.

EQUILIBRATION, é-kwé-li-brá'shún. s. Equipoise.

EQUILIBRIUM, é-kwé-lib'ré-úm. s. Equipoise, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives, or powers.

EQUINECESSARY, é-kwé-nés'sés-sár-é. a. Needful in the same degree.

EQUINOCTIAL, é-kwé-nók'shál. (88). The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, é-kwé-nók'shál. a. Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOCTIALLY, é-kwé-nók'shál-é. ad. In the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX, é-kwé-nóks. s. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal; equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, é-kwé-nú'mé-ránt. a. Having the same number.

TO EQUIP, é-kwíp'. v. a. To furnish for a horseman; to furnish, to accoutre, to fit out.

EQUIPAGE, ék'kwé-páje. s. (90). Furniture for a horseman; carriage of state, vehicle; attendance, retinue; accoutrements, furniture.

EQUIPENDENCY, é-kwé-pén'dén-sé. a. The act of hanging in equipoise.

EQUIPMENT, é-kwíp'mént. s. The act of equipping or accoutering; accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE, é-kwé-póize. s. Equality of weight, equilibration.

EQUIPOLLENCE, é-kwé-póll'énsc. a. Equality of force or power.

☞ The strong tendency of our language to an enclitic pronunciation (513), would induce me to give the antepenultimate accent to this and the following word, in opposition to Mr. Sheridan and others; as no good reason can be given to the ear, why they should not have this accent, as well as *equivalent*, *equivocal*, &c. But as *Æquivalens* and *Æquivocus* have the accent on the antepenultimate in Latin, and *Æquipollens* on the penultimate, and the number of syllables being the same in both languages, the accent is generally on the same syllable (503).

EQUIPOLLENT, é-kwé-póll'ént. a. Having equal power of force.

EQUIPONDERANCE, é-kwé-pón'dér-ánsc. } s.

EQUIPONDERANCY, é-kwé-pón'dér-án-sé. }

Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, é-kwé-pón'dér-ánt. a. Being of the same weight.

TO EQUIPONDERATE, é-kwé-pón'dér-áte. v. n. To weigh equal to any thing.

EQUIPONDIUS, é-kwé-pón'dé-ús. a. Equilibrated, equal on either part.

EQUITABLE, ék'kwé-tá-bl. a. (405). Just, due to justice; loving justice, candid, impartial.

EQUITABLY, ék'kwé-tá-blé. ad. Justly, impartially.

EQUITY, ék'kwé-té. s. Justice, right, honesty; impartiality; in law, the rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE, é-kwíp'vá-lénsc. } s.

EQUIVALENCY, é-kwíp'vá-lén-sé. }

Equality of power or worth.

EQUIVALENT, é-kwíp'vá-lént. a. Equal in value; equal in excellence; of the same import or meaning.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

EQUIVALENT, ê-kwiv/vâ-â-ênt. s. A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIVOCAL, ê-kwiv/vô-kâl. a. Of doubtful signification, meaning different things; uncertain, doubtful.

EQUIVOCALLY, ê-kwiv/vô-kâl-ê. ad. Ambiguously, in a doubtful or double sense; by uncertain or irregular birth, by generation out of the stated order.

EQUIVOCALNESS, ê-kwiv/vô-kâl-nês. s. Ambiguity, double meaning.

TO EQUIVOCATE, ê-kwiv/vô-kâte. v. n. To use words of equal meaning, to use ambiguous expressions.

EQUIVOCATION, ê-kwiv/vô-kâ-shûn. s. Ambiguity of speech, double meaning.

EQUIVOCATOR, ê-kwiv/vô-kâ-tûr. s. (521). One who uses ambiguous language.

ERA, ê-râ. s. The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

ERADIATION, ê-râ-dê-â-shûn. s. (534). Emission of radiance.

TO ERADICATE, ê-râd/ê-kâte. v. a. To pull up by the root; to destroy, to end.

ERADICATION, ê-râd/ê-kâ-shûn. s. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; the state of being torn up with the roots.

ERADICATIVE, ê-râd/ê-kâ-tiv. a. (512). That which cures radically.

TO ERASE, ê-râse'. v. a. See RASE. To destroy, to rub out; to expunge.

ERASEMENT, ê-râse'ment. s. Destruction, devastation; expunction, abolition.

ERE, âre. ad. (84). Before, sooner than.

ERELONG, âre-lông'. ad. Before a long time had elapsed.

ERENOW, âre-nôû'. ad. Before this time.

EREWILE, âre-hwille'. } ad. Some

EREWILES, âre-hwillez'. } ad. Some time ago, before a little while.

TO ERECT, ê-rêkt'. v. a. To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raise, to build; to elevate, to exalt; to animate, to encourage.

TO ERECT, ê-rêkt'. v. n. To raise upright.

ERECT, ê-rêkt'. a. Upright; directed upwards; bold, confident, vigorous.

ERECTION, ê-rêk-shûn. s. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward; the act of building or raising edifices.

ERECTNESS, ê-rêkt'nês. s. Uprightness of posture.

EREMITE, êr'ê-mite. s. (155). One who lives in a wilderness, an hermit.

EREMITICAL, êr'ê-mit'ê-kâl. a. Religiously, solitary.

EREPTATION, ê-rêp-tâ-shûn. s. A creeping forth.

EREPTION, ê-rêp-shûn. s. A snatching or taking away by force.

ERGOT, êr'gôt. s. (166). A sort of stub, like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint.

ERINGO, ê-rîng'gô. s. Sea-holly, a plant.

ERISTICAL, ê-ris'tê-kâl. a. Controversial, relating to dispute.

ERMINE, êr'mîn. s. (140). An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur.

ERMINED, êr'mînd. a. (362). Clothed with ermine.

TO ERODE, ê-rôde'. v. a. To canker, or eat away.

EROGATION, êr-rô-gâ-shûn. s. The act of giving or bestowing.

EROSION, ê-rô-zhûn. s. (451). The act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.

TO ERR, êr. v. n. To wander, to ramble; to miss the right way; to stray; to deviate from any purpose; to commit errors, to mistake.

ERRAND, âr-rând. s. A message, something to be told or done by a messenger.

☞ This word is generally pronounced as it is marked; but might, perhaps, without pedantry, be more properly pronounced as it is written.

ERRABLE, êr-râ-bl. a. (405). Liable to err.

ERRABLENESS, êr-râ-bl-nês. s. Liable-ness to err.

ERRANT, êr-rânt. a. Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.

☞ This word is generally pronounced exactly like *errant*, when it has the same signification; but when applied to a Knight, it is more correctly pronounced regularly as it is marked.

ERRANTRY, êr-rânt-rê. s. An errant state, the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA, êr-râ'tâ. The plural of *ERRATUM*. The faults of the printer or author inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

ERRATICK, êr-rât'ik. a. Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeable.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —*chin*, *THIS*.

ERRATICALLY, êr-rât'-ê-kâl-ê. ad. Without rule, without method.

ERRONEOUS, êr-rô'-né-ûs. a. Wandering, unsettled; mistaking, misled by error.

ERRONEOUSLY, êr-rô'-né-ûs-lê. ad. By mistake, not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS, êr-rô'-né-ûs-nês. s. Physical falsehood, inconformity to truth.

ERROR, êr'-rôr. s. (314). Mistake, involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder, a mistake committed; roving excursion, irregular course.

ERST, êrst. ad. First; at first, in the beginning; once, when time was; formerly, long ago; before, till then, till now.

ERUBESCENCE, êr-rû-bês'sense. } s.

ERUBESCENCY, êr-rû-bês'sên-sê. } s.

(510). The act of growing red, redness.

ERUBESCENT, êr-rû-bês'sent. a. Reddish, somewhat red.

TO ERUCT, ê-rûkt'. v. a. To belch, to break wind from the stomach.

ERUCTION, ê-rûk-tâ'shûn. s. The act of belching; belch, the matter vented from the stomach; any sudden burst of wind or matter.

ERUDITION, êr-û-dîsh'ûn. s. Learning, knowledge.

ERUGINOUS, ê-rû'-jê-nûs. a. Partaking of the nature of copper.

ERUPTION, ê-rûp'shûn. s. The act of breaking or bursting forth; burst, emission; sudden excursion of an hostile kind; efflorescence, pustules.

ERUPTIVE, ê-rûp'tîv. a. Bursting forth.

ERYSIPELAS, êr-ê-sîp'-ê-lâs. s. An eruption of a hot acrid humour.

ESCALADE, ês-kâ-lâde'. s. The act of scaling the walls.

ESCALOP, skôl'lûp. s. A shell fish, whose shell is indented.

TO ESCAPE, ê-skâpe'. v. a. To fly, to avoid; to pass unobserved.

TO ESCAPE, ê-skâpe'. v. n. To fly, to get out of danger.

ESCAPE, ê-skâpe'. s. Flight, the act of getting out of danger; in law, violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint; oversight, mistake.

ESCHALOT, shâl-lôt'. s. A plant.

ESCHAR, ês'kâr. s. (353). A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

ESCHAROTICK, ês-kâ-rôt'îk. a. Cautick, having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

ESCHEAT, ês-tshête'. s. Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his

manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial.

[This and the three following words not being derived from the learned languages, have the *ch* pronounced in the English manner.

TO ESCHEAT, ês-tshête'. v. a. To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, ês-tshê'tûr. s. (166). An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.

TO ESCHEW, ês-tshôô'. v. a. To fly, to avoid, to shun.

[This word, from its being almost antiquated, has escaped the criticism of all our orthoëpists, except Mr. Elphinston, who contends that it ought to be pronounced as if written *eskw*. "No wonder *eskw* (he says), often falsely articulated because "falsely exhibited *eschew*, was ocularly "traced from the old *scheuir* (afterwards "*echoir*) to devolve or escheat, rather than "from *esquiv*, to parry, avoid, or *eskw*; "by those to whom the body of the child "and the soul of the parent were equally "unknown." The etymological abilities of this gentleman in the French and English languages are unquestionable; but the pronunciation of this word seems fixed to its orthography, and beyond the reach of etymology to alter. Words like land have a limitation to their rights. When an orthography and pronunciation have obtained for a long time, though by a false title, it is perhaps better to leave them in quiet possession, than to disturb the language by an ancient, though perhaps better claim.

ESCUTCHEON, ês-kûtsh'în. s. (259). The shield of the family, the picture of the ensigns armorial.

ESCORT, ês'kôrt. s. (492). Convoy, guard from place to place.

TO ESCORT, ês-kôrt'. v. a. To convoy, to guard from place to place.

ESCRITOIR, ês-krû-tôre'. s. A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCUAGE, ês'kû-âje. s. (90). A kind of knight's service.

ESCULENT, ês'kû-lént. a. Good for food, eatable.

ESCULENT, ês'kû-lént. s. Something fit for food.

ESPALIER, ês-pâl'yêr. s. (113). Trees planted and cut so as to join.

ESPECIAL, ê-spêsh'âl. a. Principal, chief.

ESPECIALLY, ê-spêsh'âl-ê. ad. Principally, chiefly.

ESPERANCE, ês-pê-rânse. *French*. Hope.

17 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

ESPIAL, é-spi'ál. a. A spy, a scout.

ESPLANADE, és-plá-náde'. s. The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.

ESPOUSALS, é-spóú-záls. s. without a singular. The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPOUSAL, é-spóú-zál. a. Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

TO ESPOUSE, é-spóúze'. v. a. To contract or betroth to another; to marry, to wed; to maintain, to defend.

TO ESPY, é-spi'. v. a. To see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be hid; to see unexpectedly; to discover as a spy.

ESQUIRE, é-skwire'. s. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.

TO ESSAY, és-sá'. v. a. To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiments of; to try the value and purity of metals.

ESSAY, és'sá. s. (492). Attempt, endeavour; a loose performance; an irregular indigested piece; an easy, free kind of composition; a trial, an experiment.

ESSENCE, és'séncé. s. Existence, the quality of being; constituent substance; the cause of existence; the very nature of any being; in medicine, the chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass; perfume, odour, scent.

TO ESSENCE, és'séncé. v. a. To perfume, to scent.

ESSENTIAL, és-sén'shál. a. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing; important in the highest degree, principal; pure, highly rectified, subtilly elaborated.

¶ What has been observed of the word *essence* is applicable to this word: the same reasons have induced me to differ from Mr. Sheridan in the division of *especial*, *espousal*, *establish*, &c. as I have no doubt, in words of this form, where the two first consonants are combinable, that they both go to the second syllable, and leave the vowel in the first long and open.

ESSENTIAL, és-sén'shál. s. Existence; first or constituent principles; the chief point.

ESSENTIALLY, és-sén'shál-lé. ad. By the constitution of nature.

ESSOIN, és-sóln'. s. Allevement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear; excuse, exemption.

TO ESTABLISH, é-stáb'lish. v. a. To settle firmly, to fix unalterably; to found,

to build firmly, to fix immovably; to make settlement of any inheritance.

ESTABLISHMENT, é-stáb'lish-mént. s. Settlement, fixed state; settled regulation, form, model; allowance, income, salary.

ESTATE, é-státe'. s. The general interest, the publick; condition of life; fortune, possession in land.

TO ESTEEM, é-stéém'. v. a. To set a value, whether high or low, upon any thing; to prize, to rate high; to hold in opinion, to think, to imagine.

ESTEEM, é-stéém. s. High value, reverential regard.

ESTEEMER, é-stéém'úr. s. One that highly values, one that sets a high rate upon any thing.

ESTIMABLE, és'té-má-bl. a. (405). Valuable, worth a large price; worthy of esteem, worthy of honour.

ESTIMABLENESS, és'té-má-bl-nés. s. The quality of deserving regard.

TO ESTIMATE, és'té-máte. v. a. To rate, to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else; to calculate, to compute.

ESTIMATE, és'té-máte. s. (91). Computation, calculation; value; valuation, assignment of proportioned value; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATION, és-té-má'shún. s. The act of adjusting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATIVE, és'té-má-tív. a. (512). Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

ESTIMATOR, és'té-má-túr. s. (521). A setter of rates.

ESTIVAL, és'té-vál. a. (88). Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.

TO ESTRANGE, é-stránje'. v. a. To keep at a distance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection.

ESTRANGEMENT, é-stránje'mént. s. Alienation, distance, removal.

ESTRAFEDE, és-trá-páde'. s. The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises before, and yelps furious with his hind legs.

ESTREPEMENT, é-stréép'mént. s. Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.

ESTRICH, és'tritsh. s. The largest of birds; properly *Ostrich*.

ESTUARY, és'tshú-á-ré. s. (461). An arm of the sea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt ; —tùbe, táb, báll ; —óll ; —pòand ; —shin, THIS.

TO ESTUATE, *és'tshù-áte*. v. a. (91). To swell and fall reciprocally, to boil.

ESTUATION, *és'tshù-á'shùn*. s. The state of boiling, reciprocation of rise and fall.

ESURIENT, *é-zú'rè-ént*. a. (479). Hungry, voracious.

ESURINE, *ézh'ù-ríne*. a. (479). Corroding, eating.

ETC. *ét-sét'è-rá, &c.* A contraction of the Latin words *Et cetera*, which signifies And so of the rest.

TO ETCH, *étsh*. v. a. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate.

ETERNAL, *é-tér'nál*. a. Without beginning or end ; unchangeable.

ETERNAL, *é-tér'nál*. s. One of the appellations of the Godhead.

ETERNALIST, *é-tér'nál-list*. s. One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

TO ETERNALIZE, *é-tér'nál-lize*. v. a. To make eternal.

ETERNALLY, *é-tér'nál-lé*. ad. Without beginning or end ; unchangeably, invariably.

ETERNE, *é-térn'*. a. Eternal, perpetual.

ETERNITY, *é-tér'né-té*. s. Duration without beginning or end ; duration without end.

TO ETERNIZE, *é-tér'nize*. v. a. To make endless, to perpetuate ; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.

ETHER, *é'hér*. s. An element more fine and subtle than air, air refined or sublimed ; the matter of the highest regions above ; a chymical preparation.

ETHEREAL, *é-hé'rè-ál*. a. (88). Formed of ether ; celestial, heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, *é-hé'rè-ús*. a. Formed of ether, heavenly.

ETHICAL, *éth'è-kál*. a. (88). Moral, treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, *éth'è-kál-é*. ad. According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICK, *éth'ik*. a. Moral, delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS, *éth'iks*. s. without the singular. The doctrine of morality, a system of morality.

ETHNICK, *éth'nik*. a. Heathen, Pagan, not Jewish, not Christian.

ETHNICKS, *éth'niks*. s. Heathens.

ETHOLOGICAL, *ésh-ò-lòdje'è-kál*. a. (330). Treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY, *é-té-òl'ò-jé*. s. An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.

ETIQUETTE, *ét-é-két'*. s. (415). The polite form or manner of doing any thing ; the ceremonial of good manners.

☞ This word crept into use some years after Johnson wrote his Dictionary, nor have I found it in any other I have consulted. I have ventured, however, to insert it here, as it seems to be established ; and as it is more specifick than *ceremonial*, it is certainly of use.

ETYMOLOGICAL, *ét-é-mò-lòdje'è-kál*. a. Relating to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, *ét-é-mòl'ò-jist*. s. One who searches out the original of words.

ETYMOLOGY, *ét-é-mòl'ò-jé*. s. The descent or derivation of a word from its original, the deduction of formations from the radical word ; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

TO EVACATE, *é-vá-káte*. v. a. To empty out, to throw out.

TO EVACUATE, *é-vák'ù-áte*. v. a. To make empty, to clear ; to void by any of the excretory passages ; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.

EVACUANT, *é-vák'ù-ánt*. s. Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVACUATION, *é-vák'ù-á'shùn*. s. Such emissions as leave a vacancy ; discharge ; the practice of emptying the body by physic ; discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

TO EVADE, *é-váde'*. v. a. To elude ; to avoid ; to escape or elude by sophistry.

TO EVADE, *é-váde'*. v. n. To escape, to slip away ; to practise sophistry or evasions.

EVAGATION, *év-á-gá'shùn*. s. The act of wandering, deviation.

☞ I am well aware that this and the two following words are often, by good speakers, pronounced with the *e* in the first syllable long and open, but I think contrary to that correctness which arises from general analogy (330).

EVANESCENT, *év-á-nés'sént*. a. Vanishing, imperceptible.

EVANGELICAL, *év-án-jèl'è-kál*. a. Agreeable to gospel ; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel ; contained in the gospel.

EVANGELISM, *é-ván'jé-llizm*. s. The promulgation of the blessed gospel.

EVANGELIST, *é-ván'jé-llst*. s. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus ; a promulgator of the Christian laws.

TO EVANGELIZE, *é-ván'jé-lize*. v. a. To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.

EVANID, *é-ván'id*. a. Faint, weak, evanescent.

𠵿 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

EVAPORABLE, ê-vâp'ô-râ-bl. a. (405).

Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

To EVAPORATE, ê-vâp'ô-râte. v. n.

(91). To fly away in fumes or vapours.

To EVAPORATE, ê-vâp'ô-râte. v. a. To

drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies.

EVAPORATION, ê-vâp'ô-râ'shûn. s. The act of flying away in fumes and vapours; the act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away; in pharmacy, an operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger than before.

EVASION, ê-vâ'zhûn. s. (49). Excuse, subterfuge, sophistry, artifice.

EVASIVE, ê-vâ'siv. a. (158) (428).

Practising evasion, elusive; containing an evasion, sophistical.

EUCARIST, yû'kâ-rîst. s. (353). The act of giving thanks, the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EUCARISTICAL, yû'kâ-rîs'tê-kâl. a.

Containing acts of thanksgivings; relating to the sacrament of the Supper of the Lord.

EUCHOLOGY, yû-kôl'ô-jé. s. A formula of prayers.

EUCRASY, yû'krâ-sé. s. An agreeable well-proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

EVE, êve. }

EVEN, ê'vn. } s. The close of the day; the vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday.

EVEN, ê'vn. a. (103). Level, not rugged; uniform, smooth; equal on both sides; without any thing owed; calm, not subject to elevation or depression; capable to be divided into equal parts.

To EVEN, ê'vn. v. a. To make even; to make out of debt; to make level.

EVEN, ê'vn. ad. A word of strong assertions, verily; supposing that; notwithstanding.

EVENHANDED, ê'vn-hân'déd. a. Impartial, equitable.

EVENING, ê'vn-ing. s. The close of the day, the beginning of night.

EVENLY, ê'vn-lé. ad. Equally, uniformly; smoothly; impartially, without favour, or enmity.

EVENNESS ê'vn-nés. s. State of being even; uniformity, regularity; equality of surface, levelness; freedom from inclination to either side; calmness, freedom from perturbation.

EVENTIDE, ê'vn-tide. s. The time of evening.

EVENT, ê'vent'. s. An incident, any thing that happens; the consequence of an action.

To EVENTERATE, ê'ven'tê-râte. v. a. To rip up, to open the belly.

EVENTFUL, ê'vent'fûl. a. Full of incidents.

To EVENTILATE, ê'ven'tê-lâte. v. a. To winnow, to sift out; to examine, to discuss.

EVENTUAL, ê'ven'tshû-âl. a. Happening in consequence of any thing, consequential.

EVENTUALLY, ê'ven'tshû-âl-lé. ad. In the event, in the last result.

EVER, êv'ûr. ad. (98). At any time; at all times; for ever; a word of enforcement. As soon as ever he had done it; it is often contracted into e'er.

EVERBUBBLING, êv-ûr-bûb'ling. a. Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

EVERBURNING, êv-ûr-bûr'ning. a. Unextinguished.

EVERDURING, êv-ûr-dûr'ring. a. Eternal, enduring without end.

EVERGREEN, êv-ûr-grêen'. a. Verdant throughout the year.

EVERGREEN, êv'ûr-grêen. s. A plant that retains its verdure throughout all the seasons.

EVERHONOURED, êv-ûr-ôn'nûrd. a. Always held in honour.

EVERLASTING, êv-ûr-lâs'ting. a. Lasting or enduring without end, perpetual, immortal.

EVERLASTING, êv-ûr-lâs'ting. s. Eternity.

EVERLASTINGLY, êv-ûr-lâs'ting-lé. ad. Eternally, without end.

EVERLASTINGNESS, êv-ûr-lâs'ting-nés. s. Eternity, perpetuity.

EVERLIVING, êv-ûr-lliv'ing. a. Living without end.

EVERMORE, êv-ûr-môre'. ad. Always, eternally.

To EVERSE, ê'verse'. v. a. To overthrow, to subvert.

To EVERT, ê'vert'. v. a. To destroy.

EVERY, êv'ûr-é. a. Each one of all.

EVESDROPPER, êv'z'drôp-pûr. s. Some mean fellow that sculks about the house in the night.

To EVESTIGATE, ê-vés'tê-gâte. v. a. To search out.

EUGH, yôô. s. A tree.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

TO EVICT, é-vikt'. v. a. To take away by a sentence of law; to prove.

EVICTIOn, é-vik'shùn. s. Dispossession or deprivation of a definitive sentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence.

EVIDENCE, év'é-dénse. s. The state of being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.

TO EVIDENCE, év'é-dénse. v. a. To prove, to make discovery of.

EVIDENT, év'é-dént. a. Plain, apparent, notorious.

EVIDENTLY, év'é-dént-jé. ad. Apparently, certainly.

EVIL, é'vl. a. (159). Having bad qualities of any kind; wicked, corrupt; miserable; mischievous, destructive.

EVIL, é'vl. s. Wickedness, a crime; injury, mischief, malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, disease.

EVIL, é'vl. ad. Not well in whatever respect; injuriously, not kindly.

EVILAFPECTED, é-vl-áf-sék'téd. a. Not kind, not disposed to kindness.

EVILDOER, é-vl-dó'úr. s. Malefactor.

EVILFAVOURED, é-vl-fá'vúrd. a. Ill-countenanced.

EVILFAVOUREDNESS, é-vl-fá'vúrd-nés. s. Deformity.

EVILMINDED, é-vl-mind'éd. a. Malignant, mischievous.

EVILNESS, é'vl-nés. s. Contrariety to goodness, badness of whatever kind.

EVILSPEAKING, é-vl-spé-king. s. Defamation, calumny.

EVILWISHING, é-vl-wish'ing. a. Wishing evil to; having no good will.

EVILWORKER, é-vl-wúrk'úr. s. One who does ill.

TO EVINCE, é-vínse'. v. a. To prove, to show.

EVINCIBLE, é-vln'sé-bl. a. Capable of proof, demonstrable.

EVINCIBLY, é-vln'sé-blé. ad. In such a manner as to force conviction.

TO EVISCERATE, é-vls'sé-ráte. v. a. To embowel, to deprive of the entrails.

EVITABLE, év'é-tá-bl. a. (405). Avoidable, that may be escaped or shunned.

TO EVITATE, év'é-táte. v. a. To avoid, to shun.

EVITATION, év'é-tá'shùn. s. (530). The act of avoiding.

EULOGY, yú'ló-jé. s. Praise, encomium.

EUNUCH, yú'núk. s. One that is castrated.

EVOCATION, év-ò-ká'shùn. s. The act of calling out.

EVOLATION, év-ò-lá'shùn. s. (530). The act of flying away.

TO EVOLVE, é-vòlv'. v. a. To unfold, to disentangle.

TO EVOLVE, é-vòlv'. v. n. To open itself, to disclose itself.

EVOLUTION, év-ò-lú'shùn. s. (530). The act of unrolling or unfolding; the series of things unrolled or unfolded; in tactics, the motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up.

EVOMITION, év-ò-mish'ùn. s. (530). The act of vomiting out.

EUPHONICAL, yú-fón'è-kál. a. Sounding agreeably.

EUPHONY, yú'fò-né. s. An agreeable sound, the contrary to harshness.

EUPHORBUM, yú-fór'bè-úm. s. A plant, a gum.

EUPHRASY, yú'frá-sé. s. (92). The herb Eyebright.

EUROCLYDON, yú-ròk'lè-dôn. s. A wind which blows between east and north, very dangerous in the Mediterranean.

EUROPEAN, yú-rò-pé'án. a. Belonging to Europe.

☞ This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt; but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because *Europeus* has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. *Epicurean* has the accent on the same syllable by the same rule; while *Herculean* and *Cerulean* submit to English analogy, and have the accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short.

EURUS, yú'rús. s. The East wind.

EURYTHMY, yú'rít'h-mé. s. Harmony, regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANASIA, yú-thán-á-zhè-á. } s.

EUTHANASY, yú-thán-á-sé. (92). } s.

(453). An easy death.

☞ Of the accent of the first of these words, there can be no dispute; but the last is the first anglicised, and therefore admits of some diversity. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Entick, Barclay, Bailey, and the first editions of Dr. Johnson, accent the last of these words on the antepenultimate, but the quarto edition of Johnson on the penultimate: I suspect, however, if we were strictly to follow our

𠂔 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

own analogy, that we ought to place the accent on the first syllable; for as this termination is not enclitical (513), it seems to be under the same predicament as *Academy*, *Irreparable*, &c. which see.

EVULGATION, év-ûl-gâ'shûn. s. The act of divulging.

EVULSION, è-vûl'shûn. s. The act of plucking out.

EWEE, yû. s. (268). The shee sheep.

There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, as if written *yoc*, which must be carefully avoided.

EWER, yû'ûr. s. (98). A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

EWRY, yû'rê. s. An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

EX, êks, or êgz. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw out.

The *x* in this inseparable preposition is, with respect to sound, under the same predicament as the *s* in *Dis*, which see (425).

TO EXACERBATE, êgz-âs-êr-bâte. v. a. To embitter, to exasperate.

EXACERBATION, êgz-âs-êr-bâ'shûn. s. Increase of malignity, augmented force or severity.

EXACERVATION, êgz-âs-sêr-vâ'shûn. s. The act of heaping up.

EXACT, êgz-âkt'. a. (478). Nice; methodical; accurate; honest, strict, punctual.

TO EXACT, êgz-âkt'. v. a. To require authoritatively; to demand of right.

TO EXACT, êgz-âkt'. v. n. To practise extortion.

EXACTER, êgz-âk'tûr. s. (98). Extortioner, one who claims more than his due; one who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

EXACTION, êgz-âkt'shûn. s. Extortion, unjust demand; a toll, a tribute severely levied.

EXACTLY, êgz-âkt'lê. ad. Accurately, nicely.

EXACTNESS, êgz-âkt'nês. s. Accuracy, nicety; regularity of conduct, strictness of manners.

TO EXAGGERATE êgz-âdje-ê-râte. v. a. To heighten by representation.

This word is sometimes heard with the double *g* hard, as in *dagger*; but every one who has a scrap of Latin knows that *exaggerate* comes from *exaggero*, and that all words from that language have the *g* soft before *e* and *i*; the third syllable, therefore,

must have the *g* soft. But it will be said, that, according to the laws of pronunciation, the first *g* ought to be hard as the first *c* is in *flaccid*, *siccit*, &c. To which it may be answered, that, strictly speaking, it ought to be so; but polite usage has so fixed the first *s* well as the last *g* in the soft sound, that none but a confirmed pedant would have the boldness to pronounce them differently.

This usage too we find is not without all foundation in analogy. Wherever there is a considerable difficulty in keeping sounds separate, they will infallibly run into each other. This is observable in the sound of *s*, which, when final, always adopts the sound of *z* when a flat consonant precedes (434); the first *s* likewise in the terminations *session*, *mission*, &c. necessarily runs into the sound of *sh* like last *s*: but it may be said, that the first *g* in *exaggerate* has no such relation to the second as *s* has to *sh*; and that this very difference between the two consonants makes us preserve the first *c* in *flaccid* and *siccit* in its hard sound of *k*, which is perfectly distinct from the other sound of *c*, which is nothing more than *s*. To this it can only be replied, by way of mitigation, that hard *g* and soft *g* or *j* are formed nearer together in the mouth than hard *c* or *k* and soft *c* or *s*; and therefore, as they are more liable to coalesce, their coalescence is more excusable.

EXAGGERATION, êgz-âdje-ê-râ'shûn. s. The act of keeping together; hyperbolical amplification.

TO EXAGITATE, êgz-âdje-ê-tâte. v. a. To shake, to put in motion.

EXAGITATION, êgz-âdje-ê-tâ'shûn. s. The act of shaking.

TO EXALT, êgz-âlt'. v. a. To raise on high; to elevate to power, wealth, or dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence; to praise, to extol, to magnify; to elevate in diction or sentiment.

EXALTATION, êgz-âlt-tâ'shûn. s. The act of raising on high; elevation in power or dignity; most elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

EXAMEN, êgz-âmén. s. (503). Examination, disquisition.

EXAMINATE, êgz-âm-ê-nâte. s. The person examined.

EXAMINATION, êgz-âm-ê-nâ'shûn. s. The act of examining by questions, or experiment.

EXAMINATOR, êgz-âm-ê-nâ-tûr. s. (521). An examiner, an inquirer.

TO EXAMINE, êgz-âm'in. v. a. (140). To try a person accused or suspected by

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt; —tùbe, tùb, bôll; —ôll; —pòund; —hìn, THIS.

interrogatories; to interrogate a witness; to try the truth or falsehood of any proposition; to try by experiment, to narrowly sift, to scan; to make inquiry into, to search into, to scrutinize.

EXAMINER, ègz-âm'è-nûr. s. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who searches or tries any thing.

EXAMPLE, ègz-âm'pl. s. (478). Copy or pattern, that which is proposed to be resembled; precedent, former instance of the like; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern; one punished for the admonition of others; instances in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

EXANGUIOUS, èk-sâng'gwé-ds. a. Having no blood.—See **EXICCATÈ**.

EXANIMATE, ègz-ân'è-mâte. a. Lifeless, dead; spiritless, depressed.

EXANIMATION, ègz-ân'è-má'shûn. s. Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, ègz-ân'è-mûs. a. Lifeless, dead, killed.

EXANTHEMATA, èks-ân-thém'á-tá. s. Eruptions, pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS, èks-ân-thém'á-tûs. a. Pustulous, eruptive.

TO EXANTLATE, ègz-ânt'láte. v. a. To draw out; to exhaust, to waste away.

EXANTLATION, èks-ânt-lá'shûn. s. The act of drawing out.

EZARTICULATION, èks-âr-tlk-û-lá'shûn. s. The dislocation of a joint.

TO EXASPERATE, ègz-ás'pér-áte. v. a. To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to heighten a difference, to aggravate, to embitter.

EXASPERATER, ègz-ás'pér-á-tûr. s. He that exasperates or provokes.

EXASPERATION, ègz-ás'pér-á'shûn. s. Aggravation, malignant representation; provocation, irritation.

TO EXAUCTORATE, ègz-âwk'tò-ráte. v. a. To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORATION, ègz-âwk'tò-rá'shûn. s. Dismissal from service; deprivation, degradation.

EXCANDESCENCE, èks-kân-dès'sense. (510).

EXCANDESCENCY, èks-kân-dès'sen-sé. } s.

Heat, the state of growing hot; anger, the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION, èks-kân-tá'shûn. s. Disenchantment by a counter charm.

TO EXCARNATE, èks-kâr'náte. v. a. To clear from flesh.

EXCARNIFICATION, èks-kâr-né-fé-ká'shûn. s. The act of taking away the flesh.

TO EXCAVATE, èks-ká'váte. v. a. To hollow, to cut into hollow.

EXCAVATION, èks-ká-vá'shûn. s. The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed, the cavity.

TO EXCEED, èk-sééd'. v. a. To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to surpass.

TO EXCEED, èk-sééd'. v. n. To go too far, to pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.

EXCEEDING, èk-sééd'ling. part. a. Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCEEDINGLY, èk-sééd'ling-lé. ad. To a great degree.

TO EXCEL, èk-sél'. v. a. To outgo in good qualities, to surpass.

TO EXCEL, èk-sél'. v. n. To have good qualities in a great degree.

EXCELLENCE, èk'sél-lénse. } a. Dig-

EXCELLENCY, èk'sél-lén-sé. } nity, high rank; the state of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; a title of honour, usually applied to ambassadors and governors.

EXCELLENT, èk'sél-lént. a. Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.

EXCELLENTLY, èk'sél-lént-lé. ad. Well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.

TO EXCEPT, èk-sépt'. v. a. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept or position.

TO EXCEPT, èk-sépt'. v. n. To object, to make objections.

EXCEPT, èk-sépt'. prep. Exclusively of, without inclusion of; unless.

EXCEPTING, èk-sép'ting. prep. Without inclusion of, with exception of.

EXCEPTION, èk-sép'shûn. s. Exclusive from the things comprehended in a precept or position; thing excepted, or specified in exception; objection, cavil; peevish dislike, offence taken.

EXCEPTIONABLE, èk-sép'shûn-á-bl. a. Liable to objection.

EXCEPTIOUS, èk-sép'shûs. a. Peevish, forward.

EXCEPTIVE, èk-sép'tiv. a. Including an exception.

EXCEPTLESS, èk-sépt'lés. a. Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.

EXCEPTOR, èk-sép'tûr. s. (166). Objector.

TO EXCERN, èk-sérn'. v. a. To strain out, to separate or emit by strainers.

✚ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

- EXCEPTION**, êk-sêrp'shûn. s. The act of gleaning, selecting; the thing gleaned, or selected.
- EXCESS**, êk-sês'. s. More than enough, superfluity; intemperance, unreasonable indulgence; transgression of due limits.
- EXCESSIVE**, êk-sês'sive. a. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.
- EXCESSIVELY**, êk-sês'siv-lê. ad. Exceedingly, eminently.
- TO EXCHANGE**, êks-tshânje'. v. a. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.
- EXCHANGE**, êks-tshânje'. s. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs.
- EXCHANGER**, êks-tshân'jûr. s. One who practises exchange.
- EXCHEQUER**, êks-tshék'ûr. s. The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.
- EXCISE**, êk-size'. s. A tax levied upon commodities.
- TO EXCISE**, êk-size'. v. a. To levy excise upon a person or thing.
- EXCISEMAN**, êk-size'mân. s. (88). An officer who inspects commodities.
- EXCISION**, êk-sizh'ûn. s. (451). Extirpation, destruction.
- EXCITATION**, êk-sê-tá'shûn. s. The act of exciting or putting into motion.
- TO EXCITE**, êk-síte'. v. a. To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to encourage.
- EXCITEMENT**, êk-sité'mént. s. The motive by which one is stirred up.
- EXCITER**, êk-sí'tûr. s. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.
- TO EXCLAIM**, êks-klámé'. v. n. To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry.
- EXCLAMATION**, êks-klá-má'shûn. s. Vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance; a note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus!
- EXCLAIMER**, êks-klá'mûr. s. One that makes vehement outcries.
- EXCLAMATORY**, êks-klám'á-tûr-ê. a. (512) (557). Practising exclamation; containing exclamation.
- TO EXCLUDE**, êks-klûde'. v. a. To shut out; to debar, to hinder from participation; to except.
- EXCLUSION**, êks-klû'shûn. s. The act of shutting out; the act of debarring from any privilege; exception; the dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.
- EXCLUSIVE**, êks-klû'siv. a. (158) (428). Having the power of excluding or denying admission; debarring from participation; not taking into any account or number, excepting.
- EXCLUSIVELY**, êks-klû'siv-lê. ad. Without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in any account or number.
- TO EXCOCT**, êks-kókt'. v. a. To boil up.
- TO EXCOGITATE**, êks-kódje'ê-táte. v. a. To invent, to strike out by thinking.
- TO EXCOMMUNICATE**, êks-kóm-mû'nê-káte. v. a. To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure.
- ✚ Some smatterers in elocution are trying to pronounce this word with the accent on the second syllable, and thus leave the three last syllables unaccented; as if harshness and difficulty of pronunciation were the tests of propriety. The next word will admit of the accent on this syllable, as another must be placed on the fifth; but if a secondary accent be necessary, it ought to be rather on the first syllable (522).
- EXCOMMUNICATION**, êks-kóm-mû-nê-ká'shûn. s. An ecclesiastical interdict, exclusion from the fellowship of the church.
- TO EXCORIATE**, êks-kò-ré-áte. v. a. To flay, to strip off the skin.
- EXCORIATION**, êks-kò-ré-á'shûn. s. Loss of skin, privation of skin, the act of flaying.
- EXCORTICATION**, êks-kòr-té-ká'shûn. s. Pulling the bark off any thing.
- EXCREMENT**, êks'kré-mént. s. That which is thrown out as useless from the natural passages of the body.
- EXCREMENTAL**, êks-kré-mén'tál. a. That which is voided as excrement.
- EXCREMENTITIOUS**, êks-kré-mén-tlsh'ûs. a. Containing excrements, consisting of matter excreted from the body.
- EXCRESCENCE**, êks-krés'sénsé. } s.
- EXCRESCENCY**, êks-krés'sén-sé. } (510). Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.
- EXCRESCENT**, êks-krés'sént. a. That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.
- EXCRETION**, êks-kré'shûn. s. Separation of animal substance.
- EXCRETIVE**, êks'kré-tiv. a. Having the power of ejecting excrements

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòtund; *thin*, *THIS*.

EXCRETORY, èks'kré-túr-é. *a.* Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.—For the *o*, see **DOMESTICK**.

EXCRUCIABLE, èks-króó'shé-â-bl. *a.* Liable to torment.

TO EXCRUCIATE, èks-króó'shé-áte. *v. a.* (542). To torture, to torment.

EXCUBATION, èks-kú-bá'shùn. *s.* The act of watching all night.

TO EXCULPATE, èks-kúl'páte. *v. a.* To clear from the imputation of a fault.

EXCURSION, èks-kúr'shùn. *s.* The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; an expedition into some distant part; digression.

EXCURSIVE, èks-kúr'siv. *a.* (157). Rambling, wandering, deviating.

EXCUSABLE, èks-kú'zá-bl. *a.* Pardonable.

EXCUSABLENESS, èks-kú'zá-bl-nés. *s.* Pardonableness, capability to be excused.

EXCUSATION, èks-kú-zá'shùn. *s.* Excuse, plea, apology.

EXCUSATORY, èks-kú'zá-túr-é. *a.* Pleading excuse, apologetical.—For the *o*, see **DOMESTICK** (512).

TO EXCUSE, èks-kúze'. *v. a.* (437). To extenuate by apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit, not to exact; to pardon by allowing an apology; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

EXCUSE, èks-kúse'. *s.* Plea offered in extenuation, apology; the act of excusing; cause for which one is excused.

EXCUSELESS, èks-kúse'lés. *a.* That for which no excuse can be given.

EXCUSER, èks-kú'zúr. *s.* One who pleads for another; one who forgives another.

TO EXCUSS, èks-kús'. *v. a.* To seize and detain by law.

EXCUSSION, èks-kúsh'ùn. *s.* Seizure by law.

EXCREABLE, èk'sé-krá-bl. *a.* (405). Hatelful, detestable, accursed.

EXCREABLY, èk'sé-krá-blé. *ad.* Cursedly, abominably.

TO EXECRATE, èk'sé-kráte. *v. a.* To curse, to imprecate ill upon.

EXECRATION, èk'sé-krá'shùn. *s.* Curse, imprecation of evil.

TO EXECUTE, èk'sé-kúte. *v. a.* To put in act, to do what is planned; to put to death according to form of justice.

EXECUTION, èk'sé-kú'shùn. *s.* Performance, practice; the last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods; capital punish-

ment; death inflicted by forms of law; destruction, slaughter.

EXECUTIONER, èk-sé-kú'shùn-úr. *s.* He that puts in act or executes; he that inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE, ègz-ék'ù-tív. *a.* (478). Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legislative, having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTOR, ègz-ék'ù-túr. *s.* (166). He that is entrusted to perform the will of a testator.

☞ When this word signifies one who performs any thing in general, the accent is on the same syllable as on the verb to *Execute*.

EXECUTORSHIP, ègz-ék'ù-túr-shíp. *s.* The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECUTRIX, ègz-ék'ù-triks. *s.* A woman instructed to perform the will of the testator.

EXEGESIS, èks-é-jé'sis. *s.* (478) (520). An explanation.

EXEGETICAL, èks-é-jét'é-kál. *a.* Explanatory, expository.

EXEMPLAR, ègz-ém'plár. *s.* (88). A pattern, an example to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, ègz-ém-plár-é-lé. *ad.* In such a manner as deserves imitation; in such a manner as may warn others.

EXEMPLARINESS, ègz-ém-plár-é-nés. *s.* State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARY, ègz-ém-plár-é. *a.* Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation; such as may give warning to others.

☞ I have given the first syllable of this word, and the substantive and adverb formed from it, the flat sound of *x*, directly contrary to analogy, because I think it agreeable to the best usage; and in this case, analogy must be silent, though I think it ought to be a silence of complaisance, rather than of consent (425) (478).

EXEMPLIFICATION, ègz-ém-plé-fé-ká'shùn. *s.* A copy, a transcript; an illustration by example.

TO EXEMPLIFY, ègz-ém-plé-fi. *v. a.* (183). To illustrate by example; to transcribe, to copy.

TO EXEMPT, ègz-ém't'. *v. a.* (412). To privilege, to grant immunity from.

EXEMPT, ègz-ém't'. *a.* Free by privilege; not subject, not liable to.

EXEMPTION, ègz-ém'shùn. *s.* Immunity, privilege, freedom from imposts.

EXEMPTITIUS, ègz-ém-tish'ús. *a.* Separable, that which may be taken from another.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pln ;—

TO EXENTERATE, êgz-ên'tér-âte. v. a. To embowel.

EXENTERATION, êgz-ên-tér-â'shûn. s. The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.

EXEQUIAL, êgz-ê'kwé-âl. a. Relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, êks-ê'kwiz. s. without a singular. Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.

EXERCENT, êgz-êr'sént. a. Practising, following any calling.

EXERCISE, êks-êr-sise. s. (478). Labour of the body for health or amusements; preparatory practice in order to skill; practice, outward performance; task, that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

TO EXERCISE, êks-êr-size. v. a. To employ; to train by use to any act; to task, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practise or use in order to habitual skill.

TO EXERCISE, êks-êr-size. v. n. To use exercise, to labour for health.

EXERCISER, êks-êr-si-zûr. s. He that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION, êgz-êr-sè-tâ'shûn. s. Exercise; practice, use.

TO EXERT, êgz-ért'. v. a. (478). To use with an effort; to put forth, to perform.

EXERTION, êgz-êr'shûn. s. The act of exerting, effort.

EXESION, êgz-ê'shûn. s. The act of eating through.

EXESTUATION, êgz-ês'tshû-â'shûn. s. The state of boiling.

TO EXFOLIATE, êks-fô'lé-âte. v. n. To shell off, as a corrupt bone from the sound part.

EXFOLIATION, êks-fô-lé-â'shûn. s. The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

EXFOLIATIVE, êks-fô'lé-â-tiv. a. That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

EXHALABLE, êgz-hâ'lâ-bl. a. (405). That which may be evaporated.

EXHALATION, êk-hâ-lâ'shûn. s. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; the state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which rises in vapours.

TO EXHALE, êgz-hâle'. v. a. (478). To send or draw out vapours or fumes.

☞ Though the ablest grammarians (Beauzée Grammaire Générale, tom. i. p. 66.) have determined *H* to be a consonant, they have not decided whether it belongs to the flat or sharp class. If we consult our ear when we place an unaccented *x* before it,

we shall judge it belongs to the former, as the *x* in this situation generally slides into *gz*.

EXHALEMENT, êgz-hâle'mént. s. Matter exhaled, vapour.

TO EXHAUST, êgz-hâwst'. v. a. (425). To drain, to diminish; to draw out totally, to draw out till nothing is left.

EXHAUSTION, êgz-hâws'tshûn. s. (464). The act of drawing.

EXHAUSTLESS, êgz-hâwst'lès. a. Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

TO EXHIBIT, êgz-hib't. v. a. (478). To offer to view or use, to offer or propose; to show, to display.

EXHIBITER, êgz-hib't-ûr. s. He that offers any thing.

EXHIBITION, êks-hè-blsh'ûn. s. The act of exhibiting, display, setting forth; allowance, salary, pension.

TO EXHILARATE, êgz-hil'â-râte. v. a. To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.

EXHILARATION, êgz-hil'â-râ'shûn. s. The act of giving gayety; the state of being enlivened.

TO EXHORT, êgz-hòrt'. v. a. To incite by words to any good action.

EXHORTATION, êks-hòr-tâ'shûn. s. The act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.

EXHORTATORY, êgz-hòr'tâ-tûr-ê. a. Tending to exhort. For the last *o* see DOMESTICK (512).

EXHORTER, êgz-hòr'tûr. s. One who exhorts.

TO EXICCATE, êk-sik'kâte. v. a. To dry.

☞ The first syllable of this word (strictly speaking) ought to be pronounced according to the rule laid down under the preposition *Ex*: but in this pronunciation we totally lose the sharp *s* which commences the Latin word *exsicco*, to dry; of which this word is compounded; and thus the sound of the word is radically injured, and its etymology lost. But it will be said, the Latins made the same excision of the radical *s* on account of the coincidence with the *s* contained in the *x* of the preposition, and wrote the word *exsicco*. It is allowed these corruptions obtained amongst them, as amongst us; though it is doubtful whether the same inconvenience arose amongst them in this word as with us: for Vossius makes it highly probable that the Latins never gave the flat sound *gz* to the letter *x*; and the best manuscripts inform us, that writing this word with an *x*, as *exsicco*, and thus preserving the composition distinct and perfect, is the most accurate orthography.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

EXICCATION, èk-slk-ká'shún. s. Act of drying up, state of being dried up.

EXICCATIVE, èk-slk'ká-tlv. a. (512). Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE, èk'sé-jénse. } s. Demand,

EXIGENCY, èk'sé-jén-sé. } want, need; pressing necessity, distress, sudden occasion.

EXIGENT, èk'sé-jént. s. Pressing business, occasion that requires immediate help.

EXIGUITY, èks-é-gú'è-té. s. Smallness, diminutiveness.

EXIGUOUS, ègz-ìg'ù-ús. a. Small, diminutive, little.

EXILE, èks'ìle. s. Banishment, state of being banished; the person banished.

☞ This word, as a substantive, has the accent always on the first syllable; as a verb, it was formerly accented on either syllable; but it is now, as Mr. Nares observes, universally accented as the noun.

EXILE, èg-zìle'. a. (178). Small, slender, not full.

☞ This word, as an adjective derived from the Latin *exilis*, is, by Nares, Sheridan, Ash, and Entick, accented on the last syllable. The third edition of Johnson's folio edition has the accent on the last also; but the quarto has it on the first. Authority is certainly on the side of the ultimate accent; but it may be questioned whether it is not contrary to analogy, for the penultimate; being long in Latin, has no necessary influence on the English word, any more than it has on *hostile*, *servile*, &c.

TO EXILE, èg-zìle'. v. a. (492). To banish, to drive from a country.

EXILEMENT, èg-zìle'mént. s. Banishment.

EXILITION, èks-é-lìsh'ùn. s. Slenderness, smallness.

EXIMIOUS, èg-zìm'è-ús. a. Famous, eminent.

TO EXIST, èg-zìst'. v. n. (478). To be, to have a being.

EXISTENCE, èg-zìs'ténse. } s. State

EXISTENCY, èg-zìs'tén-sé. } of being, actual possession of being.

EXISTENT, èg-zìs'tént. a. In being, in possession of being.

EXISTIMATION, èg-zìs-té-má'shún. s. Opinion, esteem.

EXIT, èks'ìt. s. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off; departure, act of quitting the theatre of life.

EXITIAL, ègz-ìsh'yál. (113).

EXITIOUS, ègz-ìsh'yús. } a.

Destructive, fatal, mortal.

EXODUS, èks'ò-dús. } s. Departure,

EXODY, èks'ò-dé. } journey from a place; the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

EXOLETE, èks'ò-léte. a. Obsolete; out of use.

TO EXOLVE, ègz-òlv'. v. a. To loose, to pay.

EXOMPHALOS, ègz-óm'fá-lós. s. A navel rupture.

TO EXONERATE, ègz-ón'ér-áte. v. a. To unload, to disburden.

EXONERATION, ègz-ón-ér-á'shún. s. The act of disburdening.

EXOFTABLE, ègz-òp'tá-bl. a. Desirable, to be sought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE, èks'ò-rá-bl. a. (405). To be moved by intreaty.

EXORBITANCE, ègz-ór'bé-tánse. } s.

EXORBITANCY, ègz-ór'bé-tán-sé. } Enormity, gross deviation from rule or right; extravagant demand; boundless depravity.

EXORBITANT, ègz-ór'bé-tánt. a. Enormous, beyond due proportion, excessive.

TO EXORCISE, èks'ór-size. v. a. To adjure by some holy name; to drive away by certain forms of adjuration; to purify from the influence of malignant spirits.

EXORCISER, èks'ór-sì-zúr. s. One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM, èks'ór-sìzm. s. The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

EXORCIST, èks'ór-sìst. s. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

EXORDIUM, ègz-ór'dé-ùm. s. A formal preface, the proemial part of a composition.

EXORNATION, èks-ór-ná'shún. s. Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

EXOSATED, ègz-ós'sá-téd. a. Deprived of bones.

EXOSEOUS, ègz-òsh'shé-ús. a. Wanting bones, boneless.

EXOSTOSIS, èks-òs-tó'sis. s. (520). Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

☞ I have in the accentuation of this word differed from Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, and Dr. Ash, and have adhered to a Medical Dictionary, which places the accent regularly on the penultimate.

⚡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pln ;—

EXOTICK, êgz-ôt'lk. a. Foreign, not produced in our own country.

TO EXPAND, êk-spând'. v. a. To spread, to lay open as a net or sheet ; to dilate, to spread out every way.

EXPANSE, êk-spânse'. s. A body widely extended without inequalities.

EXPANSIBILITY, êk-spân-sê-bil'ê-tê. s. Capacity of extension, possibility to be expanded.

EXPANSIBLE, êk-spân'sê-bl. a. Capable to be extended.

EXPANSION, êk-spân'shûn. s. The state of being expanded into a wider surface ; the act of spreading out ; extent ; pure space.

EXPANSIVE, êk-spân'siv. a. (428). Having the power to spread into a wider surface.

TO EXPATiate, êk-spá'shê-âte. v. n. (542). To range at large ; to enlarge upon in language.

TO EXPECT, êk-spêkt'. v. a. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil ; to wait for, to attend the coming.

EXPECTABLE, êk-spêk'tâ-bl. a. To be expected.

EXPECTANCE, êk-spêk'tânse. } s. The
EXPECTANCY, êk-spêk'tânse. }
sê.

act or state of expecting ; something expected ; hope.

EXPECTANT, êk-spêk'tânt. a. Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT, êk-spêk'tânt. s. One who waits in expectation of any thing.

EXPECTATION, êk-spêk'tâ'shûn. s. The act of expecting ; the state of expecting either with hope or fear, prospect of any thing good to come ; a state in which something excellent is expected from us.

EXPECTER, êk-spêk'tûr. s. One who has hopes of something ; one who waits for another.

TO EXPECTORATE, êk-spêk'tô-râte. v. a. To eject from the breast.

EXPECTORATION, êk-spêk'tô-râ'sh. The act of discharging from the breast, the discharge which is made by coughing.

EXPECTORATIVE, êk-spêk'tô-râ-tiv. a. (512). Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPEDIENCE, êks-pé'dé-ênse. } s.
EXPEDIENCY, êks-pé'dé-ên-sê. }

(376). Fitness, propriety, suitability to an end ; expedition, adventure ; haste, despatch.

EXPEDIENT, êks-pé'dé-ént, or êx-pé-jé-ént. a. (293). Proper, fit, convenient, suitable ; quick, expeditious.

EXPEDIENT, êks-pé'dé-ént. s. That which helps forward, as means to an end ; a shift, means to an end contrived in an exigence.

EXPEDIENTLY, êks-pé'dé-ént-lê. ad. Fitly, suitably, conveniently ; hastily, quickly.

TO EXPEDITE, êks-pé-dite. v. n. To facilitate, to free from impediment ; to hasten, to quicken ; to despatch, to issue from a public office.

EXPEDITE, êks-pé-dite. a. Quick, hasty, soon performed ; easy, disencumbered, clear ; nimble, active, agile ; light armed.

EXPEDITELY, êks-pé-dite-lê. ad. With quickness, readiness, haste.

EXPEDITION, êks-pé-dish'ûn. s. Haste, speed, activity ; a march or voyage with martial intentions.

EXPEDITIOUS, êks-pé-dish'ûs. a. Speedy, quick, swift.

TO EXPEL, êks-pél'. v. a. To drive out, to force away ; to banish, to drive from the place of residence.

EXPELLER, êks-pél'lûr. s. One that expels or drives away.

TO EXPEND, êks-pënd'. v. a. To lay out, to spend.

EXPENSE, êks-pense'. s. Cost, charges, money expended.

EXPENSEFUL, êks-pense'fûl. a. Costly, chargeable.

EXPENSELESS, êks-pense'lês. a. Without cost.

EXPENSIVE, êks-pén'siv. a. (428). Given to expense, extravagant, luxurious, costly, requiring expense.

EXPENSIVELY, êks-pén'siv-lê. ad. With great expense.

EXPENSIVENESS, êks-pén'siv-nês. s. Addition to expense, extravagance ; costliness.

EXPERIENCE, êks-pé-ré-ênse. s. Practice, frequent trial ; knowledge gained by trial and practice.

TO EXPERIENCE, êks-pé-ré-ênse. v. a. To try, to practise ; to know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, êks-pé-ré-ênst. part. a. Made skilful by experience ; wise by long practice.

EXPERIENCER, êks-pé-ré-ên-sûr. s. One who makes trial ; a practiser of experiments.

EXPERIMENT, êks-pér-è-mént. s. Trial of any thing, something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

EXPERIMENTAL, êks-pér-è-mén'tál. a. Pertaining to experiment ; built upon experiment ; known by experiment or trial

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

EXPERIMENTALLY, èks-pér-é-mén-tál-lé. ad. By experience, by trial.

EXPERIMENTER, èks-pér-é-mén-túr. s. One who makes experiments.

EXPERT, èks-pért'. a. Skilful; ready, dexterous.

EXPERTLY, èks-pért'lé. ad. In a skilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, èks-pért'nés. s. Skill, readiness.

EXPIABLE, èks-pé-á-bl. a. (405). Capable to be expiated.

TO EXPIATE, èks-pé-áte. v. a. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety, to atone for; to avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION, èks-pé-á'shùn. s. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime; the means by which we atone for crimes, atonement; practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.

EXPIATORY, èks-pé-á-túr-é. a. (512). Having the power of expiation.—For the o, see DOMESTICK.

EXPIRATION, èks-pé-á'shùn. s. Robbery.

EXPIRATION, èks-pé-rá'shùn. s. The act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs; the last emission of breath, death, evaporation, act of fuming out; vapour, matter expired; the conclusion of any limited time.

TO EXPIRE, èk-spíre'. v. a. To breathe out; to exhale, to send out in exhalations.

TO EXPIRE, èk-spíre'. v. n. To die, to breathe the last; to conclude, to come to an end.

TO EXPLAIN, èks-pláne'. v. a. To expound, to illustrate, to clear.

EXPLAINABLE, èks-pláne'-á-bl. a. Capable of being explained.

EXPLAINER, èks-pláne'-úr. s. Expositor, interpreter, commentator.

EXPLANATION, èks-plá-ná'shùn. s. The act of explaining or interpreting; the sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLANATORY, èks-plán-á-túr-é. a. Containing explanation.—For the o, see DOMESTICK, and Principles, No. 557.

EXPLETIVE, èks'plé-tív. s. (157). Something used only to take up room.

EXPLICABLE, èks'plé-ká-bl. a. Explorable, possible to be explained.

TO EXPLICATE, èks'plé-káte. v. a. To unfold, to expand; to explain, to clear.

EXPLICATION, èks'plé-ká'shùn. s. The act of opening, unfolding or expanding; the

act of explaining, interpretation, explanation; the sense given by an explainer.

EXPLICATIVE, èks'plé-ká-tív. a. Having a tendency to explain.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He has placed the accent on the second syllable, with the authority of every Dictionary, and of every good Speaker, against him. In the first edition of this Dictionary, when I supposed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation of this word agreeable to analogy, I did not recollect the verb to *explicate*, whence it is derived, and which, in my opinion, ought to determine its accentuation.—See Principles, No. 512. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Entick, and Barclay, place the accent on the first syllable, as I have done.

EXPLICATOR, èks'plé-ká-túr. s. Expounder, interpreter, explainer.

EXPLICIT, èks-plis'it. a. Unfolded, plain, clear, not merely by inference.

EXPLICITLY, èks-plis'it-lé. ad. Plainly, directly, not merely by inference.

TO EXPLODE, èks-plòde'. v. a. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to drive out with noise and violence.

EXPLODER, èks-plò'dúr. s. An hisser, one who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOIT, èks-plóit'. s. A design accomplished, an achievement, a successful attempt.

TO EXPLORATE, èks-plò-ráte. v. a. To search out.

EXPLORATION, èks-plò-rá'shùn. s. Search, examination.

EXPLORATOR, èks-plò-rá-túr. s. One who searches; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY, èks-plòr-á-túr-é. a. Searching, examining.

☞ In this word, as in *Declaratory*, we may perceive the shortening power of the preantepenultimate accent; which, like the antepenultimate, when not followed by a diphthong, shortens every vowel but u (511) (535).

TO EXPLORE, èks-plòre'. v. a. (503, n.) To try, to search into, to examine by trial.

EXPLOREMENT, èks-plòre'mént. s. Search, trial.

EXPLOSION, èks-plò-zhùn. s. The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

EXPLOSIVE, èks-plò'sív. a. (158) (428). Driving out with noise and violence.

TO EXPORT, èks-pórt'. v. a. To carry out of a country.

1P (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

EXPORT, êks'pôrt. s. (492). Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION, êks-pôr-tâ'shûn. s. The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

To EXPOSE, êks-pôze'. v. a. To lay open, to make liable to; to lay open, to make bare; to lay open to censure or ridicule; to put in danger; to cast out to chance.

EXPOSITION, êks-pô-zish'ûn. s. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air; explanation, interpretation.

EXPOSITOR, êks-pôz'è-tûr. s. Explainer, expounder, interpreter.

To EXPOSTULATE, êks-pôs'tshû-lâte. v. n. (463). To canvass with another, to debate; to remonstrate in a friendly manner.

EXPOSTULATION, êks-pôs'tshû-lâ'shûn. s. Debate, discussion of an affair; charge, accusation.

EXPOSTULATOR, êks-pôs'tshû-lâ-tûr. s. (521). One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY, êks-pôs'tshû-lâ-tûr-ê. a. (463) (512). Containing expostulation.

EXPOSURE, êks-pô-zhûre. s. The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; the state of being in danger; situation, as to sun and air.

To EXPOUND, êks-pôund', v. a. To explain, to clear, to interpret.

EXPOUNDER, êks-pôund'dûr. s. Explainer, interpreter.

To EXPRESS, êks-prês'. v. a. To represent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, sculpture, painting; to represent in words; to utter, to declare; to denote; to squeeze out; to force out by compression.

EXPRESS, êks-prês'. a. Copied, resembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpose, for a particular end.

EXPRESS, êks-prês'. s. A messenger sent on purpose; a message sent.

EXPRESSIBLE, êks-prês'sé-bl. a. That may be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRESSION, êks-prêsh'ûn. s. The act or power of representing any thing; the form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phrase, a mode of speech; the act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

EXPRESSIVE, êks-prês'slv. a. Having the power of utterance or representation.

EXPRESSIVELY, êks-prês'slv-lê. ad. In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS, êks-prês'slv-nês. s. The power of expression, or representation by words.

EXPRESSLY, êks-prês'lê. ad. In direct terms, not by inclination.

EXPRESSURE, êks-prêsh'ûre. s. (452). Expression, utterance; the form, the likeness represented; the mark, the impression.

EXPROBRATE, êks-prô'brâte. v. a. To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION, êks-prô-brâ'shûn. s. Scornful charge, reproachful accusation.

To EXPROPRIATE, êks-prô-pré-âte. v. a. To relinquish one's property.

To EXPUGN, êks-pûne'. v. a. (385) (386). To conquer, to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION, êks-pûg-nâ'shûn. s. Conquest, the act of taking by assault.

To EXPULSE, êks-pûlse'. v. a. To drive out, to force away.

EXPULSION, êks-pûl'shûn. s. The act of expelling or driving out; the state of being driven out.

EXPULSIVE, êks-pûl'slv. a. (158) (428). Having the power of expulsion.

EXPUNCTION, êks-pûngk'shûn. s. Absolution.

To EXPUNGE, êks-pûnje'. v. a. To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.

EXPURGATION, êks-pûr-gâ'shûn. s. The act of purging or cleaning; purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

EXPURGATORY, êks-pûr-gâ-tûr-ê. a. Employed in purging away what is noxious.

EXQUISITE, êks'kwé-zit. a. Excellent, consummate, complete.

EXQUISITELY, êks'kwé-zit-lê. ad. Perfectly, completely.

EXQUISITENESS, êks'kwé-zit-nês. s. Nicety, perfection.

EXSCRIPT, êk'skript. s. A copy, writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT, êk-sik'kânt. a. Drying, having the power to dry up.

To EXSICCATE, êk-sik'kâte. v. a. To dry.—See EXSICCATE.

EXSICCATION, êk-sik-kâ'shûn. s. The act of drying.

EXSICCATIVE, êk-sik'kâ-tiv. a. Having the power of drying.

EXSPUITION, êk-spû-ish'ûn. s. A discharge by spitting.

EXSUCTION, êk-sûk'shûn. s. The act of sucking out.

EXSUDATION, êk-sû-dâ'shûn. s. A sweating, an exhalation.

—nò, móve, nòs, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òh;—pòund;—zhin, THIS.

- TO EXSUFFOLATE**, èk-suffò-làte. v. a. To whisper, to buzz in the ear.
- EXSUFFLATION**, èk-sufflà-shùn. s. A blast working underneath.
- TO EXSUSCITATE**, èk-sús-sé-tàte. v. a. To rouse up, to stir up.
- EXTANCY**, èk'stàn-sé. s. Parts rising up above the rest.
- EXTANT**, èk'stánt. a. Standing out to view, standing above the rest; now in being.
- EXTATICAL**, èk-stát'é-kál. } a.
EXTATICK, èk-stát'ík. (509). } a.
Rapturous.
- EXTEMPORAL**, èks-tém'pò-rál. a. Uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, sudden.
- EXTEMPORALLY**, èks-tém'pò-rál-é. ad. Quick; without premeditation.
- EXTEMPORANEOUS**, èks-tém-pò-rá-né-ús. a. Without premeditation, sudden.
- EXTEMPORARY**, èks-tém'pò-rár-é. a. Uttered or performed without premeditation, sudden, quick.
- EXTEMPORE**, èks-tém'pò-ré. ad. Without premeditation, suddenly, readily.
- EXTemporiness**, èks-tém'pò-ré-nés. a. The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.
- TO EXTEMPORIZE**, èks-tém'pò-rize. v. a. To speak extempore, or without premeditation.
- TO EXTEND**, èks-tènd'. v. a. To stretch out; to spread abroad; to enlarge; to increase in force or duration; to impart, to communicate; to seize by a course of law.
- EXTENDER**, èks-tén'dúr. s. (98). The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.
- EXTENDIBLE**, èks-tén'dé-bl. a. Capable of extension.
- EXTENDLESSNESS**, èks-tènd'lés-nés. s. Unlimited extension.
- EXTENSIBILITY**, èks-tén-sé-bl'é-té. s. The quality of being extensible.
- EXTENSIBLE**, èks-tén'sé-bl. a. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth; capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.
- EXTENSIBLENESS**, èks-tén'sé-bl-nés. s. Capacity of being extended.
- EXTENSION**, èks-tén'shùn. s. The act of extending; the state of being extended.
- EXTENSIVE**, èks-tén'siv. a. (158) (428). Wide, large.
- EXTENSIVELY**, èks-tén'siv-lé. ad. Widely, largely.
- EXTENSIVENESS**, èks-tén'siv-nés. s. Largeness, diffusiveness, wideness; possibility to be extended.
- EXTENSOR**, èks-tén'sór. s. (166). The muscle by which any limb is extended.
- EXTENT**, èks-tènt'. s. Space or degree to which any thing is extended; communication, distribution; execution, seizure.
- TO EXTENUATE**, èks-tén'ù-àte. v. a. To lessen, to make small; to palliate: to make lean.
- EXTENUATION**, èks-tén'ù-à'shùn. s. The act of representing things less ill than they are, palliation; mitigation, alleviation of punishment; a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body.
- EXTERIOR**, èks-té'rè-úr. a. Outward, external, not intrinsic.
- EXTERIORLY**, èks-té'rè-úr-lé. ad. Outwardly, externally.
- TO EXTERMINATE**, èks-tér'mé-nàte. v. a. To root out, to tear up, to drive away; to destroy.
- EXTERMINATION**, èks-tér'mé-nà'shùn. s. Destruction, excision.
- EXTERMINATOR**, èks-tér'mé-nà-túr. s. (521). The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.
- TO EXTERMINE**, èks-tér'mín. v. a. (140). To exterminate.
- EXTERN**, èks-térn'. a. External, outward, visible; without itself, not inherent, not intrinsic.
- EXTERNAL**, èks-tér'nál. a. Outward, not proceeding from itself, opposite to internal; having the outward appearance.
- EXTERNALLY**, èks-tér'nál-é. ad. Outwardly.
- TO EXTIL**, èk-still. v. n. To drop or distil from.
- EXTILLATION**, èk-still-là'shùn. s. The act of falling in drops.
- TO EXTIMULATE**, èk-stilm'ù-làte. v. a. To prick, to incite by stimulation.
- EXTIMULATION**, èk-stilm'ù-là'shùn. s. Pungency, power of exciting motion or sensation.
- EXTINCT**, èk-stíngkt'. a. (408). Extinguished, quenched, put out; without succession; abolished, out of force.
- EXTINCTION**, èk-stíngkt'shùn. s. (408). The act of quenching or extinguishing; the state of being quenched; destruction; excision, suppression.
- TO EXTINGUISH**, èk-stíng'gwísh. v. a.

✧ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

To put out, to quench; to suppress, to destroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, êk-sting'gwish-â-bl. a. (405). That may be quenched or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, êk-sting'gwish-ûr. s. A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, êk-sting'gwish-mént. s. Extinction, suppression, act of quenching; abolition, nullification; termination of a family or succession.

To **EXTIRP**, êk-stêrp'. v. a. (108). To eradicate, to root out.

To **EXTIRPATE**, êk-stêr'pâte. v. a. To root out, to excise.

EXTIRPATION, êk-stêr-pá'shûn. s. The act of rooting out, excision.

EXTIRPATOR, êk-stêr'pá-tûr. s. (166) (521). One who roots out, a destroyer.

To **EXTOL**, êk-stól. v. a. (406). To praise, to magnify, to celebrate.

EXTOLLER, êks-tól'lûr. a. A praiser, a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, êks-tôr'slv. a. (158) (428). Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, êks-tôr'slv-lê. ad. In an extorsive manner, by violence.

To **EXTORT**, êks-tôrt'. v. a. To draw by force, to force away, to wrest, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression, or by usury.

To **EXTORT**, êks-tôrt'. v. n. To practise oppression and violence, or usury.

EXTORTER, êks-tôr-tûr. s. (98). One who practises oppression.

EXTORTION, êks-tôr'shûn. s. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity, or usury; force by which anything is unjustly taken away.

EXTORTIONER, êks-tôr'shûn-ûr. s. One who practises extortion.

To **EXTRACT**, êks-trákt'. v. a. To draw out of something; to draw by chymical operation; to take from something; to select and abstract from a larger treatise.

EXTRACT, êks'trákt. s. (492). The substance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRACTION, êks-trák'shûn. s. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original, lineage, descent.

EXTRACTOR, êks-trák'tûr. s. The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, êks-trá-jû-dish'ál. a.

Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, êks-trá-jû-dish'ál-lê. ad. In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAMMISSION, êks-trá-mish'ûn. s. The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, êks-trá-mûn'dâne. a. Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, êks-trá'né-ûs. a. Belonging to a different substance; foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, êks-trôr'dé-nâr-ê-lê. ad. (374). In a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly, particularly, eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, êks-trôr'dé-nâr-ê-nês. s. Uncommonness, eminence, remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, êks-trôr'dé-nâr-ê. a. Difference from common order and method; eminent, remarkable more than common.

✧ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, which sinks the *a*, *d*, and *i*, and reduces the word to four syllables, as if written *extrawary*. There is a better pronunciation which preserves the *d*, as if written *extrordary*; but solemn speaking certainly demands the restoration of the *i*, and requires the word to be heard with five syllables. (374).

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, êks-trá-pár-ô'kè-ál. a. Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, êks-trá-prò-vîn'shál. a. Not within the same province.

EXTRAREGULAR, êks-trá-rég'û-lâr. a. Not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRAVAGANCE, êks-tráv'á-gânse. }

EXTRAVAGANCY, êks-tráv'á-gân-sé. }
s. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits; irregularity, wildness; waste, vain and superfluous expense.

EXTRAVAGANT, êks-tráv'á-gánt. a. Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods; irregular, wild; wasteful, prodigal, vainly expensive.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, êks-tráv'á-gánt-lê. ad. In an extravagant manner, wildly; expensively, luxuriously, wastefully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, êks-tráv'á-gánt-nês. s. Excess, excursion beyond limits.

To **EXTRAVAGATE**, êks-tráv'á-gáte. v. n. To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED, êks-tráv'á-sá-téd. a. Forced out of the proper containing vessels.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin; 781s.

EXTRAVASATION, êks-trâ-vâ-sâ'shûn. s.

The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

EXTRAVENTATE, êks-trâv'ê-nâte. a. Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION, êks-trâ-vêr'shûn. s. The act of throwing out.

EXTRAUGHT, êks-trâwt'. part. Extracted.

EXTREME, êks-trême'. a. Greatest, of the highest degree; utmost; last, that beyond which there is nothing; pressing to the utmost degree.

EXTREME, êks-trême'. s. Utmost point, highest degree of anything; points at the greatest distance from each other, extremity.

EXTREMELY, êks-trême'lê. ad. In the utmost degree; very much, greatly.

EXTREMITY, êks-trém'ê-tê. s. The utmost point, the highest degree; the points in the utmost degree of opposition; remotest parts, parts at the greatest distance; the utmost violence, rigour, or distress.

TO EXTRICATE, êks-trê-kâte. v. a. To disembarass, to set free any one in a state of perplexity.

EXTRICATION, êks-trê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of disentangling.

EXTRINSICAL, êks-trîn'sê-kâl. a. External, outward; not intrinsic.

EXTRINSICALLY, êks-trîn'sê-kâl-ê. ad. From without.

EXTRINSICK, êks-trîn'sik. a. Outward, external.

TO EXTRUCT, êk-strûkt'. v. a. To build, to raise, to form.

EXTRACTOR, êk-strûk'tûr. s. A builder, a fabricator.

TO EXTRAUDE, êks-trôôde'. v. a. To thrust off.

EXTRUSION, êks-trôô'zhûn. s. The act of thrusting or driving out.

EXUBERANCE, êks-tûbé-rânsc. s. Knobs, or parts protuberant.

EXUBERANCE, êgz-ûbé-rânsc. s. Overgrowth, superfluous abundance, luxuriance.

EXUBERANT, êgz-ûbé-rânt. a. (479). Over abundant, superfluously plenteous; abounding in the utmost degree.

EXUBERANTLY, êgz-ûbé-rânt-lê. ad. Abundantly.

TO EXUBERATE, êgz-ûbé-râte. v. n. To abound in the highest degree.

EXUCCOUS, êk-sûk'kûs. a. Without juice, dry.

☞ This word and the three following, with *exuperable*, *exuperance*, and *exuscitate*, by

servilely following an erroneous Latin orthography, are liable to an improper pronunciation.—See **EXICCATE**.

EXUDATION, êk-sû-dâ'shûn. s. The act of emitting in sweat; the matter issuing out by a sweat from any body.

TO EXUDATE, êk-sû'dâte. } v. n. **TO**
TO EXUDE, êk-sûde'. } sweat out, to issue by sweat.

EXULCERATE, êgz-ûl'sê-râte. v. a. To make sore with an ulcer; to corrode, to enrage.

EXULCERATION, êks-ûl-sê-râ'shûn. s. The beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer; exacerbation, corrosion.

EXULCERATORY, êgz-ûl'sê-râ-tûr-ê. a. (512). Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

TO EXULT, êgz-ûlt'. v. n. To rejoice above measure, to triumph.

EXULTANCE, êgz-ûl'tânsc. s. Transport, joy, triumph.

EXULTATION, êks-ûl-tâ'shûn. s. Joy, triumph, rapturous delight.

TO EXUNDATE, êgz-ûn'dâte. v. n. To overflow.

EXUNDATION, êks-ûn-dâ'shûn. s. Overflow, abundance.

EXUPERABLE, êk-sû'pêr-â-bl. a. Conquerable, superable, vincible.

EXUPERANCE, êk-sû'pêr-ânsc. s. Overbalance, greater proportion.

EXUPERANT, êk-sû'pê-rânt. a. Overbalancing, having greater proportion.

TO EXUSCITATE, êk-sûs'sê-tâte. v. a. To stir up, to rouse.

EXUSTION, êgz-ûs'tshûn. s. The act of burning up, consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ, êgz-û'vê-ê. s. Cast skin, cast shells, whatever is shed by animals.

EYAS, i'âs. s. A young hawk just taken from the nest.

EYASMUSKET, i'âs-mûs-kêt. s. A young unfledged male hawk; a raw young fellow.

EYE, i. (8). The obsolete plural *Eyne*; Now *Eyes*. The organ of vision; aspect, regard; notice, attention, observation; sight, view; any thing formed like an eye; any small perforation; a small catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; a small shade of colour.

TO EYE, i. v. a. To watch, to keep in view.

TO EYE, i. v. n. To appear, to show, to bear an appearance.

EYEBALL, i'bawl. s. The apple of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, i'brite. s. An herb.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mêt, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

- EYEBROW**, i'brôd. s. The hairy arch over the eye.
EYEDROP, i'drôp. s. A tear.
EYEGLANCE, i'glânse. s. Quick notice of the eye.
EYEGLOSS, i'glâs. s. Spectacles, glass to assist the sight.
EYELESS, i'lês. a. Without eyes, sightless, deprived of sight.
EYELET, i'lêt. s. A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation.
EYELID, i'ld. s. The membrane that shuts over the eye.
EYESERVANT, i'sér-vânt. s. A servant that works only while watched.
EYESERVICE, i'sér-vis. s. Service performed only under inspecting.
EYESHOT, i'shôt. s. Sight, glance, view.
EYESIGHT, i'site. s. Sight of the eye.
EYESORE, i'sôre. s. Something offensive to the sight.
EYESPOTTED, i'spôt-êd. a. Marked with spots like eyes.
EYESTRING, i'string. s. The string of the eye.
EYETOOTH, i'tôôth. s. The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders, the fang.
EYEWINK, i'wink. s. A wink, as a hint or token.
EYEWITNESS, i'wit-nês. s. An ocular evidence, one who gives testimony of facts seen with his own eyes.
EYRE, âre. s. (269). The court of justices itinerants.
ERY, â'rê. s. (269). The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

F.

FABACEOUS, fâ-bâ'shê-ûs. a. (357). Having the nature of a bean.

FABLE, fâ'bl. s. (405). A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction in general; the series or contexture of events which constitute a poem; a lie.

TO FABLE, fâ'bl. v. n. To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falsehoods.

TO FABLE, fâ'bl. v. a. To feign, to tell a falsity.

FABLED, fâ'bl'd. a. (359). Celebrated in fables.

FABLER, fâ'bl-êr. s. A dealer in fiction.

TO FABRICATE, fâb'rê-kâte. v. a. To build, to construct; to forge, to devise falsely.

FABRICATION, fâb-rê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of building.

FABRICK, fâb'rik, or fâ'brik. s. A building, an edifice; any system or compages of matter.

☞ The *a* in this word seems floating between long and short quantity, as it was in the Latin *Fabrica*. I have, like Mr. Sheridan, made it short; for though Latin words of two syllables, when adopted into English, always have the accent on the

first, and the vowel generally long, as *basis*, *focus*, *quota*, &c.; when words of three syllables in Latin, with but one consonant in the middle, are anglicised by reducing them to two syllables; as the penultimate in such Latin words is generally short, and the accent of consequence antepenultimate, the first vowel in the English word is generally short from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent in our pronunciation of the Latin word from whence it is derived; thus the Latin *Mimicus*, reduced to the English *Mimic*, has the first vowel short, though long in Latin, because we think it short in our pronunciation of Latin: the same may be observed of the words *florid*, *livid*, and *lividus*, from the Latin *floridus*, *viridus*, and *lividus*. Thus, though *Fabrica* might have the first vowel long in Latin, yet as we always pronounce it short in the English pronunciation of that language, so, when it is reduced to the English *Fabric*, it seems more agreeable to this usage to make the first syllable short.

Authority seems likewise to favour this pronunciation; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and as far as we can judge by the position of the accent, Bailey, are for the *a* short; and Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we can guess by accent, Dr. Ash and Entick, for the long *a*. See Principles, No. 544.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—shin, tñia.

- TO FABRICK, fáb'rik. v. a.** To build, to form, to construct.
- FABULIST, fáb'ú-líst. s.** A writer of fables.
- FABULOSITY, fáb'ú-lós'è-té. s.** Lyingness, fullness of stories.
- FABULOUS, fáb'ú-lús. a.** Feigned, full of fables.
- FABULOUSLY, fáb'ú-lús-lé. ad.** In fiction.
- FACE, fâse. s.** The visage; the countenance; the surface of any thing; the front or forepart of any thing; state of affairs; appearance; confidence, boldness; distortion of the face; Face to Face, when both parties are present; without the interposition of other bodies.
- TO FACE, fâse. v. n.** To carry a false appearance; to turn the face, to come in front.
- TO FACE, fâse. v. a.** To meet in front, to oppose with confidence; to oppose with impudence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superfluous.
- FACELESS, fâse'lés. a.** Without a face.
- FACEPAINTER, fâse'pâne-tûr. s.** A drawer of portraits.
- FACEPAINTING, fâse'pâne-ting. s.** The art of drawing portraits.
- FACETIOUS, fâ-sé'shús. a. (292).** Gay, cheerful, lively.
- FACETIOUSLY, fâ-sé'shús-lé. ad.** Gaily, cheerfully.
- FACETIOUSNESS, fâ-sé'shús-nés. s.** Cheerful wit, mirth.
- FACILE, fâs'sil. a. (140).** Easy, performable with little labour; pliant, flexible, easily persuaded.
- TO FACILITATE, fâ-sil'è-tâte. v. a.** To make easy, to free from difficulty.
- FACILITY, fâ-sil'è-té. s.** Easiness to be performed, freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing, dexterity; vicious ductility, easiness to be persuaded; easiness of access, affability.
- FACINERIOUS, fâs-è-né'rè-ús. a.** Wicked.
- FACING, fâ'sing. s.** An ornamental covering.
- FACINOROUS, fâ-sin'ò-rús. a.** Wicked, atrocious, detestably bad.—See SONOROUS.
- FACINOROUSNESS, fâ-sin'ò-rús-nés. s.** Wickedness in a high degree.
- FACT, fâkt. s.** A thing done; reality, not supposition; action, deed.
- FACTION, fâk'shún. s.** A party in a state; tumult, discord, dissention.
- FACTIONARY, fâk'shún-âr-é. s.** A party man.
- FACTIOUS, fâk'shús. a. (292).** Given to faction; loud and violent in a party.
- FACTIOUSLY, fâk'shús-lé. ad.** In a manner criminally dissentious.
- FACTIOUSNESS, fâk'shús-nés. s.** Inclination to publick dissention.
- FACTITIOUS, fâk'tish'ús. a.** Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.
- FACTOR, fâk'tûr. s. (166).** An agent for another, a substitute.
- FACTORY, fâk'tûr-é. s. (557).** A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country; the traders embodied in one place.
- FACTOTUM, fâk-tò'tûm. s.** A servant employed alike in all kinds of business.
- FACTURE, fâk'tshûre. s. (463).** The act or manner of making any thing.
- FACULTY, fâk'ûl-té. s.** The power of doing any thing, ability; powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory; a knack, dexterity; power, authority; privilege, right to do any thing; faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.
- FACUND, fâk'ûnd. a. (544).** Eloquent.
- Dr. Johnson** has placed the accent on the last syllable both of this word and *Jocund*, in which he is consistent, but contrary both to custom and to English analogy. **Mr. Sheridan** places the accent on the first syllable of *Jocund*, and on the last of this word. The reasons are the same for accenting both; they both come from the Latin *facundus* and *jocundus*; and there is scarcely a more invariable rule in our language than that of removing the accent higher when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of its latter syllables.—See **ACADEMY.**
- TO FADDLE, fâd'dl. v. n. (405).** To trifle, to toy, to play.
- TO FADE, fâde. v. n. (75).** To tend from greater to less vigour; to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither as a vegetable; to die away gradually; to be naturally not durable, to be transient.
- TO FADE, fâde. v. a.** To wear away; to reduce to languor.
- TO FADGE, fâdje. v. n.** To suit, to fit; to agree, not to quarrel; to succeed, to hit.
- FÆGES, fè'séz. s. (99).** Excrements, lees, sediments and settlings.
- TO FAG, fâg. v. a.** To grow weary, to faint with weariness.
- FAGEND, fâg-ènd'. s.** The end of a web of cloth; the refuse or meaner part of any thing.
- FAGOT, fâg'ût. s. (88) (166).** A bun-

17 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, ph;—

dle of sticks bound together for the fire ; a soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

To FÂGOT, fâg'ût. v. a. To tie up, to bundle.

To FAIL, fâle. v. n. (202). To be deficient, to cease from former plenty, to fall short; to be extinct, to cease to be produced; to perish, to be lost; to decay, to decline, to languish; to miss, not to produce its effect; to miss, not to succeed in a design; to be deficient in duty.

To FAIL, fâle. v. a. To desert, not to continue to assist or supply; not to assist, to neglect to admit to help; to omit, not to perform; to be wanting to.

FAIL, fâle. s. Miscarriage; omission; deficiency, want.

FAILING, fâ'ling. s. Deficiency, imperfection, lapse.

FAILURE, fâle'yûre. s. (113). Deficiency, cessation; omission, non-performance, slip; a lapse, a slight fault.

FAIN, fâne. a. (202). Glad, merry, cheerful, fond; forced, obliged, compelled.

FAIN, fâne. ad. Gladly, very desirously.

To FAINT, fânt. v. n. (202). To lose the animal functions, to sink motionless; to grow feeble; to sink into dejection.

To FAINT, fânt. v. a. To deject, to depress, to enfeeble.

FAINT, fânt. a. Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depressed; not vigorous, not active.

FAINTHEARTED, fânt-hârt'éd. a. Cowardly, timorous.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, fânt-hârt'éd-lè. ad. Timorously.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fânt-hârt'éd-nés. s. Cowardice, timorousness.

FAINTING, fânt'ing. s. Delirium, temporary loss of animal motion.

FAINTISHNESS, fânt'ish-nés. s. Weakness in a slight degree, incipient debility.

FAINTLING, fânt'ling. a. Timorous, feeble-minded.

FAINTLY, fânt'lè. ad. Feebly, languidly; timorously, with dejection, without spirit.

FAINTNESS, fânt'nés. s. Langour, feebleness, want of strength; inactivity, want of vigour, timorousness, dejection.

FAINTY, fânt'é. a. Weak, feeble, languid.

☞ This word is much in use in the west of England, and is perfectly provincial.

FAIR, fâre. a. (202). Beautiful, handsome; not black, not brown, white in the

complexion; clear, not cloudy, not foul, not tempestuous; favourable, prosperous; likely to succeed; equal, just; not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts; open, direct; gentle, not compulsory; mild, not severe; equitable, not injurious.

FAIR, fâre. ad. Gently, decently; civilly; successfully; on good terms.

FAIR, fâre. s. A beauty, elliptically a fair woman; honesty, just dealing.

FAIR, fâre. s. An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers.

FAIRING, fâre'ing. s. A present given at a fair.

FAIRLY, fâre'lè. ad. Beautifully; commodiously, conveniently; honestly, justly; ingeniously, plainly, openly; candidly, without sinister interpretations; without blots; completely, without any deficiency.

FAIRNESS, fâre'nés. s. Beauty, elegance of form; honesty, candour, ingenuity.

FAIRSPOKEN, fâre'spô-k'n. a. (103). Civil in language and address.

FAIRY, fâ'rè. s. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form; an elf, a fay; enchantress.

FAIRY, fâ'rè. a. Given by fairies; belonging to fairies.

FAIRYSTONE, fâ'rè-stone. s. A stone found in gravel-pits.

FAITH, fâ'h. s. Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the system of revealed truths held by the Christian Church; trust in God; tenet held; trust in the honesty or veracity of another; fidelity, unshaken adherence; honour, social confidence; sincerity, honesty, veracity; promise given.

FAITHBREACH, fâ'h'brétsh. s. Breach of fidelity, perfidy.

FAITHFUL, fâ'h'fûl. a. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance; honest, upright, without fraud; observant of compact or promise.

FAITHFULLY, fâ'h'fûl-è. ad. With firm belief in religion; with full confidence in God; with strict adherence to duty; sincerely; honestly; confidently, steadily.

FAITHFULNESS, fâ'h'fûl-nés. a. Honesty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.

FAITHLESS, fâ'h'lés. a. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; perfidious, disloyal, not true to duty.

FAITHLESSNESS, fâ'h'lés-nés. s. Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.

FALCADE, fâl-kâde'. s. (84). A horse

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

is said to make falcades, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FALCATED, fál'ká-téd. a. (84). Hooked, bent like a scythe.

FALCATION, fál-ká'shùn. s. (84). Crookedness.

FALCHION, fál'shùn. s. (84). A short crooked sword, a scymeter.

FALCON, faw'kn. s. (84) (170). A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.

FALCONER, faw'kn-ér. s. (98). One who breeds and trains hawks.

FALCONET, fál'kò-nét. s. A sort of ordnance.

FALDSTOOL, fald'stòól. s. A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

TO FALL, fáll. v. n. Pret. I fell, compound pret. I have fallen or faln. To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to drop ripe from the tree; to pass at the outlet, as a river; to apostatize, to depart from faith or goodness; to die by violence; to be degraded from an high station; to enter into any state worse than the former; to decrease in value, to bear less price; to happen, to befall; to come by chance, to light on; to come by any mischance to any new possessor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be born, to be yeanned; to fall away, to grow lean, to revolt, to change allegiance; to fall back, to fail of a promise or purpose, to recede, to give way; to fall down, to prostrate himself in adoration, to sink, not to stand, to bend as a suppliant; to fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; to fall in, to concur, to coincide, to comply, to yield to; to fall off, to separate, to apostatize; to fall on, to begin eagerly to do any thing, to make an assault; to fall over, to revolt, to desert from one side to the other; to fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to happen, to befall; to fall to, to begin eagerly to eat, to apply himself to; to fall under, to be subject to, to be ranged with; to fall upon, to attack, to attempt, to rush against.

TO FALL, fáll. v. a. To drop, to let fall; to sink, to depress; to diminish in value, to let sink in price; to cut down, to fell; to yeann, to bring forth.

FALL, fáll. s. The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect posture; death, overthrow; ruin, dissolution; downfal, loss of greatness, declension from eminence, degradation; diminution, decrease of price; declination or diminution of sound, close to mu-

sick; declivity, steep descent; cataract, cascade; the outlet of a current into any water; autumn, the fall of the leaf, any thing that falls in great quantities; the act of falling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS, fál-lá'shus. a. (314). Producing mistakes, sophistical, deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fál-lá'shùs-lé. ad. Sophistically, with purpose to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fál-lá'shùs-nés. s. Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, fál'lá-sé. s. Sophism, logical artifice, deceitful argument.

FALLIBILITY, fál-lé-bil'é-té. s. Liability to be deceived.

FALLIBLE, fál'lé-bl. a. (405). Liable to errour.

FALLINGSICKNESS, fál-ling-sik'nés. s. The epilepsy, a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

FALLOW, fál'fó. a. Pale red, or pale yellow; unsowed, left to rest after the years of tillage; ploughed, but not sowed; unploughed, uncultivated; unoccupied, neglected.

FALLOW, fál'fó. s. (327). Ground ploughed in order to be ploughed again; ground lying at rest.

TO FALLOW, fál'fó. v. n. To plough in order to a second ploughing.

FALLOWNESS, fál'fó-nés. s. Barrenness, the state of being fallow.

FALSE, fálse. a. Not morally true, expressing that which is not thought; not physically true, conceiving that which does not exist; treacherous, perfidious, traitorous; counterfeit, hypocritical, not real.

FALSEHEARTED, fálse-hárt'ed. a. Treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, hollow.

FALSEHOOD, fálse'húd. s. Want of truth, want of veracity; want of honesty, treachery; a lie, a false assertion.

This word, by the parsimony of Printers, is often spelt without the *e*. They may allege, that spelling the word with *e* makes it liable to be pronounced in three syllables by those who do not know the composition of the word; and it may be answered, that spelling it without the *e* makes it liable to a mispronunciation, by joining the *s* and *h* together: if, therefore, the composition must be understood before the word can be pronounced with security, let it at least, be presented to the eye, and the chance of a mistake will be less. See HOUSEHOLD, and HOOSHEAD.

FALSELY, fálse'lé. ad. Contrarily to

⚡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

truth, not truly; erroneously, by mistake; perfidiously, treacherously.

FALSENESS, fâl'sê-nês. s. Contrariety to truth; want of veracity, violation of promise; duplicity, deceit; treachery, perfidy, traitorousness.

FALSIFIABLE, fâl'sê-fi-â-bl. a. (183). Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICATION, fâl'sê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

FALSIFIER, fâl'sê-fi-ûr. s. One that counterfeits, one that makes any thing to seem what it is not; a liar.

TO FALSIFY, fâl'sê-fi. v. a. To counterfeit, to forge.

TO FALSIFY, fâl'sê-fi. v. n. (183). To tell lies.

FALSITY, fâl'sê-tê. s. Falsehood, contrariety to truth; a lie, an error.

TO FALTER, fâl'tûr. v. n. To hesitate in the utterance of words; to fail.

FALTERINGLY, fâl'tûr-ing-lê. ad. With hesitation, with difficulty.

FAME, fâme. s. Celebrity, renown; report, rumour.

FAMED, fâmd. a. (359). Renowned, celebrated, much talked of.

FAMELESS, fâme'lês. a. Without fame.

FAMILIAR, fâ-mil'yâr. a. (113). Domestick, relating to a family; affable, easy in conversation; well known; well acquainted with, accustomed, unconstrained.

FAMILIAR, fâ-mil'yâr. s. An intimate, one long acquainted.

FAMILIARITY, fâ-mil-yê-âr'ê-tê. s. Faisness of conversation, omission of ceremony, acquaintance, habitude; easy intercourse.

TO FAMILIARIZE, fâ-mil'yâr-ize. v. a. To make easy by habitude; to bring down from a state of distant superiority.

FAMILIARLY, fâ-mil'yâr-lê. ad. Unceremoniously, with freedom; easily, without formality.

FAMILLE, fâm-mêl'. ad. In a family way.

⚡ This word is perfect French, and is never used without *en* before it.

"Deluded mortals whom the great

"Choose for companions tête-à-tête;

"Who at their dinners *en famille*,

"Get leave to sit whene'er you will."—*Swift*.

FAMILY, fâm'ê-lê. s. Those who live in the same house, household; those that descend from one common progenitor, a race, a generation; a class, a tribe, a species.

FAMINE, fâm'in. s. (140). Scarcity of food, dearth.

TO FAMISH, fâm'ish. v. a. To kill with hunger, to starve, to kill by deprivation of any thing necessary.

TO FAMISH, fâm'ish. v. n. To die of hunger.

FAMISHMENT, fâm'ish-mênt. s. Want of food.

FAMOSITY, fâ-môs'ê-tê. s. Renown.

FAMOUS, fâ'mûs. a. (314). Renowned, celebrated.

FAMOUSLY, fâ'mûs-lê. ad. With celebrity, with great fame.

FAN, fân. s. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves; any thing spread out like a woman's fan; the instrument by which the chaff is blown away; any thing by which the air is moved; an instrument to raise the fire.

TO FAN, fân. v. a. To cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate, to affect by air put in motion; to separate, as by winnowing.

FANATICISM, fâ-nât'ê-sizm. s. Enthusiasm, religious phrensy.

FANATICK, fâ-nât'ik. a. (509). Enthusiastick, superstitious.

FANATICK, fâ-nât'ik. s. An enthusiast, a man mad with wild notions.

FANCIFUL, fân'sê-fûl. a. Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reason; directed by the imagination, not the reason.

FANCIFULLY, fân'sê-fûl-ê. ad. According to the wildness of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS, fân'sê-fûl-nês. s. Addiction to the pleasures of imagination.

FANCY, fân'sê. s. Imagination, the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations; an opinion bred rather by the imagination, than the reason; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim; frolick, idle scheme, vagary.

TO FANCY, fân'sê. v. n. To imagine, to believe without being able to prove.

TO FANCY, fân'sê. v. a. To portray in the mind, to imagine; to like, to be pleased with.

FANCYMONGER, fân'sê-mûng-gûr. s. One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, fân'sê-sik. a. One whose distemper is in his own mind.

FANE, fâne. s. A temple consecrated to religion.

FANFARON, fân'fâ-rôn. s. A bully, a Hector; a blusterer, a boaster of more than he can perform.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

FANFARONADE, fân-fâr-ò-nàde'. s. A bluster, a tumour of fictitious dignity.

TO FANG, fâng. v. a. To seize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, fâng. s. The long tusks of a boar or other animal; the nails, the talons; any thing like a long tooth.

FANGED, fângd. a. (359). Furnished with fangs or long teeth, furnished with any instrument in imitation of fangs.

FANGLE, fâng'gl. s. (405). Silly attempt, trifling scheme.

FANGLED, fâng'gl'd. a. (359). It is scarcely used but in new-fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLESS, fâng'lès. a. Toothless, without teeth.

FANNEL, fân'nèl. s. A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest.

FANNER, fân'nùr. s. One that plays a fan.

FANTASIED, fân'tá-sld. a. (283). Filled with fancies.

FANTASM, fân'tázm. s. See PHANTASM.

FANTASTICAL, fân-tás'tè-kál. } a.

FANTASTICK, fân-tás'tik. (509). } a. Irrational, bred only in the imagination; subsisting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humorous, unsteady; whimsical, fanciful.

FANTASTICALLY, fân-tás'tè-kál-é. ad. By the power of imagination; capriciously, humorously; whimsically.

FANTASTICALNESS, fân-tás'tè-kál-nès. } s.

FANTASTICKNESS, fân-tás'tik-nès. } s. Humorousness, mere compliance with fancy; whimsicalness, unreasonableness; caprice, unsteadiness.

FANTASY, fân'tá-sè. s. Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; idea, image of the mind; humour, inclination.

FAP, fâp. a. Fuddled, drunk. An old cant word.

FAR, fâr. ad. (77) (78). To great extent; to a great distance; remotely, at a great distance; in a great part, in a great proportion; to a great height; to a certain degree.

FAR-FETCH, fâr-fètsh'. s. A deep stratagem.

FAR-FETCHED, fâr-fètsh't. a. (359). Brought from places remote; studiously sought; elaborately strained.

FAR-PIERCING, fâr-pèèr'sing. a. Striking, or penetrating a great way.

FAR-SHOOTING, fâr-shòòt'ing. a. Shooting to a great distance.

FAR, fâr. a. Distant, remote; from far, from a remote place.

TO FARCE, fârcè. v. a. To stuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend, to swell out.

FARCE, fârcè. s. A dramatick representation written without regularity, generally stuffed with ribaldry and nonsense.

FARCICAL, fâr'sè-kál. a. Belonging to a farce.

FARCY, fâr'sè.s. The leprosy of horses.

FARDEL, fâr'dèl. s. A bundle, a little pack.

TO FARE, fâre. v. n. To go, to pass, to travel; to be in any state good or bad; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed, to eat, to be entertained.

FARE, fâre. s. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table, provisions.

FAREWELL, { fâre'wèl, or fâre-wèl'. }
{ fâr'wèl, or fâr-wèl'. }

The parting compliment, adieu; it is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

To all these different pronunciations is this word subject. The accentuation, either on the first or last syllable, depends much on the rhythm of the sentence.—

See COMMODORE and COMMONWEALTH.

When it is used as a substantive, without an adjective before it, the accent is generally on the first syllable; as,

"See how the morning opes her golden gates,

"And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun."
Shakesp.

Or if the adjective follow the substantive, as,

"If chance the radiant sun with *farewell* sweet

"Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive,

"The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds

"Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring."
Milton.

But if the adjective precede the substantive, the accent is generally placed on the last syllable; as,

"Treading the path to nobler ends,
"A long *farewell* to love I gave."

Waller.
"As in this grove I took my last *farewell*."

Dryden.

Or when it is governed by a verb, as, "I bade him *farewell*," or "I bade *farewell* to him."

When it is used as an adjective, the accent is always on the first syllable; as, "A *farewell* Sermon."

17 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

But when it is used as an interjection (for, with great deference to Dr. Johnson, I cannot think it an adverb), the accent is either on the first or second syllable, as the rhythm of pronunciation seems to require. "But *farewell*, king; sith thus thou wilt appear, "Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here."

Shakesp.

—"O queen, *farewell*; be still possess
"Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest."

Pope.

With respect to the pronunciation of *a* in the first syllable of this word, Mr. Sheridan says, that in England the first syllable is pronounced like *far*, and in Ireland like *fare*. But if this be really the case, the two nations seem to have changed dialects; for nothing can be more evident to the most superficial observer, than the tendency in Ireland to pronounce the *a* like that in *far*, and in England like that in *fare*. Not that I think the pronunciation of the first syllable of *farewell*, like *far* either vicious or vulgar: I am convinced many good speakers so pronounce it; but the other pronunciation I think the more eligible, as well as more general; Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott pronounce it with the second sound of *a*, and W. Johnston and Mr. Perry with the first.

FAREWELL, fâre-wêll'. s. Leave, act of departure.

FARINACEOUS, fâr-ê-nâ'shûs. a. Mealy, tasting like meal.

FARM, fârm. s. Ground let to a tenant; the state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

TO FARM, fârm. v. a. To let out to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.

FARMER, fâr'mûr. s. One who cultivates hired ground; one who cultivates ground.

FARMOST fâr'môst, s. Most distant.

FARNESS, fâr-nês. s. Distance, remoteness.

FARRAGINOUS, fâr-râdje'ê-nûs. a. Formed of different materials.

FARRAGO, fâr-râ'gô. s. (77). A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients, a medley.

FARRIER, fâr-ré-ûr. s. A shoer of horses; one who professes the medicine of horses.

FARROW, fâr'rô. s. (327). A little pig.

TO FARROW, fâr'rô. v. a. To bring pigs.

FART, fârt. s. Wind from behind.

TO FART, fârt. v. a. To break wind behind.

FARTHER, fâr'tHér. ad.—See FURTHER.—At a greater distance, to a greater distance, more remotely.

FARTHER, fâr'tHér. a. (98). More remote; longer, tending to greater distance.

FARTHERANCE, fâr'tHér-ânse. s. Encouragement, proportion.

FARTHERMORE, fâr'tHér-môre'. ad. Besides, over and above, likewise.

TO FARTHER, fâr'tHér. v. a. To promote, to facilitate, to advance.

FARTHEST, fâr'tHést. ad. At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.

FARTHEST, fâr'tHést. a. Most distant, remotest.

FARTHING, fâr'tHíng. s. The fourth of a penny; copper money.

FARTHINGALE, fâr'tHíng-gál. s. A hoop, used to spread the petticoat.

FARTHINGSWORTH, fâr'tHíngz-wûrth. s. As much as is sold for a farthing.

FASCES, fâs'sêz. s. Rods anciently carried before the consuls.

FASCIA, fâsh'ê-â. s. (92). A fillet, a bandage.

FASCIATED, fâsh'ê-â-têd. s. Bound with fillets.

FASCIATION, fâsh'ê-â'shûn. s. (356). Bandage.

TO FASCINATE, fâs'sê-nâte. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

FASCINATION, fâs'sê-nâ'shûn. s. The power or act of bewitching, enchantment.

FASCINE, fâs-sênc'. s. (112). A faggot.

FASCINOUS, fâs'sê-nûs. a. Caused or acting by witchcraft.

FASHION, fâsh'ûn. s. Form, make, state of any thing with regard to appearance; the make or cut of clothes; manner, sort, way; custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments; custom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way established by precedent; general approbation, mode; rank, condition above the vulgar.

TO FASHION, fâsh'ûn. v. a. To form, to mould, to figure, to fit, to adapt, to accommodate; to cast into external appearance; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

FASHIONABLE, fâsh'ûn-â-bl. a. Approved by custom, established by custom, made according to the mode; observant of mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—/in, THIS.

FASHIONABLENESS, fâsh'ùn-â-bl-nès. s. Modish elegance.

FASHIONABLY, fâsh'ùn-â-blé. ad. In a manner conformable to custom, with modish elegance.

FASHIONIST, fâsh'ùn-lst. s. A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.

To FAST, fâst. v. n. (79). To abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.

FAST, fâst. s. Abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.

FAST, fâst. a. Firm, immovable; firm in adherence; speedy, quick, swift; fast and loose, uncertain, variable, inconstant.

FAST, fâst. ad. Firmly, immoveably; closely, nearly; swiftly, nimbly; frequently.

To FASTEN, fâs's'n. v. a. To make fast, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin.

To FASTEN, fâs's'n. v. n. (472). To fix himself.

FASTENER, fâs's'n-ûr. s. One that makes fast or firm.

FASTER, fâst'ûr. s. (98). He who abstains from food.

FASTHANDED, fâst'hând-êd. a. Avaricious, closehanded, covetous.

FASTIDIOSITY, fâs-tld-ê-ôs'ê-té. s. Disdainfulness.

FASTIDIOUS, fâs-tld'ê-ûs, or fâs-tld'-jé-ûs. a. (293) (294). Disdainful, squeamish, delicate to a vice.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fâs-tld'ê-ûs-lé, or fâs-tld'-jé-ûs-lé. ad. (293) (294). Disdainfully, squeamishly.

FASTING DAY, fâst'ing-dâ. s. Day of mortification by abstinence.

FASTNESS, fâst'nés. s. Firmness, firm adherence; strength, security; a strong place; a place not easily forced.

FASTUOUS, fâs'tshù-ûs. a. (464). Proud, haughty.

FAT, fât. a. Full-fed, plump, fleshy; coarse, gross, dull; wealthy, rich.

FAT, fât. s. The unctuous part of animal flesh.

FAT, fât. s. A vessel in which anything is put to ferment or be soaked.

To FAT, fât. v. a. To make fat, to fatten.

To FAT, fât. v. n. To grow fat, to grow full fleshed.

FATAL, fâ'tâl. a. Deadly, mortal, destructive, causing destruction: proceeding by destiny, inevitable, necessary; appointed by destiny.

FATALIST, fâ'tâl-lst. s. One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

FATALITY, fâ-tâl'ê-té. s. Predestination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.

FATALLY, fâ'tâl-lé. ad. Mortally, destructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.

FATALNESS, fâ'tâl-nés. s. Invincible necessity.

FATE, fâte. s. Destiny, an eternal series of successive causes; event predetermined; death, destruction; cause of death.

FATED, fâ'téd. a. Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.

FATHER, fâ'thêr. s. (34) (78) (98). He by whom the son or daughter is begotten; the first ancestor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverent; the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries; the title of a popish confessor; the title of a senator of old Rome; the appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity (76).

FATHER-IN-LAW, fâ'thêr-ln-lâw. s. The father of one's husband or wife.

To FATHER, fâ'thêr. v. a. To take as a son or a daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production.

FATHERHOOD, fâ'thêr-hûd. s. The character of a father.

FATHERLESS, fâ'thêr-lés. a. Without a father.

FATHERLINESS, fâ'thêr-lé-nés. s. The tenderness of a father.

FATHERLY, fâ'thêr-lé. a. Paternal, like a father.

FATHERLY, fâ'thêr-lé. ad. In the manner of a father.

FATHOM, fâth'ûm. s. (166). A measure of length containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

To FATHOM, fâth'ûm. v. a. To encompass with the arms; to sound, to try with respect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his design.

FATHOMLESS, fâth'ûm-lés. a. That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

FATIDICAL, fâ-tld'ê-kâl. a. Prophetic, having the power to foretel.

FATIFEROUS, fâ-tif fê-rûs. a. Deadly, mortal.

FATIGABLE, fât'ê-gâ-bl. a. Easily wearied.

ſ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pln;—

TO FATIGATE, fât'ê-gâte. v. a. (91).

To weary, to fatigue.

FATIGUE, fâ-téég'. s. (337). Weariness, lassitude; the cause of weariness, labour, toil.

TO FATIGUE, fâ-téég'. v. a. (112). To tire, to weary.

FATKIDNEYED, fât'kîd-nîd. a. (283). Fat.

FATLING, fât'lng. s. A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

FATNER, fât'tn-ûr. s. more properly FATTENER. That which gives fatness.

FATNESS, fât'nês. s. The quality of being fat, plump; fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter; fertility; that which causes fertility.

TO FATTEN, fât'tn. v. a. (405). To feed up, to make fleshy; to make fruitful; to feed grossly, to increase.

TO FATTEN, fât'tn. v. n. To grow fat, to be pampered.

FATUOUS, fâtsh'û-ûs. a. (461). Stupid, foolish, feeble of mind; impotent, without force.

FATUITY, fâ-tû'ê-tê. s. Foolishness, weakness of mind.

For the second syllable of this word, see FUTURITY.

FATWITTED, fât'wit-êd. a. Heavy, dull.

FATTY, fât'tê. a. Unctuous, oleaginous, greasy.

FAUSET, fâw'sêt. a. A pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.

FAUCHION, fâls'nûn. s. A crooked sword.

FAVILLOUS, fâ-vîl'lûs. a. Consisting of ashes.

FAULCON, fâw'kn. s.—See FALCON.

FAULT, fâlt s. (404). Offence, slight crime, somewhat liable to censure; defect, want; puzzle, difficulty.

Dr. Johnson tells us, that the / in this word is sometimes sounded and sometimes mute, and that in conversation it is generally suppressed. To this Dr. Kenrick adds, that it is needlessly suppressed. None of our lexicographers have marked this letter mute, but Mr. Sheridan. Mr. Nares says, the word is pronounced both ways, and leaves it undetermined; but Mr. Elphinston decides positively against retaining the / even in writing: his reasons are, that as the French have left out the / in their antiquated *faulte*, we ought to leave it out of our English word, which was derived from their ancient one. This reasoning, however, I think is not conclusive. If after deriving words

from the living languages, and using them for centuries, we were to alter them as the parent language happens to alter, our own language would have no stability. The truth is, the French language is much more altered within the last two centuries than the English, and is greatly enfeebled by dropping its consonants. Its nasal vowels too have added to its weakness, by rendering both vowels and consonants less distinct. The / in question has nothing harsh or uncommon in its sound, and if it were mute, would desert its relation to the Latin *falsitas*, and form a disgraceful exception; and if poets have sometimes dismissed it to rhyme the word with *thought*, *sought*, &c. they have as readily admitted it to rhyme with *malt*, *salt*, and *assault*.

"Which of our thrum-capp'd ancestors found fault,

"For want of sugar-tongs or spoons for salt?" King.

FAULTFINDER, fâlt'find-ûr. s. A censurer.

FAULTILY, fâlt'tê-lê. ad. Not rightly, improperly.

FAULTINESS, fâlt'tê-nês. s. Badness, viciousness; delinquency.

FAULTLESS, fâlt'lês. a. Without fault, perfect.

FAULTY, fâlt'tê. a. Guilty of a fault, blameable, erroneous, defective.

TO FAVOUR, fâ'vûr. v. a. To support, to regard with kindness; to assist with advantages or conveniences; to resemble in feature; to conduce to, to contribute.

FAVOUR, fâ'vûr s. (314). Countenance, kindness; support, defence; kindness granted; lenity, mitigation of punishment; leave, good will, pardon; object of favour, person or thing favoured; something given by a lady to be worn; any thing worn openly as a token; feature, countenance.

FAVOURABLE, fâ'vûr-â-bl. a. Kind, propitious, affectionate, palliative, tender, averse from censure; conducive to, contributing to; accommodate, convenient; beautiful, well favoured.

FAVOURABLENESS, fâ'vûr-â-bl-nês. s. Kindness, benignity.

FAVOURABLY, fâ'vûr-â-blê. ad. Kindly, with favour.

FAVOURED, fâ'vûrd. particip. a. Regarded with kindness; featured with well or ill.

FAVOUREDLY, fâ'vûrd-lê. ad. With well or ill, in a fair or foul way.

FAVOURER, fâ'vûr-ûr. s. One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, báll;—òñ;—pòund;—thín, thís,

FAVOURITE, fá'vûr-ít. s. (156). A person or thing beloved, one regarded with favour; one chosen as a companion by his superior.

FAVOURLESS, fá'vûr-lès. a. Unfavoured, not regarded with kindness; unfavouring, unpropitious.

FAUTOR, fáw'tôr. s. (166). Favourer, countenancer.

FAUTRESS, fáw'très. s. A woman that favours or shows countenance.

FAWN, fáwn. s. A young deer.

TO FAWN, fáwn. v. n. To bring forth a young deer; to court by frisking before one, as a dog; to court servilely.

FAWNER, fáw'nûr. s. One that fawns, one that pays servile courtship.

FAWNINGLY, fáw'ning-lè. ad. In a cringing servile way.

FAY, fá. s. A fairy, an elf; faith.

TO FEAGUE, fèég. v. a. (337). To whip, to chastise.

FEALTY, fé'ál-té. s. Duty due to a superior lord.

Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Entick, make only two syllables of this word; Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and, by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash, three. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce the last division the best; not only as it is immediately derived from a French word of three syllables *feaulté*, but as this is generally its quantity in Milton and Shakespeare.

"I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
"And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king."
Shakespeare.

"——— Let my sovereign
"Command my eldest son, nay, all my sons,
"As pledges of my *fealty* and love."—*Ibid.*
"——— Man disobeying,
"Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
"Against the high supremacy of heaven."
Milton.

"——— Each bird and beast behold
"After their kinds; I bring them to receive
"From thee their names; and pay thee *fealty*
"With low subjection."—*Ibid.*
"Whether his first design be to withdraw
"Our *fealty* to God, or to disturb
"Conjugal love."—*Ibid.*

In these quotations from Johnson we see the first only makes *fealty* two syllables; and even here it may be presumed there is a poetical license exactly like that which Young uses in the word *really*:

"Why *really* sixty-five is somewhat old."

FEAR, fère. (227). Dread, horror, apprehensi of danger; awe, dejection of mind;xiety, solicitude; that which causes fea something hung up to scare deer.

TO FEAR, re. v. a. To dread, to consider with apprehensions of terror; to fright, to rrrify, to make afraid.

TO FEAR, re. v. n. To live in horror, to be afra; to be anxious.

FEARFUL, éré'fûl, or fèr'fûl. a. (230). Timorous-afraid; awful; terrible, dreadful.—See *IERCE*.

FEARFUL, fère'fûl-lè, or fèr'fûl-lè. ad. Timously, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.

FEARFULESS, fère'fûl-nès, or fèr'fûl-nès. s. Timorousness, habitual timidity; stat of being afraid, awe, dread.

FEARLESS, fère'lès-lè. ad. Without terror.

FEARLESSNESS, fère'lès-nès. s. Exemption from fear.

FEARLES, fère'lès. a. Free from fear, intrepid

FEASIBILITY, fé'zé-bil'é-té. s. A thing practicable.

FEASIBLE, fé'zé-bl. a. (227). Practicable, tht may be effected.

FEASIBLY, fé'zé-blè. ad. Practicably.

FEAST, fèést. s. (227). An entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat of great umbers; an anniversary day of rejoicing; something delicious to the palate.

TO FEAST, fèést. v. n. To eat sumptuously.

TO FEAST, fèést. v. a. To entertain sumptuously; to delight, to pamper.

FEASTER, fèést'ûr. s. One that fares deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, fèést'fûl. a. Festive, joyful; luxurious, riotous.

FEASTRITE, fèést'rite. s. Custom observed in entertainments.

FEAT, fète. s. (227). Act, deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance.

FEAT, fète. a. Ready, skilful, ingenious; nice, neat.

FEATEOUS, fé'té-ûs, or fè'tshé-ûs. a. (263). Neat, dexterous.

FEATEOUSLY, fé'té-ûs-lè. ad. Neatly, dexterously.

FEATHER, fèth'ûr. s. (98) (234). The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horse, a sort of natural frizzling hair.

TO FEATHER, fèth'ûr. v. a. To dress

OF (559).—Fá, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

in feathers; to fit with feaurs; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to add; to feather one's nest, to get riches toger.
FEATHERBED, fêth'ûr-bê. s. A bed stuffed with feathers.
FEATHERDRIVER, fêth'ûdri-vûr. s. One who cleanses feathers.
FEATHERED, fêth'ûr'd. a. (359). Clothed with feathers; fitt with feathers, carrying feathers.
FEATHEREDGE, fêth'ûêdje. s. Boards or planks that have o edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff.
FEATHEREDGED, fêth'ûr-j'd. a. Belonging to a featheredge.
FEATHERFEW, fêth'ûr-fû. A plant.
FEATHERLESS, fêth'ûr-lêsa. Without feathers.
FEATHERSELLER, fêth'ûsêl-ûr. s. One who sells feathers.
FEATHERY, fêth'ûr-ê. a. Clothed with feathers.
FEATLY, fête'lê. ad. Neatly, nimbly.
FEATNESS, fête'nês. s. Neatness, dexterity.
FEATURE, fê'tshûre. s. (462). The cast or make of the face; any lineamnt or single part of the face.
TO FEAZE, fêze. v. a. To unwist the end of a rope; to beat.
FEBRIFUGE, fêb'rê-fûje. s. Any medicine serviceable in a fever.
FEBRILE, fêb'rîl. a. (140). Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.
FEBRUARY, fêb'rû-â-rê. s. The name of the second month in the year.
FECES, fê'sêz. s. Dregs, less, sediment, subsidence; excrement.
FECULENCE, fêk'û-lênse. } s. Muddiness, quality of abounding with les or sediment; lees, feces, sediment, dregs.
FECULENCY, fêk'û-lên-sê. }
FECULENT, fêk'û-lênt. a. Foul, deggy, excrementitious.
FECUND, fêk'ûnd. a. Fruitful, prolific.—See FACUND.
FECUNDATION, fêk-kûn-dâ'shûn. s. The act of making prolific.
TO FECUNDIFY, fê-kûn-dê-fl. v. a. To make fruitful.
FECUNDITY, fê-kûn-dê-tê. s. Fruitfulness, quality of producing or bringing forth.
FED, fêd. Preterit and participle past of To feed.
FEDARY, fêd'û-rê. s. A partner, or a dependant.

FEDERAL, fêd'êr-âl. a. Relating to a league or contract.
FEDERARY, fêd'êr-â-rê. s. A confederate, an accomplice.
FEDERATE, fêd'êr-âte. a. (91). Leagued.
FEE, fêé. s. (246). All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord; recompense; payments occasionally claimed by persons in office; reward paid to physicians or lawyers.
FEEFARM, fêé'fârm. s. Tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord.
TO FEE, fêé. v. a. To reward, to pay; to bribe, to keep in hire.
FEEBLE, fê'bl. a. (405). Weakly, debilitated, sickly.
FEEBLEMINDED, fê'bl-mind'êd. a. Weak of mind.
FEEBLENESS, fê'bl-nês. s. Weakness, imbecility, infirmity.
FEEBLY, fê'blê. ad. Weakly, without strength.
TO FEED, fêéd. v. a. (246). To supply with food; to graze, to consume by cattle; to nourish, to cherish; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.
TO FEED, fêéd. v. n. To take food; to prey, to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.
FEED, fêéd. s. Food, that which is eaten; pasture.
FEEDER, fêéd'ûr. s. One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.
TO FEEL, fêél. v. n. Pret. Felt. Part. pass. Felt. To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have a quick sensibility of good or evil; to appear to the touch.
TO FEEL, fêél. v. a. (246). To perceive by the touch; to try, to sound; to have sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by; to know, to be acquainted with.
FEEL, fêél. s. The sense of feeling, the touch.
FEELER, fêél'ûr. s. One that feels; the horns or antennæ of insects.
FEELING, fêél'îng. particip. a. Expressive of great sensibility; sensibly felt.
FEELING, fêél'îng. s. The sense of touch; sensibility, tenderness, perception.
FEELINGLY, fêél'îng-lê. ad. With expression of great sensibility; so as to be sensibly felt.
FEET, fêét. s. (246). The plural of FOOT.
FEETLESS, fêét'lês. a. Without feet.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund; /thin, THIS.

TO FEIGN, fânc. v. a. (249) (385). To invent; to make a show of, to do upon some false pretences; to dissemble, to conceal.

TO FEIGN, fânc. v. n. To relate falsely, to image from the invention.

FEIGNEDLY, fânc'éd-lé. ad. (364). In fiction, not truly.

FEIGNER, fânc'ûr. s. Inventer, contriver of fiction.

FEINT, fânt. s. (249). A false appearance; a mock assault.

TO FELICITATE, fé-lis'é-tâte. v. a. To make happy & to congratulate.

FELICITATION, fé-lis-é-tá'shûn. s. Congratulation.

FELICITOUS, fé-lis'é-tûs. a. Happy.

FELICITY, fé-lis'é-té. s. Happiness, prosperity, blissfulness.

FELINE, fé'line. a. (140). Like a cat, pertaining to a cat.

FELL, fél. a. Cruel, barbarous, inhuman; savage, ravenous, bloody.

FELL, fél. s. The skin, the hide.

TO FELL, fél. v. a. To knock down, to bring to the ground; to hew down, to cut down.

FELL, fél. The preterit of To fall.

FELLEN, fél'lûr. s. One that hews down.

FELLIFLUOUS, fél-lif'lû-ûs. a. (518). Flowing with gall.

FELLMONGER, fél'mûng-gûr. s. (381). A dealer in hides.

FELLNESS, fél'nês. s. Cruelty, savageness.

FELLOE, fél'lô. s. (296). The circumference of a wheel.

FELLOW, fél'lô. s. (327). An associate, one united in the same affair; one of the same kind; one thing suited to another; one of a pair; a familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness, sometimes with contempt; mean wretch, sorry rascal; a member of a college that shares its revenue.

TO FELLOW, fél'lô. v. a. To suit with, to pair with.

FELLOW-COMMONER, fél-lô-kôm'ûn-ûr. s. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE, fél-lô-kré'tshûre. s. One that has the same creator.

FELLOW-HEIR, fél-lô-âre'. s. Coheir.

FELLOW-HELPER, fél-lô-hêlp'ûr. s. Coadjutor.

FELLOW-LABOURER, fél-lô-lá'bûr-ûr. s. One who labours in the same design.

FELLOW-SERVANT, fél-lô-sér'vânt. s. One that has the same master.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, fél-lô-sòl'jûr. s. One who fights under the same commander.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fél-lô-stû'dênt. s. One who studies in company with another.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, fél-lô-sûff'ûr-ûr. s. One who shares the same evils.

FELLOW-FEELING, fél-lô-fêé'ling. s. Sympathy; combination, joint interest.

FELLOW-LIKE, fél'lô-like. } a. Like a
FELLOWLY, fél'lô-lé. } companion, on equal terms.

FELLOWSHIP, fél'lô-ship. s. Companionship; association; equality; partnership; frequency of intercourse, social pleasure; fitness and fondness for festal entertainments; an establishment in the college with share in its revenue.

FELLY, fél'lé. ad. Cruelly, inhumanly, savagely.

FELLO-DE-SE, fé-lô-dé-sé. s. In law he that commits a felony by murdering himself.

FELON, fél'ûn. s. (166). One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow, tumour, formed between the bone and its investing membrane.

FELON, fél'ûn. a. Cruel, traitorous, inhuman.

FELONIOUS, fé-lô-né-ûs. a. Wicked, traitorous, villainous, malignant.

FELONIOUSLY, fé-lô-né-ûs-lé. ad. In a felonious way.

FELONY, fél'un-é. s. A crime denounced capital by the law.

FEEL, fél. The preterit of Feel.

FEELT, félt. s. Cloth made of wool united without weaving; a hide or skin.

FELUCCA, fé-lûk'û. s. A small open boat with six oars.

FEMALE, fé'mâle. s. A she, one of the sex which brings young.

FEMALE, fé'mâle. a. Not masculine, belonging to a she.

FEMINALITY, fêm'é-nâl'é-té. s. Female nature.

FEMINE, fêm'é-nîn. a. (150). Of the sex that brings young, female; soft, tender, delicate; effeminate, emasculated.

FEMORAL, fêm'ô-râl. a. Belonging to the thigh.

FEN, fén. s. A marsh, low flat and moist ground, a moor, a bog.

FENBERRY, fén'bér-ré. s. A kind of blackberry.

⚔ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

FENCE, fênse. s. Guard, security, out-work, defence; inclosure, mound, hedge; the art of fencing, defence; skill in defence.

TO FENCE, fênse. v. a. To inclose, to secure by an inclosure or hedge; to guard.

TO FENCE, fênse. v. n. To practise the arts of manual defence; to guard against, to act on the defensive; to fight according to art.

FENCELESS, fên'slê. a. Without inclosure, open.

FENCER, fên'sûr. s. One who teaches or practises the use of weapons.

FENCIBLE, fên'sê-bl. a. Capable of defence.

FENCING-MASTER, fên'sing-mâs-tûr. s. One who teaches the use of weapons.

FENCING-SCHOOL, fên'sing-skôol. s. A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

TO FEND, fênd. v. a. To keep off, to shut out.

TO FEND, fênd. v. n. To dispute, to shift off a charge.

FENDER, fên'dûr. s. A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor; any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION, fên-ér-â'shûn. s. Usury, the gain of interest.

FENNEL, fên'nêl. s. (99). A plant of strong scent.

FENNY, fên'nê. a. Marshy, boggy; inhabiting the marsh.

FENNYSTONES, fên'nê-stônz. s. A plant.

FENSUCKED, fên'sûkt. a. Sucked out of marshes.

FEOD, fûde. s. Fee, tenure.

FEODAL, fû'dâl. a. Held from another.

FEODARY, fû'dâ-rê. s. One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

TO FEOFF, fêf. v. a. (256). To put in possession, to invest with right.

¶ I had always supposed that the diphthong in this word and its compound *enfeoff* was pronounced like the long open e, but upon inquiry into its actual pronunciation by the gentlemen of the law found I had been in an error; and though Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott mark *feoff* with the short e, they are in the same error respecting *enfeoff*, which they mark with the long e. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay are under the same mistake in *feoff*, by pronouncing the diphthong long; and Mr. Nares is wrong also in pronouncing *enfeoff* in the same manner. Mr. Perry is the only one

who is right in pronouncing the diphthong short in both. So much, however, had my ear been used to the long sound of this diphthong, that it escaped me in the word *enfeoff* and *enfeoffment*; which, to be consistent, I ought certainly to have marked with the short sound, as in *feoff* and *feoffee*.

FEOFFEE, fêf-fêe. s. One put in possession.

FEOFFER, fêf-fûr. s. One who gives possession of any thing.

FEOFFMENT, fêf-mênt. s. The act of granting possession.

FERACITY, fê-râs'ê-tê. s. Fruitfulness, fertility.

FERAL, fê'râl. a. Funeral, mournful.

FERIATION, fê-rê-â'shûn. s. (534). The act of keeping holiday.

FERINE, fê'rîne. a. (140). Wild, savage.

FERINENESS, fê-rîne'nês. s. Barbarity, savageness.

FERITY, fêr'ê-tê. s. Barbarity, cruelty, wildness.

TO FERMENT, fêr-mênt'. v. a. To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

TO FERMENT, fêr-mênt'. v. n. To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FERMENT, fêr'mênt. s. (492). That which causes intestine motion; the intestine motion, tumult.

FERMENTABLE, fêr-mênt'â-bl. a. Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, fêr-mênt'âl. a. Having the power to cause fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fêr-mên-tâ'shûn. s. A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter.

FERMENTATIVE, fêr-mên'tâ-tlv. a. Causing fermentation.

FERN, fêrn. s. A plant.

FERNY, fêrn'ê. a. Overgrown with fern.

FEROCIOUS, fê-rô'shûs. a. (357). Savage, fierce.

FEROCITY, fê-rô's'ê-tê. s. Savageness, fierceness.

FERREOUS, fêr'rê-ûs. a. Consisting of iron, belonging to iron.

FERRET, fêr'rit. s. (99). A quadruped of the weasel kind, used to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow riband.

TO FERRET, fêr'rit. v. a. (99). To drive out of lurking places.

FERRETER, fêr'rit-tûr. s. One that hunts another in his privacies.

—nd, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—/hin, THIS.

- FERRIAGE**, fêr-ré-ldje. s. (90). The fare paid at a ferry.
- FERRUGINOUS**, fêr-rú/jn-ús. a. Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.
- FERRULE**, fêr-ríl. s. An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.
- TO FERRY**, fêr-ré. v. a. To carry over in a boat.
- FERRY**, fêr-ré. s. A vessel of carriage; the passage over which the ferry boat passes.
- FERRYMAN**, fêr-ré-mán. s. (88). One who keeps a ferry, one who for hire transports goods and passengers.
- FERTILE**, fêr-tíl. a. (140). Fruitful, abundant.
- FERTILENESS**, fêr-tíl-nés. s. Fruitfulness, fecundity.
- FERTILITY**, fêr-tíl-é-té. s. Abundance, fruitfulness.
- TO FERTILIZE**, fêr-tíl-lize. v. a. To make fruitful, to make plenteous, to make productive.
- FERTILY**, fêr-tíl-é. ad. properly FERTILELY. Fruitfully, plenteously.
- FERVENCY**, fêr-vén-sé. s. Heat of mind, ardour; flame of devotion, zeal.
- FERVENT**, fêr-vént. a. Hot, boiling; hot in temper, vehement; ardent in piety. warm in zeal.
- FERVENTLY**, fêr-vént-lé. ad. Eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour.
- FERVID**, fêr-vid. a. Hot, burning, boiling; vehement, eager, zealous.
- FERVIDITY**, fêr-vid-é-té. s. Heat, zeal, ardour.
- FERVIDNESS**, fêr-vid-nés. s. Ardour of mind, zeal.
- FERULA**, fêr-ú-lá. s. An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.
- FEROUR**, fêr-vúr. s. (314). Heat, warmth, heat of mind, zeal.
- FESCUE**, fês-kú. s. A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.
- TO FESTER**, fês-túr. v. n. To rankle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.
- FESTINATE**, fês-té-náte. a. Hasty, hurried.
- FESTINATELY**, fês-té-náte-lé. ad. Hastily, speedily.
- FESTINATION**, fês-té-ná'shún. s. Haste, hurry.
- FESTIVAL**, fês-té-vál. a. Pertaining to feasts, joyous.
- FESTIVAL**, fês-té-vál. s. Time of feast, anniversary day of civil or religious joy.
- FESTIVE**, fês-tív. a. (140). Joyous, gay.
- FESTIVITY**, fês-tív-é-té. s. Festival, time of rejoicing; gayety, joyfulness.
- FESTOON**, fês-tóon. s. In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together.
- FESTUCINE**, fês-tú-sín. Straw colour.
- FESTUCOUS**, fês-tú-kús. a. Made of straw.
- TO FETCH**, fêtsh. v. a. To go and bring; to strike at a distance; to produce by some kind of force; to reach, to arrive at; to obtain as its price.
- TO FETCH**, fêtsh. v. n. To move with a quick return.
- FETCH**, fêtsh. s. A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.
- FETCHER**, fêtsh-úr. s. One that fetches.
- FETID**, fêt'id. a. (296). Stinking, rancid—See **FETUS**.
- FETIDNESS**, fêt'id-nés. s. The quality of stinking.
- FETLOCK**, fêt'lók. s. A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern-joint.
- FETTER**, fêt-túr. s. It is commonly used in the plural, Fetters. Chains for the feet.
- TO FETTER**, fêt-túr. v. a. To bind, to enchain, to shackle, to tie.
- TO FETTER**, fêt-túr. v. n. (405). To do trifling business.
- FETUS**, fê-tús. s. (296) (489). Any animal in embryo, any thing yet in the womb.
- ☞ Whence can arise the different quantity of the *e* in *Fetus* and *Fetid*? Till a better reason appear, let us suppose the following: *Fetus*, except the diphthong, retains its Latin form, and therefore is naturally pronounced with its first syllable long. *Fetid* is anglicised; and as most of these anglicised words of two syllables are derived from Latin words of three where the first, be it short or long, is in our English-Latin pronounced short, the same syllable in the English words is generally short likewise. This has established some, thing like a rule; and this rule has shortened the first syllable of *Fetid*, though long in the Latin *Fetidus*.—See **DRAMA**.
- FEUD**, fâde. s. (264). Quarrel, contention.
- FEUDAL**, fû-dál. a. Pertaining to fees or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.
- FEUDAL**, fû-dál. s. A dependance, something held by tenure.
- FEUDATORY**, fû-dá-túr-é. s. One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure.—For the *e*, see **DOMESTICK**.

♪ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

FEVER, fê'vûr. s. A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

FEVERET, fê'vûr-ê't'. s. A slight fever, febricula.

FEVERFEW, fê'vûr-fû. s. An herb.

FEVERISH, fê'vûr-ish. a. Troubled with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain, inconstant, now hot, now cold; hot, burning.

FEVERISHNESS, fê'vûr-ish-nês. s. A slight disorder of the feverish kind.

FEVEROUS, fê'vûr-ûs. a. Troubled with a fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers.

FEVERY, fê'vûr-é. a. Diseased with a fever.

FEW, fû. a. Not many, not a great number.

FEWEL, fû'll. s. (99). Combustible matter, as firewood, coal.

FEWNESS, fû'nês. s. Smallness of number.

FIB, fib. s. A lie, a falsehood.

TO FIB, fib. v. n. To lie, to tell lies.

FIBBER, fib'bûr. s. A teller of fibs.

FIBRE, fi'bûr. s. (416). A small thread or string.

FIBRIL, fi'bril. s. A small fibre or string.

FIBROUS, fi'brûs. a. (314). Composed of fibres or stamina.

FIBULA, fib'û-lâ. s. The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.

FICKLE, fik'kl. a. (405). Changeable, inconstant, unsteady; not fixed, subject to vicissitude.

FICKLENESS, fik'kl-nês. s. Inconstancy, uncertainty, unsteadiness.

FICKLY, fik'kl-lé. ad. Without certainty or stability.

FICTILE, fik'til. a. (140). Manufactured by the potter.

FICTION, fik'shûn. s. The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; a falsehood, a lie.

FICTIOUS, fik'tshûs. a. (292). Fictitious, imaginary.

FICTITIOUS fik-tish'ûs. a. Counterfeit, not genuine; feigned; not real, not true.

FICTITIOUSLY, fik'tish'ûs-lé. ad. False-ly, counterfeitedly.

FIDDLE, fid'dl. s. A stringed instrument of music, a violin.

TO FIDDLE, fid'dl. v. n. (405). To play upon the fiddle; to trifle, to shift the hands often, and do nothing.

FIDDLEFADDLE, fid'dl-fâd'dl. s. Trifles. A cant word.

FIDDLER, fid'dl-ûr. s. A musician, one that plays upon the fiddle.

FIDDLESTICK, fid'dl-stik. s. The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

FIDDLESTRING, fid'dl-string. s. The string of a fiddle.

FIDELITY, fê-dêl'ê-tê. s. (126). Honesty, faithful adherence.

TO FIDGE, fidje.

TO FIDGET, fidje'it. (99). } v. n. To move nimbly and irregularly. A cant word.

FIDUCIAL, fê-dû'shâl. a. (126) (357). Confident, undoubting.

♪ For the impropriety of pronouncing the second syllable of this and the two following words, as if written *jos*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked them, see Principles, No. 376 and 472.

FIDUCIARY, fê-dû'shê-â-rê. s. One who holds any thing in trust; one who depends on faith without works.

FIDUCIARY, fê-dû'shê-â-rê. s. Confident, steady, undoubting.

FIEF, fêéf. s. A fee, a manor, a possession held by some tenour of a superior.

FIELD, fêêld. s. (275). Ground not inhabited, not built on; cultivated tract of ground; the open country, opposed to quarters; the ground of battle; the ground occupied by any army; a wide expanse; space, compass, extent; in heraldry, the surface of a shield.

FIELDLED, fêêl'déd. a. Being in field of battle.

FIELD-BASIL, fêêld'bâz-ll. s. A plant.

FIELDBED, fêêld'béd. s. A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

FIELDFARE, fêl'fâre. s. (515). A bird.

FIELDMARSHAL, fêêld-mâr'shâl. s. Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE, fêêld'môuse. s. A mouse that burrows in banks.

FIELDOFFICER, fêêld-ôff'fê-sûr. s. An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE, fêêld'péêse. s. Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

FIEND, fêênd. s. (275). An enemy, the great enemy of mankind, Satan; any infernal being.

—nd, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, báll;—áll;—póund;—/m, THIS.

FIERCE, fêrsc, or fêrse. *a.* Savage, ravenous; vehement; outrageous; angry, furious; strong, forcible.

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general; the second is heard chiefly on the Stage. Actors, who have such continual occasion to express the passions, feel a propriety in giving a short vowel sound to a word denoting a rapid and violent emotion; and therefore, though this pronunciation may be said to be grammatically improper, it is philosophically right.—See **CHEERFUL**.

FIERCELY, fêrsc'lé, or fêrse'lé. *ad.* Violently, furiously.

FIERCENESS, fêrsc'nés, or fêrse'nés. *s.* Ferocity, savageness; violence, outrageous passion.

FIERIFACIAS, fi-ér-fà'shús. *s.* (88). In law, a judicial writ for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.

FIERINESS, fi'ér-é-nés. *s.* Hot qualities, heat, acrimony; heat of temper, intellectual ardour.

FIERY, fi'ér-é. *a.* Consisting of fire; hot like fire; vehement, ardent, active; passionate, outrageous, easily provoked; unrestrained, fierce; heated by fire.

FIFE, fife. *s.* A pipe blown to the drum.

FIFTEEN, fift'één. *a.* Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, fift'éénth. *a.* The fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, fift'h. *a.* The next to the fourth.

FIFTHLY, fift'h'lé. *ad.* In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, fift'é-éth. *a.* (279). The next to the forty-ninth.

FIFTY, fift'é. *a.* Five tens.

FIG, fig. *s.* A tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree.

FIGAPPLE, fig'áp-pl. *s.* (405). A fruit.

FIGMARGOLD, fig-már'è-gòld. *s.* A plant.

TO FIGHT, fite. *v. n.* Preter. Fought. Part. pass. Fought. To contend in battle, to make war; to contend in single fight; to contend.

TO FIGHT, fite. *v. a.* To war against, to combat against.

FIGHT, fite. *s.* Battle; combat, duel; something to screen the combatants in ships.

FIGHTER, fi'túr. *s.* Warriour, duellist.

FIGHTING, fi'ting. *particip. a.* Qua-

lified for war, fit for battle; occupied by war.

FIGMENT, fig'mént. *s.* An invention, a fiction, the idea feigned.

FIGPECKER, fig'pék-úr. *s.* A bird.

FIGULATE, fig'ù-lâte. *a.* (91). Made of potter's clay.

FIGURABLE, fig'ù-râ-bl. *a.* Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is Figurable, but not water.

FIGURABILITY, fig-ù-râ-bl'l'é-té. *s.* The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL, fig'ù-râl. *a.* Belonging to figure.

FIGURATE, fig'ù-râte. *a.* (91). Of a certain and determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form.

FIGURATION, fig-ù-râ'shún. *s.* Determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, fig'ù-râ-tiv. *a.* Representing something else, typical; not literal; full of rhetorical exhortations.

FIGURATIVELY, fig'ù-râ-tiv-lé. *ad.* By a figure, in a sense different from that which words originally imply.

FIGURE, fig'üre. *s.* The figure of any thing as terminated by the outlines; shape; person, external form, appearance mean or grand; distinguished appearance, eminence, remarkable character; a statue, an image; representations in painting; a character denoting a number; the horoscope, the diagram of the aspect of the astrological houses; in theology, type, representative; in rhetoric, any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense; in grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

☞ There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *figgur*: the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fig-yure*. That this is the true sound of open *u*, see Principles, No. 8.

TO FIGURE, fig'üre. *v. a.* To form into any determined shape; to cover or adorn with figures; to diversify; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to image in the mind; to form figuratively, to use in a sense not literal.

FIGWORT, fig'wärt. *s.* A plant.

FILACEOUS, fê-lâ'shús. *a.* (357). Consisting of threads.

FILACER, fil'â-súr. *s.* (98). An offi-

✂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

cer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process.

FILAMENT, fil'â-mént. s. A slender thread, a boy slender and long like a thread.

FILBERT, fil'bûrt. s. (98). A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

TO FILCH, filsh. v. n. To steal, to pilfer.

FILCHER, filsh'ûr. s. (98). A thief, a petty robber.

FILE, file. s. A thread ; a line on which papers are strung ; a catalogue, roll ; a line of soldiers ranged one behind another ; an instrument to smooth metals.

FILECUTTER, file'kût-ûr. s. A maker of files.

TO FILE, file. v. a. To string upon a thread or wire ; to cut with a file ; to foul, to sully, to pollute.

TO FILE, file. v. n. To march in file, not abreast, but one behind another.

FILEMOT, fil'ê-môt. s. A brown or yellow brown colour.

FILER, fil'ûr. s. (98). One who files, one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL, fil'yâl. a. (113). Pertaining to a son, befitting a son ; bearing the character or relation of a son.

FILIATION, fil-ê-â'shûn. s. The relation of a son to a father, correlative to paternity.

FILINGS, fil'lngz. s. Fragments rubbed off by the file.

TO FILL, fil. v. a. To store till no more can be admitted ; to pour liquor into a vessel till it reaches the top ; to satisfy, to content ; to glut, to surfeit ; to fill out, to pour out liquor for drink, to extend by something contained ; to fill up, to make full, to supply, to occupy by bulk.

TO FILL, fil. v. n. To give to drink ; to grow full ; to glut, to satiate.

FILL, fil. s. As much as may produce complete satisfaction ; the place between the shafts of a carriage.

FILLER, fil'ûr. s. Any thing that fills up room without use ; one whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

FILLET, fil'lt. s. (99). A band tied round the head or other part ; the fleshy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal ; meat rolled together, and tied round ; in architecture, a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.

TO FILLET, fil'lt. v. a. To bind with a bandage or fillet ; to adorn with an astragal.

TO FILLIP, fil'lip. v. a. To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring.

FILLIP, fil'lip. s. A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY, fil'le. s. A young mare ; opposed to a colt or young horse.

FILM, film. s. A thin pellicle or skin.

TO FILM, film. v. a. To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

FILMY, fil'mê. a. Composed of thin pellicles.

TO FILTER, fil'tûr. v. a. To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads ; to stain, to percolate.

FILTER, fil'tûr. s. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drops from it ; a strainer, a charm, a love-potion.

FILTH, fil'th. s. Dirt, nastiness ; corruption, pollution.

FILTHILY, fil'th'ê-lê. ad. Nastily, foully, grossly.

FILTHINESS, fil'th'ê-nês. s. Nastiness, foulness, dirtiness ; corruption, pollution.

FILTHY, fil'th'ê. a. Nasty, foul, dirty ; gross, polluted.

TO FILTRATE, fil'trátê. v. a. (91). To strain, to percolate.

FILTRATION, fil-trá'shûn. s. A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

FIMBRIATED, fim'brê-â-têd. a. Fringed, edged round, jagged.

FIN, fin. s. The wing of a fish.

FIN-FOOTED, fin'fût-êd. a. Having feet with membranes between the toes.

FINABLE, fin'nâ-bl. a. (405). That admits a fine.

FINAL, fin'nâl. a. (88). Ultimate, last ; conclusive ; mortal ; respecting the end or motive.

FINALLY, fin'nâl-ê. ad. Ultimately, in conclusion, completely, without recovery.

FINANCE, fin-nânse'. s. Revenue, income, profit.

FINANCIER, fin-nân-sêér'. s. (357). One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FINARY, fin'nâ-rê. s. The second forge at the iron mills.

FINCH, finsh. s. A small bird ; of which there are three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bulfinch.

TO FIND, find. v. a. To obtain by searching or seeking ; to obtain something

—nò, móve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

lost; to meet with, to fall upon; to know by experience; to discover by study; to discover what is hidden; to hit on by chance, to perceive by accident; to detect, to deprehend, to catch; to determine by judicial verdict; to supply, to furnish, as he finds me in money; in law, to approve, as to find a bill; to find himself; to fare with regard to ease or pain; to find out, to unriddle, to solve; to discover something hidden, to obtain the knowledge of; to invent.

FINDER, flnd'ùr. s. One that meets or falls upon any thing; one that picks up any thing lost.

FINDFAULT, flnd'fàlt. s. A censurer, a caviller.

FINE, fine. a. Refined, pure, free from dross; subtle, thin, as the fine spirits evaporate; refined; keen, smoothly sharp; clear, pellucid, as the wine is fine; nice, delicate; artful, dexterous; elegant, with elevation; beautiful, with dignity; accomplished, elegant of manners; showy, splendid.

FINE, fine. s. A mulct, a pecuniary punishment; penalty; forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end, conclusion.

TO FINE, fine. v. a. To refine; to purify; to make transparent; to punish with pecuniary penalty.

TO FINE, fine. v. n. To pay a fine.

TO FINEDRAW, fine'dràw. v. a. To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, fine'dràw-ùr. s. One whose business is to sew up rents.

FINEFINGERED, fine'fing-gùr'd. a. Nice, artful, exquisite.

FINELY, fine'lè. ad. Beautifully, elegantly; keenly, sharply; in small parts; wretchedly [ironically].

FINENESS, fine'nés. s. Elegance, delicacy; show, splendour; artfulness, ingenuity; purity, freedom from dross or base mixtures.

FINERY, fi'nùr-è. s. (557). Show, splendour of appearance.

FINESSE, fè-nés'. s. (126). Artifice, stratagem.

FINGER, fi'nùr. s. (98). One who purifies metals.

FINGER, fing'gùr. s. (381). The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a small measure of extension; the hand, the instrument of work.

TO FINGER, fing'gùr. v. a. To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch unseasona-

bly or thievishly; to touch an instrument of musick; to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

FINGLEFANGLE, fìng'gl-fàng'gl. s. A trifle.

FINICAL, fln'è kál. a. Nice, foppish.

FINICALLY, fln'è-kál-è. ad. Foppishly.

FINICALNESS, fln'è-kál-nés. s. Superfluous nicety.

TO FINISH, fln'ish. v. a. To bring to the end proposed, to perfect, to polish to the excellency intended.

FINISHER, fln'ish-ùr. s. One that finishes.

FINITE, fi'níte. a. (126). Limited, bounded.

FINITELESS, fi'níte-lés. a. Without bounds, unlimited.

FINITELY, fi'níte-lè. ad. Within certain limits, to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, fi'níte-nés. s. Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINITUDE, fin'è-tùde. s. Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINLESS, fln'lés. a. Without fins.

FINLIKE, fln'like. a. Formed in imitation of fins.

FINNED, fln'd. a. (362). Having broad edges spread out on either side.

FINNY, fln'né. a. Furnished with fins, formed for the element of water.

FINTOED, fln'tòde. a. Having a membrane between the toes.

FINOCHIO, fè-nò'shè-ò. s. Fennel.

FIR, fèr. s. (109). The tree of which deal-boards are made.

FIRE, fire. s. The element that burns; any thing burning; a conflagration of towns or countries; the punishment of the damned; any thing that inflames the passions; ardour of temper; liveliness of imagination, vigour of fancy, spirit of sentiment; the passion of love; eruptions or imposthumations, as St. Anthony's fire.

FIREARMS, fire'árnz. s. Arms which owe their efficacy to fire, guns.

FIREBALL, fire'báll. s. Grenado, ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

FIREBRUSH, fire'brùsh. s. The brush which hangs by the fire-side to sweep the hearth.

FIREDRAKE, fire'dràke. s. A fiery serpent.

FIRENEW, fire'nù. a. New from the forge, new from the melting-house.

FIRER, fire'ùr. s. (98). An incendiary.

ſ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

- FIRESIDE**, fire-side'. s. The hearth, the chimney.
- FIRESTICK**, fire'stik. s. A lighted stick or brand.
- FIREWORKS**, fire'wûrks. s. Preparations of gunpowder to be exhibited for show or public rejoicing.
- TO FIRE**, fire. v. a. To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame the passions, to animate.
- TO FIRE**, fire. v. n. To take fire, to be kindled; to be influenced with passion; to discharge any fire-arms.
- FIREBRAND**, fire'brând. s. A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who inflames factions.
- FIRECROSS**, fire'krôs. s. A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.
- FIRELOCK**, fire'lôk. s. A soldier's gun, a gun discharged by striking steel with a flint.
- FIREMAN**, fire'mân. s. (88). One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.
- FIREPAN**, fire'pân. s. A pan for holding or carrying fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.
- FIRESHIP**, fire'ship. s. A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.
- FIRESHOVEL**, fire'shûv-v'l. s. The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown.
- FIRESTONE**, fire'stone. s. A hearth stone, stone that will bear the fire, the pyrites.
- FIREWOOD**, fire'wûd. s. Wood to burn, fuel.
- FIRING**, fir'ing. s. Fewel.
- TO FIRE**, fêrk. v. a. To whip, to beat.
- FIRKIN**, fêr'kin. s. A vessel containing nine gallons; a small vessel.
- FIRM**, fêrm. a. (108). Strong, not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft; constant, steady, resolute, fixed, unshaken.
- TO FIRM**, fêrm. v. a. To settle, to confirm, to establish, to fix; to fix without wandering.
- FIRMAMENT**, fêr'mâ-mént. s. The sky, the heavens.
- FIRMAMENTAL**, fêr-mâ-mên'tâl. a. Celestial, of the upper regions.
- FIRMLY**, fêrm'lê. ad. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably; steadily, constantly.
- FIRMNESS**, fêrm'nês. s. Stability, compactness; steadiness, constancy, resolution.
- FIRST**, fêrst. a. (108). The ordinal of one; earliest in time; highest in dignity; great, excellent.
- FIRST**, fûrst. ad. Before any thing else, earliest; before any other consideration; at the beginning, at first.
- FIRST-GOT**, fûrst'gôt. }
- FIRST-BEGOTTEN**, fûrst'bê-gôt't'n. }
s. The eldest of children.
- FIRST-FRUITS**, fûrst'irôôts. s. What the season first produces or matures of any kind; the first profits of any thing; the earliest effects of any thing.
- FIRSTLING**, fûrst'ling. s. The first produce or offspring; the thing first thought or done.
- FISCAL**, fis'kâl. s. (88). Exchequer, revenue.
- FISH**, fish. s. An animal that inhabits the water.
- TO FISH**, fish. v. n. To be employed in catching fish; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.
- TO FISH**, fish. v. a. To search water in quest of fish.
- FISH-HOOK**, fish'hôók. s. A hook for catching fish.
- FISHPOND**, fish'pônd. s. A small pool for fish.
- FISHER**, fish'ûr. s. (98). One who is employed in catching fish.
- FISHERBOAT**, fish'ûr-bôte. s. A boat employed in catching fish.
- FISHERMAN**, fish'ûr-mân. s. (88). One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.
- FISHERY**, fish'ûr-ê. s. The business of catching fish.
- FISHFUL**, fish'fûl. a. Abounding with fish.
- TO FISHIFY**, fish'ê-fl. v. a. To turn to fish.
- FISHING**, fish'ing. s. Commodity of taking fish.
- FISHKETTLE**, fish'kêt-tl. s. (405). A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.
- FISHMEAL**, fish'mêle. s. Diet of fish.
- FISHMONGER**, fish'mûng-gûr. s. A dealer in fish.
- FISHY**, fish'ê. a. Consisting of fish; having the qualities of fish.
- FISSILE**, fis'sil. a. (140). Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.
- FISSILITY**, fis-sil'ê-tê. s. The quality of admitting to be cloven.
- FISSURE**, fish'shûre. s. (452). A cleft, a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

—nô, môte, nôr, nât;—tûbe, tûb, bôll;—ôll;—pôund; tûin, THIS.

- FIST**, fist. s. The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.
- FISTICUFFS**, fis'té-kúfs. s. Battle with the fist.
- FISTULA**, fis'tshù-lâ. s. (461). A sinuous ulcer, callous within.
- FISTULAR**, fis'tshù-lâr. a. (88). Hollow like a pipe.
- FISTULOUS**, fis'tshù-lûs. a. Having the nature of a fistula.
- FIT**, fit. s. A paroxysm of any intermittent distemper; any short return after intermission; disorder, distemperature; the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children.
- FIT**, fit. a. Qualified, proper; convenient, meet, right.
- TO FIT**, fit. v. a. To suit one thing to another; to accommodate a person with any thing; to be adapted to, to suit any thing; to fit out, to furnish, to equip; to fit up, to furnish, to make proper for use.
- TO FIT**, fit. v. n. To be proper, to be fit.
- FITCH**, fitsh. s. A small kind of wild pea.
- FITCHAT**, fitsh'it. } s. A stinking
- FITCHER**, fit'shûd. } little beast, that robs the henroost and warren.
- FITFUL**, fit'fûl. a. Varied by paroxysms.
- FITLY**, fit'lé. ad. Properly, justly, reasonably; commodiously, meetly.
- FITNESS**, fit'nês. s. Propriety, meetness, justness, reasonableness; convenience, commodity, the state of being fit.
- FITMENT**, fit'mént. s. Something adapted to a particular purpose.
- FITTER**, fit'tûr. s. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.
- FIVE**, five. a. Four and one, half of ten.
- FIVELEAVED Grass**, five'léev'd. s. Cinquefoil, a species of clover.
- FIVES**, flvz. s. A kind of play with a ball; a disease of horses.
- TO FIX**, fiks. v. a. To make fast; to settle; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to transfix; to withhold from motion.
- TO FIX**, fiks. v. n. To determine the resolution; to rest, to cease to wander; to lose volatility, so as to be malleable.
- FIXATION**, fik-sâ'shûn. s. Stability, firmness; confinement; want of volatility; reduction from fluidity to firmness.
- FIXEDLY**, fik'séd-lé. ad. (364). Certainly, firmly.
- FIXEDNESS**, fik'séd-nês. s. (365). Stability; want of loss or volatility; steadiness, settled opinion or resolution.
- FIXIDITY**, fik-sid'é-té. s. Coherence of parts.
- FIXITY**, fik'sé-té. s. Coherence of parts.
- FIXTURE**, fik'tshûre. s. (463). Firmness; stable state; a piece of furniture fixed to a house.
- FIXURE**, fik'shûre. s. (479). Firmness, stable state.—Dr. Ash.
- FIZGIG**, fiz'gig. s. A kind of dart or harpoon, with which seamen strike fish.
- FLABBY**, flâb'bè. a. Soft, not firm.
- FLACCID**, flâk'sld. a. Weak, limber, not stiff; lax, not tense.—See EXAGGERATE.
- FLACCIDITY**, flâk-sld'è-té. s. Laxity, limberness, want of tension.
- TO FLAG**, flâg. v. n. To hang loose without stiffness or tension; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble, to lose vigour.
- TO FLAG**, flâg. v. a. To let fall, to suffer to droop; to lay with broad stones.
- FLAG**, flâg. s. A water-plant with a broad-bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or ensign of a ship or land forces; a species of stone used for smooth pavement.
- FLAG-BROOM**, flâg'brôom. s. A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.
- FLAG-OFFICER**, flâg'ôf-fè-sûr. s. A commander of a squadron.
- FLAG-SHIP**, flâg'ship. s. The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.
- FLAG-WORM**, flâg'wûrm. s. A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge.
- FLAGELET**, flâdje'è-lét. s. A small flute.
- FLAGELLATION**, flâdje-él-lâ'shûn. s. The use of the scourge.
- FLAGGINESS**, flâg'gè-nês. s. Laxity, limberness.
- FLAGGY**, flâg'gè. a. (383). Weak, lax, limber; insipid.
- FLAGITIOUS**, flâ-jlsh'ûs. a. Wicked, villainous, atrocious.
- FLAGITIOUSNESS**, flâ-jlsh'ûs-nês. s. Wickedness, villany.
- FLAGON**, flâg'ûn. s. (166). A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.
- FLAGRANCY**, flâ'grân-sé. s. Burning heat, fire.
- FLAGRANT**, flâ'grânt. a. Ardent, burning, eager; glowing; red; notorious, flaming.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

FLAGRATION, flâ-grâ'shûn. s. Burning.

FLAGSTAFF, flâg'stâf. s. The staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, flâle. s. (202). The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, flâke. s. Any thing that appears loosely held together ; a stratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.

FLARY, flâ'kê. a. Loosely hanging together ; lying in layers or strata, broken into lamina.

FLAM, flâm. s. A falsehood, a lie, an illusory pretext.

To FLAM, flâm. v. a. To deceive with a lie.

FLAMBEAU, flâm'bô. s. (245). A lighted torch. Plural **FLAMBEAUX**.

FLAME, flâme. s. Light emitted from fire ; a stream of fire ; ardour of temper or imagination, brightness of fancy ; ardour of inclination ; passion of love.

To FLAME, flâme. v. n. To shine as fire, to burn with emission of light ; to blaze ; to break out in violence of passion.

FLAME-COLOURED, flâme'kûl-lûr'd. a. (362). Of a bright yellow colour.

FLAMEN, flâ'mên. s. (503). A priest in ancient times, one that officiated in solemn offices.

♂ If there be any case in which we are to take our English quantity from the Latin, it is in words of two syllables which retain their Latin form, and have the vowel in the first syllable long.—See **DRAMA**.

FLAMMATION, flâm-mâ'shûn. s. The act of setting on flame.

FLAMMABILITY, flâm-mâ-bl'ê-tê. s. The quality of admitting to be set on fire.

FLAMMEOUS, flâm'mê-ûs. a. Consisting of flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS, flâm-mîf'fê-rûs. a. (518). Bringing flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS, flâm-mîv'ô-mûs. a. (528). Vomiting out flame.

FLAMY, flâ'mê. a. Inflamed, burning ; having the nature of flame.

FLANK, flânk. s. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh ; in men, the latter part of the lower belly ; the side of any army or fleet ; in fortification, that part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, flânk. v. a. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet ; to be posted so as to overlook or command any part on the side, to be on the side.

FLANKER, flânk'ûr. s. A fortification

jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

FLANNEL, flân'nêl. s. (99). A soft nappy stuff of wool.

FLAP, flâp. s. Any thing that hangs broad and loose ; the motion of any thing broad and loose ; the noise made by that motion ; a disease in horses.

To FLAP, flâp. v. a. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten ; to move with a flap or noise.

To FLAP, flâp. v. n. To ply the wings with noise ; to fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

FLAPDRAGON, flâp'drâg-ûn. s. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy ; the thing eaten at flapdragon.

FLAPEARED, flâp'êêr'd. a. (362). Having loose and broad ears.

To FLARE, flâre. v. n. To flutter with a splendid show ; to glitter with transient lustre ; to glitter offensively ; to be in too much light.

FLASH, flâsh. s. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze ; sudden burst of wit or merriment ; a short, transient state ; a body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, flâsh. v. n. To glitter with a quick and transient flame ; to burst out into any kind of violence ; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

To FLASH, flâsh. v. a. To strike up large bodies of water.

FLASHER, flâsh'ûr. s. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY, flâsh'ê-lê. ad. With empty show.

FLASHY, flâsh'ê. a. Empty, not solid ; showy, without substance ; insipid, without force or spirit.

FLASK, flâsk. s. A bottle, a vessel ; a powder-horn.

FLASKET, flâsk'lt. s. A vessel in which viands are served.

FLAT, flât. a. Horizontally level ; smooth, without protuberances ; without elevation ; level with the ground ; lying horizontally prostrate, lying along ; in painting, without relief, without prominence of the figures ; tasteless, insipid ; dull, unanimated ; spiritless, dejected ; peremptory, absolute, downright ; not sharp in sound.

FLAT, flât. s. A level, an extended plane ; even ground, not mountainous ; a smooth low ground exposed to inundations ; shallow, strand, place in the sea where the water is not deep ; the broad side of a blade ; depression of thought or language ; a mark or character in music.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—/hin, THIS.

To FLAT, flát. v. a. To level, to depress, to make broad and smooth; to make vapid.

To FLAT, flát. v. n. To grow flat, opposed to swell; to become unanimated or vapid.

FLATLONG, flát'lóng. ad. With the flat downwards, not edgewise.

FLATLY, flát'lè. ad. Horizontally, without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without spirit, dully, frigidly; peremptorily, downright.

FLATNESS, flát'nès. s. Evenness, level extension; want of relief or prominence; deadness, insipidity, vapidness; dejection of state; dejection of mind, want of life; dulness, insipidity, frigidity; the contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

To FLATTEN, flát't'n. v. a. (405). To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to make vapid; to deject; to depress, to dispirit.

To FLATTEN, flát't'n. v. n. To grow even or level; to grow dull and insipid.

FLATTER, flát'túr. s. (98). The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER, flát'túr. v. a. To soothe with praises, to please with blandishments; to praise falsely; to raise false hopes.

FLATTERER, flát'tús-rúr. s. One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler.

FLATTERY, flát'túr-è. s. (557). False praise, artful obsequiousness.

FLATTISH, flát'tish. a. Somewhat flat, approaching to flatness.

FLATULENCY, flátsh'ù-lèn-sè. s. (461). Windiness, turgidness; emptiness, vanity.

FLATULENT, flátsh'ù-lènt. a. Turgid with air, windy; empty, vain, big without substance or reality, puffy.

FLATUOSITY, flátsh-ù-òs-è-tè. s. Windiness, fullness of air.

FLATUOUS, flátsh'ù-ús. a. Windy, full of wind.

FLATUS, flát'tús. s. Wind gathered in any cavities of the body.

FLATWISE, flát'wize. ad. With the flat downwards, not the edge.

To FLAUNT, flánt. v. n. (214). To make a fluttering show in apparel; to be hung with something loose and flying.

FLAUNT, flánt. s. Any thing loose and airy.

FLAVOUR, flá'vúr. s. (314). Power of pleasing the taste; sweetness to the smell, odour, fragrance.

FLAVOROUS, flá'vúr-ús. a. (557). Delightful to the palate; fragrant, odorous.

FLAW, fláw. s. A crack or breach in anything; a fault, a defect; a sudden gust; a violent blast; a tumult, a tempestuous uproar; a sudden commotion of mind.

To FLAW, fláw. v. a. To break, to crack, to damage with fissure.

FLAWLESS, fláw'lès. a. Without cracks, without defects.

FLAWY, fláw'è. a. Full of flaws.

FLAX, fláks. s. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.

FLAXCOMB, fláks'kóm. s. The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER, fláks'drès-súr. s. He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN, flák's'n. a. (103). Made of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

FLAXWEED, fláks'wéed. s. A plant.

To FLAY, flá. v. a. (221). To strip off the skin; to take off the skin or surface of any thing.

There is a common pronunciation of this word as if spelled *flea*, rhyming with *sea*, which is every day growing more vulgar.

FLAYER, flá'úr. s. He that strips the skin off any thing.

FLEA, flè. s. A small insect, remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA, flè. v. a. To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE, flè'báne. s. A plant.

FLEABITE, flè'bíte. }

FLEABITING, flè'bi-ting. } s. Red

marks caused by fleas; a small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, flè'blt-t'n. a. (103). Stung by fleas; mean, worthless.

FLEAK, flèke. s. A small lock, thread, or twist.

FLEAM, flème. s. An instrument used to bleed cattle.

FLEAWORT, flè'wúrt. s. A plant.

To FLEAK, flèke. v. a. To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple.

To FLECKER, flék'úr. v. a. To spot, to mark with strokes or touches.

FLED, flèd. The preterit and participle of Flee.

FLEDGE, flédje. a. Full-feathered, able to fly.

To FLEDGE, flédje. v. a. To furnish with wings, to supply with feathers.

To FLEE, flèé. v. n. Pret. Fled. To

✠ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

Run from danger, to have recourse to shelter.

FLEECE flésc. s. As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

TO FLEECE, flésc. v. a. To clip the fleece of a sheep; to strip, to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool.

FLEECED, flésc. a. (359). Having fleeces of wool.

FLEECY, flésc. a. Woolly, covered with wool.

TO LEER, fléer. v. n. To mock, to gibe, to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer, to grin.

FLEER, fléer. s. Mockery expressed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEERER, fléer'ûr. s. (98). A mocker, a fawner.

FLEET, fléet. s. A company of ships, a navy.

FLEET, fléet. s. A creek, an inlet of water.

FLEET, fléet. a. Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; skimming the surface.

TO FLEET, fléet. v. n. To fly swiftly, to vanish; to be in a transient state.

TO FLEET, fléet. v. a. To skim the water; to live merrily, or pass time away lightly.

FLEETLY, fléet'lé. ad. Swiftly, nimbly, with swift pace.

FLEETNESS, fléet'nés. s. Swiftness of course, nimbleness, celerity.

FLESH, flêsh. s. The body distinguished from the soul; the muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons; animal food distinguished from vegetable; the body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes; animal nature; carnality, corporal appetites; near relation; the outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type The Flesh, and the remote or typical meaning The Spirit. This is frequent in St. Paul's Epistles.

TO FLESH, flêsh. v. a. To imitate; to harden; to establish in any practice; to glut, to satiate.

FLESHCOLOUR, flêsh'kûl'ûr. s. The colour of flesh.

FLESHFLY, flêsh'fl. s. A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

FLESHHOOK, flêsh'hôok. s. A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

FLESHLESS, flêsh'lês. a. Without flesh.

FLESHLINESS, flêsh'lê-nés. s. Carnal passions or appetites.

FLESHLY, flêsh'lê. a. Corporal; carnal; animal, not vegetable.

FLESHMEAT, flêsh mête. s. Animal food, the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLESHMENT, flêsh'mént. s. Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

FLESHMONGER, flêsh'mûng-gûr. s. One who deals in flesh, a pimp.

FLESHPOT, flêsh'pôt. s. A vessel in which flesh is cooked, thence plenty of flesh.

FLESHQUAKE, flêsh'kwâke. s. A tremor of the body.

FLESHY, flêsh'ê. a. Plump, full of flesh; pulposus.

FLEW, flû. (265). The preterit of To fly.

FLEW, flû. s. The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLEWED, flûde. a. (362). Chapped, mouthed.

FLEXANIMOUS, flêks-ân'ê-mûs. a. Having power to change the disposition of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY, flêks-ê-blî'ê-té. a. The quality of admitting to be bent, pliancy; easiness to be persuaded, compliance.

FLEXIBLE, flêks'ê-bl. a. (405). Possible to be bent, pliant; complying, obsequious; ductile, manageable; that may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

FLEXIBLENESS, flêks'ê-bl-nés. s. Possibility to be bent, easiness to be bent; obsequiousness, compliance; ductility, manageableness.

FLEXILE, flêks'il. a. (140). Pliant, easily bent, obsequious to any power or impulse.

FLEXION, flêk'shûn. s. The act of bending; a double, a bending; a turn towards any part or quarter.

FLEXOR, flêks'ôr. s. (166). The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

FLEXUOUS, flêk'shû-ûs. a. (452). Winding, tortuous; variable, not steady.

FLEXURE, flêk'shûre. s. The form or position in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent, the joint; obsequious or servile cringe.

TO FLICKER, flîk'ûr. v. a. To flutter, to play the wings.

FLIER, flî'ûr. s. (98). A fugitive, a runaway; that part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest.

FLIGHT, flîte. s. (393). The act of flying or running from danger; the act of

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bôll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

using wings; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together, the birds produced in the same season, as the harvest flight of pigeons; a volley, a shower; the space passed by flying; heat of imagination, sally of the soul.
FLIGHTY, flit'ê. a. Fleeting, swift; wild, full of imagination.

FLIMSY, flim'zê. a. Weak, feeble; mean, spiritless, without force.

TO FLINCH, flinsh. v. n. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking.

FLINCHER, flinsh'ûr. s. He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

TO FLING, fling. v. a. Pret. Flung; Part. Flung or Flang. To cast from the hand, to throw; to dart, to cast with violence; to scatter; to drive by violence; to cast reproach; to fling down, to demolish, to ruin; to fling off, to baffle in the chase.

TO FLING, fling. v. n. To flounce to wince, to fly into violent motions; to fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.

FLING, fling. s. A throw, a cast; a gibe, a sneer, a contemptuous remark.

FLINGER, fling'ûr. s. (409). He who throws.

FLINT, flint. s. A kind of stone used in firelocks; any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

FLINTY, flint'ê. a. Made of flint, strong; hard of heart, inexorable.

FLIP, flip. s. A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. A cant word.

FLIPPANT, flip'pânt. a. Nimble, moveable: it is used only of the act of speech; pert, talkative.

FLIPPANTLY, flip'pânt-lê. ad. In a flowing, prating way.

TO FLIRT, flûrt. v. a. (108). To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion; to move with quickness.

TO FLIRT, flûrt. v. n. To jeer, to gibe one; to run about perpetually, to be unsteady and fluttering; to coquet with men.

FLIRT, flûrt. s. A quick elastic motion; a sudden trick; a pert hussey; a coquette.

FLIRTATION, flûr-tâ'shûn. s. A quick sprightly motion; coquetry.

TO FLIT, flit. v. n. To fly away; to remove; to flutter; to be flux or unstable.

FLITCH, flitsh. s. The side of a hog salted and cured.

FLITTERMOUSE, flit'ûr-môûse. s. The bat.

FLITTING, flit'ting. s. An offence, a fault, a flying away.

FLIX, fliks. s. Down, fur, soft hair.

TO FLOAT, flôte. v. n. (295). To swim on the surface of the water; to pass with a light irregular course.

TO FLOAT, flôte. v. a. To cover with water.

FLOAT, flôte. s. The act of flowing; any body so contrived or formed as to swim on the water; the cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite.

FLOATY, flôt'ê. a. Buoyant and swimming a-top.

FLOCK, flôk. s. A company of birds or beasts; a company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of oxen; a body of men; a lock of wool.

TO FLOCK, flôk. v. n. To gather in crowds or large numbers.

TO FLOG, flôg. v. a. To lash, to whip.

FLOOD, flûd. s. (308). A body of water; a deluge, an inundation; flow, flux, not ebb; catamenia.

TO FLOOD, flûd. v. a. To deluge, to cover with waters.

FLOODGATE, flûd'gâte. s. Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

FLOOR, flôôk. s. (306). The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, flôre. s. (310). The pavement; that part of a room on which we tread; a story, a flight of rooms.

TO FLOOR, flôre. v. a. To cover the bottom with a floor.

FLOORING, flô'ring. s. Bottom, floor.

TO FLOP, flôp. v. a. To clap the wings with noise.

FLORAL, flô'râl. a. Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLORENCE, flôr'ênce. s. A kind of cloth; a kind of wine.

FLORET, flô'rêt. s. A small imperfect flower.

FLORID, flôr'ld. a. (544). Productive of flowers, covered with flowers; bright in colour, flushed with red; embellished, splendid.

FLORIDITY, flô-rld'ê-tê. s. Freshness of colour.

FLORIDNESS, flôr'ld-nês. s. Freshness of colour; embellishment, ambitious elegance.

FLORIFEROUS, flô-rif'ê-rûs. a. (518). Productive of flowers.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

FLORIN, flôr'in. s. A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is four shillings and six-pence, that of Spain four shillings and four-pence half-penny, that of Palermo and Sicily two shillings and six-pence, that of Holland two shillings sterling.

FLORIST, flôr'rist. s. A cultivator of flowers.

☞ Why we should pronounce *florist* and *floret* with the long *o*, and *florid* and *florin* with the short sound of that letter, cannot easily be guessed. They are all from the same original, are all anglicised, and consist but of two syllables; and the only thing that can be gathered from them is, the uncertainty of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours. See **DRAMA**, and **Principles**, No. 544.

FLORULENT, flôr'ù-lént. a. Flowery, blossoming.

FLOSCULOUS, flôs'kù-ùs. a. Composed of flowers.

TO FLOTE, flôte. v. a. To skim.

TO FLOUNCE, flôunse. v. n. (312). To move with violence in the water or mire; to move with weight and tumult; to move with passionate agitation.

TO FLOUNCE, flôunse. v. a. To deck with flources.

FLOUNCE, flôunse. s. Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake; a furbelow.

FLOUNDER, flôun'dûr. s. (312). The name of a small flat fish.

TO FLOUNDER, flôun'dûr. v. n. To struggle with violent and irregular motions.

FLOUR, flôur. s. The edible part of corn, or any grain reducible to powder.

☞ This word spelled in this manner is not in Johnson, though nothing seems better settled by custom than this distinction in the spelling between this word and the *flower* of a plant. That words written alike ought not to be sounded differently in order to signify different things, has been proved, it is presumed, under the word **BOWL**: but that words signifying different things, though sounded alike, ought to be written differently, seems evident from the necessity there is of making words which are the signs of ideas as different as the ideas themselves. In the former case we do not know to pronounce the word *Bowl*, till we have its meaning fixed by what follows; in the latter, though the ear is not sure of the idea till it has heard the context, the eye in reading is at no loss for the meaning of the word, nor are the organs in suspense how to pronounce it. The want of a different sound to express a different

idea is an imperfection of the language in both cases; but the want of a different mark to express difference of idea to the eye, would be a double imperfection.

TO FLOURISH, flûr'rish. v. n. (314).

To be in vigour, not to fade; to be in a prosperous state; to use florid language; to describe various figures by intersecting lines; to boast, to brag; in musick, to play some prelude.

TO FLOURISH, flûr'rish. v. a. To adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needle-work; to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embellishments of language.

FLOURISH, flûr'rish. s. Bravery, beauty; an ostentatious embellishment, ambitious copiousness; figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

FLOURISHER, flûr'rish-ûr. s. One that is in prime or in prosperity.

TO FLOUT, flôût. v. a. (312). To mock, to insult, to treat with mockery and contempt.

TO FLOUT, flôût. v. n. To practise mockery, to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, flôût. s. A mock, an insult.

FLOUTER, flôût'ûr. s. One who jeers.

TO FLOW, flô. v. n. (324). To run or spread as water; to run, opposed to standing waters; to rise, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to issue; to glide smoothly, as a flowing period; to write smoothly, to speak volubly; to be copious, to be full; to hang loose and waving.

TO FLOW, flô. v. a. To overflow, to deluge.

FLOW, flô. s. The rise of the water, not the ebb; a sudden plenty or abundance; a stream of diction.

FLOWER, flôû'ûr. s. (98) (323). The part of a plant which contains the seeds; an ornament, an embellishment; the prime, the flourishing part; the edible part of corn, the meal; the most excellent or valuable part of any thing.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, flôû'ûr-dé-lûse'. s. A bulbous iris.

TO FLOWER, flôû'ûr. v. n. To be in flower, to be in blossom; to be in the prime, to flourish; to froth, to ferment, to mantle; to come as cream from the surface.

TO FLOWER, flôû'ûr. v. a. To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERET, flôû'ûr-ét. s. A flower; a small flower.

FLOWER-GARDEN, flôû'ûr-gârd'n. s. A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

—nò, mòvè, nòr, nòt; —tùbe, tùb, bùll; —òll; —pòund; —tìn, tìis.

FLOWERINESS, flòù'ùr-è-nès. s. The state of abounding in flowers; floridness of speech.

FLOWERINGBUSH, flòù'ùr-ing-bùsh. s. A plant.

FLOWERY, flòù'ùr-é. a. Full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLOWINGLY, flò'ing-lé. ad. With volubility, with abundance.

FLOWK, flùke. a. A flounder.

FLOWK, flòne. Participle of Fly, or Flee. Gone away, escaped; puffed, elate.

FLUCTUANT, flùk'tshù-ánt. a. (461). Wavering, uncertain.

TO FLUCTUATE, flùk'tshù-áte. v. n. To roll to and again as water in agitation; to float backward and forward; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to be in an uncertain state; to be irresolute.

FLUCTUATION, flùk'tshù-á'shùn. s. The alternate motion of the water; uncertainty, indetermination.

FLUX, flù. s. (335). A small pipe or chimney to convey air; soft down or fur.

FLUENCY, flù'én-sé. s. The quality of flowing, smoothness; readiness, copiousness, volubility.

FLUENT, flù'ént. a. Liquid; flowing, in motion, in flux; ready, copious, voluble.

FLUENT, flù'ént. s. Stream, running water.

FLUID, flù'ld. a. Having parts easily separable, not solid.

FLUID, flù'ld. s. In physick, an animal juice; any thing that flows.

FLUIDITY, flù'id-é-té. s. The quality in bodies opposite to solidity.

FLUIDNESS, flù'id-nès. s. That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

FLUMMERY, flùm'ùr é. s. A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flour or oat-meal.

FLUNG, flúng. Participle and Preterit of Fling.

FLUOR, flù'òr. s. (166). A fluid state; catamenia.

FLURRY, flù'r-ré. s. A gust or storm of wind, a hasty blast; hurry.

TO FLUSH, flùsh. v. n. To flow with violence; to come in haste; to glow in the skin.

TO FLUSH, flùsh. v. a. To colour, to redden; to elate, to elevate.

FLUSH, flùsh. a. Fresh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding.

FLUSH, flùsh. s. Aflux, sudden impulse, violent flow; cards all of a sort.

TO FLUSTER, flùs'tùr. v. a. To make hot and rosy with drinking.

FLUTE, flùte. s. A musical pipe, a pipe with stops for the fingers; a channel or furrow in a pillar.

TO FLUTE, flùte. v. a. To cut columns into hollows.

TO FLUTTER, flùt'tùr. v. n. (98). To take short flights with great agitation of the wings; to move with great show and bustle; to be moved with quick vibrations to undulation; to move irregularly.

TO FLUTTER, flùt'tùr. v. a. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused; to hurry the mind; to disorder the position of any thing.

FLUTTER, flùt'tùr. s. Hurry, tumult, disorder of mind; confusion, irregularity.

FLUVIATICK, flù-vé-át'ík. a. Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, flùks. s. The act of flowing; any flow or issue of matter; dysentery, disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, bloody flux; concourse; influence; the state of being melted; that which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX, flùks. a. Unconstant, not durable, maintained by a constant succession of parts.

TO FLUX, flùks. v. a. To melt; to salivate, to evacuate by spitting.

FLUXILITY, flùks-il-é-té. s. Easiness of separation of parts.

FLUXION, flùk'shùn. s. The act of flowing; the matter that flows; in mathematics, the arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

TO FLY, flì. v. n. Pret. Flew or Fled. Part. Fled or Flown. To move through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to pass away; to pass swiftly; to spring with violence, to fall on suddenly; to move with rapidity; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion; to break, to shiver; to run away, to attempt to escape; to fly in the face, to insult, to act in defiance; to fly off, to revolt; to fly out, to burst into passion; to break out into license, to start violently from any direction; to let fly, to discharge.

TO FLY, flì. v. a. To shun, to avoid, to decline; to refuse association with; to quit by flight; to attack by a bird of prey.

FLY, flì. s. A small winged insect; that part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest; Fly in a compass, that which points how the wind blows.

TO FLYBLOW, flì'blò. v. a. To taint with flies, to fill with maggots.

FL (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- FLYBOAT**, flî'bôte. s. A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.
- FLYCATCHER**, flî'kâtsh-ûr. s. One that hunts flies.
- FLYER**, flî'ûr. s. (98). One that flies or runs away; one that uses wings; the fly of a jack.
- TO FLYFISH**, flî'flsh. v. n. To angle with a hook baited with a fly.
- FOAL**, fôle. s. (295). The offspring of of a mare, or other beast of burden.
- TO FOAL**, fôle. v. a. To bring forth a foal.
- FOALBIT**, fôle'blt. s. A plant.
- FOAM**, fôme. s. (295). The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors, froth, spume.
- TO FOAM**, fôme. v. n. To froth, to gather foam; to be in a rage, to be violently agitated.
- FOAMY**, fô'mê. a. Covered with foam, frothy.
- FOB**, fôb. s. A small pocket.
- TO FOB**, fôb. v. a. To cheat, to trick, to defraud; to fob off; to shift off, to put aside with an artifice.
- FOCAL**, fô'kâl. a. (88). Belonging to the focus.
- FOCUS**, fô'kûs. s. The point where the rays are collected by a burning glass; the point in the axis of a lens, where the rays meet and cross each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve.
- FODDER**, fôd'dûr. s. Dry food stored up for cattle against winter.
- TO FODDER**, fôd'dûr. v. a. To feed with dry food.
- FODDERER**, fôd'dûr-rûr. s. He who fodderes cattle.
- FOE**, fô. s. (296). An enemy in war; a persecutor, an enemy in common life; an opponent, an ill-wisher.
- FORMAN**, fô'mân. s. Enemy in war.
- FOETUS**, fê'tûs. s. (296). The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.
- FOG**, fôg. s. A thick mist, a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water; aftergrass.
- FOGGILY**, fôg'gê-lê. ad. (383). Mistily, darkly, cloudily.
- FOGGINESS**, fôg'gê-nês. s. The state of being dark or misty, cloudiness, mistiness.
- FOGGY**, fôg'gê. a. (383). Misty, cloudy, dark; cloudy in understanding, dull.
- FOR**, fôh! interject. An interjection of abhorrence.
- FOIBLE**, fôé'bl. s. (399) (405). A weak side, a blind side.
- TO FOIL**, fôil. v. a. To put to the worst, to defeat.
- FOIL**, fôil. s. (299). A defeat, a miscarriage; leaf, gilding; something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre; a blunt sword used in fencing.
- FOILER**, fôil'ûr. s. One who has gained advantage over another.
- TO FOIN**, fôin. v. n. (299). To push in fencing.
- FOISON**, fôé'z'n. s. (170). Plenty, abundance.
- TO FOIST**, fôist. v. a. (299). To insert by forgery.
- FOLD**, fôld. s. The ground in which sheep are confined; the place where sheep are housed; the flock of sheep; a limit, a boundary; a double, a complication, one part added to another: from the foregoing signification is derived the use of Fold in composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added, as twenty fold, twenty times repeated.
- TO FOLD**, fôld. v. a. To shut sheep in the fold; to double, to complicate; to inclose, to include, to shut.
- TO FOLD**, fôld. v. n. To close over another of the same kind.
- FOLIACEOUS**, fô-lê-â'shûs. a. Consisting of lamina or leaves.
- FOLIAE**, fô'lê-âdje. s. (90). Leaves, tufts of leaves.
- TO FOLIATE**, fô'lê-âte. v. a. To beat into lamina or leaves.
- FOLIATION**, fô-lê-â'shûn. s. The act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of a plant.
- FOLIATURE**, fô'lê-â-tshûre. s. The state of being hammered into leaves.
- FOLIO**, fô'lê-ô. s. A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.
- FOLK**, fôke. s. People, in familiar language; nations, mankind.
- Notwithstanding this word is originally plural, our language is so little used to a plural without s, that *Folks* may now be accounted the best orthography, as it is certainly the only current pronunciation.
- FOLLICLE**, fôl'lê-kl. s. (405). A cavity in any body with strong coats; a capsula, a seed-vessel.
- TO FOLLOW**, fôl'lô. v. a. (327). To go after, not before, or side by side; to attend as a dependent; to pursue; to succeed in order of time; to be consequential, as

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—/in, THIS.

effects; to imitate, to copy; to obey, to observe; to attend to, to be busied with.

TO FOLLOW, fòl'fò. v. n. To come after another; to be posterior in time; to be consequential; to continue endeavours.

FOLLOWER, fòl'fò-ùr. s. One who comes after another, not before him, or side by side; a dependant; an attendant; an associate; an imitator; a copyer.

FOLLY, fòl'lè. s. Want of understanding, weakness of intellect; criminal weakness, depravity of mind; act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom.

TO FOMENT, fò-mènt'. v. a. To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage, to support, to cherish.

FOMENTATION, fò-mèn-tà'shùn. s. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping; the lotion prepared to foment the parts.

FOMENTER, fò-mèn'túr. s. An encourager, a supporter.

FOND, fònd. a. Foolish, silly; foolishly tender, injudiciously indulgent; pleased in too great a degree, foolishly delighted.

TO FONDLE, fòn'dl. v. a. (405). To treat with great indulgence, to caress, to cocker.

FONDLER, fòn'dl-ùr. s. One who fondles.

FONDLING, fòn'dl-ing. s. A person or thing much fondled or caressed, something regarded with great affection.

FONDLY, fònd'lè. ad. Foolishly, weakly; with great or extreme tenderness.

FONDNESS, fònd'nés. s. Foolishness, weakness; foolish tenderness; tender passion; unreasonable liking.

FONT, fònt. s. A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

FOOD, fòód. s. (10) (306). Victuals, provision for the mouth; any thing that nourishes.

FOODFUL, fòód'fùl. a. Fruitful, full of food.

FOOL, fòól. s. (306). One to whom nature has denied reason, a natural, an idiot; in Scripture, a wicked man; a term of indignity and reproach; one who counterfeits folly, a buffoon, a jester.

TO FOOL, fòól. v. n. To trifle, to play.

TO FOOL, fòól. v. a. To treat with contempt, to disappoint, to frustrate; to infatuate; to cheat.

FOOLBORN, fòól'bòrn. a. Foolish from the birth.

FOOLERY, fòól'ùr-é. s. (557). Habit-

ual folly; an act of folly; trifling practice; object of folly.

FOOLHARDINESS, fòól-hàr'dé-nés. s. Mad rashness.

FOOLHARDY, fòól-hàr'dè. a. Daring without judgement, madly adventurous.

FOOLTRAP, fòól'tràp. s. A snare to catch fools in.

FOOLISH, fòól'ish. a. Void of understanding, weak of intellect; imprudent, indiscreet; in Scripture, wicked, sinful.

FOOLISHLY, fòól'ish-lè. ad. Weakly, without understanding; in Scripture, wickedly.

FOOLISHNESS, fòól'ish-nés. s. Folly, want of understanding; foolish practice, actual deviation from the right.

FOOT, fùt. s. Plur. Feet. (307). The part upon which we stand; that by which anything is supported; the lower part, the base; infantry; state, character, condition; scheme, plan, settlement; a certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; a measure containing twelve inches; step.

TO FOOT, fùt. v. n. (307). To dance, to tread wantonly, to trip; to walk, not ride.

TO FOOT, fùt. v. a. To spurn, to kick; to tread.

FOOTBALL, fùt-bàll. s. A ball driven by the foot.

FOOTBOY, fùt'bòé. s. A low menial, an attendant in livery.

FOOTBRIDGE, fùt'brìdjé. s. A bridge on which passengers walk.

FOOTCLOTH, fùt'klòth. s. A sumpter cloth.

FOOTHOLD, fùt'hòld. s. Space to hold the foot.

FOOTING, fùt'ting. s. Ground for the foot; foundation, basis, support; tread, walk; dance; entrance, beginning, establishment; state, condition, settlement.

FOOTlicker, fùt'lik-ùr. s. A slave, a humble fawner.

FOOTMAN, fùt'mán. s. (88). A soldier that marches and fights on foot; a low menial servant in livery; one who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP, fùt'mán-shìp. s. The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOTPACE, fùt'pàsé. s. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place; a pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD, fùt'pád. s. A highwayman that robs on foot.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

FOOTPATH, fût/pâth. s. Narrow way which will not admit horses.

FOOTPOST fût/pôst. s. A post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSTALL, fût/stâll. s. (406). A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP, fût/stêp. s. Trace, track, impression left by the foot; token, mark; example.

FOOTSTOOL, fût/stôôl. s. Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

FOP, fôp. s. A coxcomb, a man of small understanding and much ostentation, one fond of dress.

FOPPERY, fôp/ûr-ê. s. (557). Folly, impertinence; affectation of show or importance, showy folly; fondness of dress.

FOPPISH, fôp/plsh. a. Foolish, idle, vain; vain in show, vain of dress.

FOPPISHLY, fôp/plsh-lê. ad. Vainly, ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS, fôp/plsh-nês. s. Vanity, showy vanity.

FOPPLING, fôp/ling. s. A petty fop.—See **TO CODLE**.

FOR, fôr. prep. (167). Because of; with respect to; considered as, in the place of; for the sake of; in comparative respect; after Ob, an expression of desire; on account of, in solution of; inducting to as a motive; in remedy of; in exchange for; in the place of, instead of; in supply of, to serve in the place of; through a certain duration; in search of, in quest of; in favour of, on the part of; with intention of; notwithstanding; to the use of; in consequence of; in recompence of.

FOR, fôr. conj. The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before; because, on this account that; for as much, in regard that, in consideration of.

TO FORAGE, fôr'âje. v. n. (168). To wander in search of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil.

TO FORAGE, fôr'âje. v. a. To plunder, to strip.

FORAGE, fôr'âje. s. (90). Search of provisions, the act of feeding abroad; provisions sought abroad; provisions in general.

FORAMINOUS, fô-râm'ê-nûs. a. Full of holes.

TO FORBEAR, fôr-bâre'. v. n. Pret. I forbore, anciently forbare; Part. Forborn. To cease from any thing, to intermit; to pause, to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abstain; to restrain any violence of temper, to be patient.

The *a* in these words preceding the accent and followed by a consonant, is under the same predicament as the same letter in *Command*, *Collect*, &c. which see.

TO FORBEAR, fôr-bâre'. v. a. (240). To decline, to omit voluntarily; to spare, to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, fôr-bâre'ânse. s. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; intermission of something; command of temper; lenity, delay of punishment, mildness.

FORBEARER, fôr-bâ'rûr. s. An intermitter, interceptor of any thing.

TO FORBID, fôr-blîd'. v. a. Pret. I forbade; Part. Forbidden or Forbid. To prohibit; to oppose, to hinder.

FORBIDDANCE, fôr-blîd'dânse. s. Prohibition.

FORBIDDENLY, fôr-blîd'd'n-lê. ad. In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDER, fôr-blîd'dûr. s. One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, fôr-blîd'ding. particip. a. Raising abhorrence.

FORCE, fôrse. s. Strength, vigour, might; violence; virtue, efficacy; validity, power of law; armament, warlike preparation; destiny, necessity, fatal compulsion.

TO FORCE, fôrse. v. a. To compel, to constrain; to overpower; to impel; to enforce; to drive by violence or power; to storm, to take or enter by violence; to ravish, to violate by force; to force out, to extort.

FORCEDLY, fôr'sêd-lê. ad. (364). Violently, constrainedly.

FORCEFUL, fôrse'fûl. a. Violent, strong, impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, fôrse'fûl-lê. ad. Violently, impetuously.

FORCELESS, fôrse'lês. a. Without force, weak, feeble.

FORCEPS, fôr'sêps. s. Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs, but is used for an instrument in chirurgery to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, fôr'sûr. s. That which forces, drives, or constrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulsion.

FORCIBLE, fôr'sê-bl. a. (405). Strong, mighty; violent, impetuous; efficacious, powerful; prevalent, of great influence; done by force; valid, binding.

FORCIBLENESS, fôr'sê-bl-nês. s. force, violence.

FORCIBLY, fôr'sê-blê. ad. Strongly, powerfully; impetuously; by violence, by force.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

FORCIPATED, fòr'sé-pá-téd. a. Like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.

FORD, fòrd. s. A shallow part of a river; the stream, the current.

TO FORD, fòrd. v. a. To pass without swimming.

FORDABLE, fòrd'á-bl. a. (405). Passable without swimming.

FORE, fòre. a. Anterior, that which comes first in a progressive motion.

FORE, fòre. ad. Anteriorly: Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.

TO FOREARM, fòre-árm'. v. a. To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

TO FOREBODE, fòre-bòde'. v. n. To prognosticate, to foretell; to foreknow.

FOREBODER, fòre-bòde'úr. s. A prognosticator, a soothsayer; a foreknower.

TO FORECAST, fòre-kást'. v. a. (492). To scheme, to plan before execution; to adjust, to contrive; to foresee, to provide against.

TO FORECAST, fòre-kást'. v. n. To form schemes, to contrive beforehand.

FORECAST, fòre'kást. s. (492). Contrivance beforehand, antecedent policy.

FORECASTER, fòre-kást'úr. s. One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE, fòre'kás-sl. s. (405). In a ship, that part where the foremast stands.

FORECHOSEN, fòre-tshó'z'n. part. Pre-elected.

FORECITED, fòre-sí'téd. part. Quoted before.

TO FORECLOSE, fòre-klòze'. v. a. To shut up, to preclude, to prevent; to foreclose a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK, fòre'dék. s. The anterior part of the ship.

TO FOREDESIGN, fòre-dé-sin'. v. a. To plan beforehand.

TO FOREDO, fòre-dòd'. v. a. To ruin, to destroy; to overdo, to weary, to harass.

TO FOREDOOM, fòre-dòóm'. v. a. To predestinate, to determine beforehand.

FOREEND, fòre'énd. s. The anterior part.

FOREFATHER, fòre-fá'thúr. s. Ancestor, one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

TO FOREFEND, fòre-fénd'. v. a. To prohibit, to avert; to provide for, to secure.

FOREFINGER, fòre'fing-gúr. s. The finger next to the thumb, the index.

FOREFOOT, fòre'fút. s. Plur. Fore-feet. The anterior foot of a quadruped.

TO FOREGO, fòre-gó'. v. a. To quit, to give up; to go before, to be past.

FOREGOER, fòre-gó'úr. s. Ancestor, progenitor.

FOREGROUND, fòre'gròund. s. The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FOREHAND, fòre'hánd. s. The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.

FOREHAND, fòre'hánd. a. A thing done too soon.

FOREHANDED, fòre'hánd-éd. a. Early, timely; formed in the foreparts.

FOREHEAD, fòr'héd. s. (515). That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upwards to the hair; impudence, confidence, assurance.

FOREHOLDING, fòre-hòld'ing. s. Predictions, ominous accounts.

FOREIGN, fòr'rin. a. Not of this country, not domestick; alien, remote, not belonging; excluded, extraneous.

FOREIGNER, fòr'rin-úr. s. A man that comes from another country, a stranger.

FOREIGNNESS, fòr'rin-nés. s. Remoteness, want of relation to something.

TO FOREIMAGINE, fòre-lm-mád'jln. v. n. To conceive or fancy before proof.

TO FOREJUDGE, fòre-júdjé'. v. a. To judge beforehand, to be prepossessed.

TO FOREKNOW, fòre-nó'. v. a. To have prescience of, to foresee.

FOREKNOWABLE, fòre-nó'á-bl. a. Capable of being foreknown.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, fòre-nòl'idje. s. Prescience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

FORELAND, fòre'lánd. s. A promontory, headland, high land jutting into the sea, a cape.

TO FORELAY, fòre-lá'. v. a. To lay wait for, to entrap by ambush.

TO FORELIFT, fòre-líft'. v. a. To raise aloft any anterior part.

FORELOCK, fòre'lòk. s. The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

FOREMAN, fòre'mán. s. (99). The first or chief person on a jury; the first servant in a shop.

FOREMENTIONED, fòre-mén'shùn'd. a. Mentioned or recited before.

FOREMOST, fòre'mòst. a. First in place; first in dignity.

17 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- FORENAMED**, fôre-nâm'd. a. Nominated before.
- FORNOON**, fôre'nôôn. s. The time of day reckoned from the middle point between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.
- FORENOTICE**, fôre-nô'tis. s. Information of an event before it happens.
- FORENSICK**, fô-rén'sik. a. Belonging to courts of judicature.
- TO FOREORDAIN**, fôre-ôr-dâne'. v. a. To predestinate, to predetermine, to pre-ordain.
- FOREPART**, fôre'pârt. s. The anterior part.
- FOREPAST**, fôre-pâst'. a. Past beyond a certain time.
- FOREPOSSESSED**, fôre-pôz-zêst'. a. Pre-occupied, prepossessed, pre-engaged.
- FORERANK**, fôre'rángk. s. (408). First rank, front.
- FORERECITED**, fôre-rê-si'téd. a. Mentioned or enumerated before.
- TO FORERUN**, fôre-rún'. v. a. To come before as an earnest of something following; to precede, to have the start of.
- FORERUNNER**, fôre-rún'nûr. a. An harbinger, a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow; a prognostick, a sign foreshowing any thing.
- TO FORESAY**, fôre-sâ'. v. a. To predict, to prophesy.
- TO FORESEE**, fôre-sêé'. v. a. To see beforehand, to see what has not yet happened.
- TO FORESHAME**, fôre'shâme'. v. a. To shame, to bring reproach upon.
- FORESHIP**, fôre'ship. s. The anterior part of the ship.
- TO FORESHORTEN**, fôre-shôrt'n. v. a. To shorten the forepart.
- TO FORESHOW**, fôre-shô'. v. a. To predict; to represent before it comes.
- FORESIGHT**, fôre'site. s. Foreknowledge; provident care of futurity.
- FORESIGHTFUL**, fôre-sîte'fûl. a. Precient, provident.
- TO FORESIGNIFY**, fôre-sîg'nê-fl. v. a. To betoken beforehand, to foreshow.
- FORESKIN**, fôre'skln. s. The prepuce.
- FORESKIIRT**, fôre'skûrt. s. The loose part of the coat before.
- TO FORESLOW**, fôre-slô'. v. a. To delay, to hinder; to neglect, to omit.
- TO FORESPEAK**, fôre-spêke'. v. n. To predict, to foresay; to forbid.
- FORESPENT**, fôre-spênt'. a. Wasted, tired, spent; forepassed, past; bestowed before.
- FORESPURRER**, fôre-spûr'ûr. s. One that rides before.
- FOREST**, fôr'rêst. s. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.
- TO FORESTALL**, fôre-stâwl'. (406). To anticipate, to take up beforehand; to hinder by pre-occupation or prevention; to seize or gain possession of before another.
- FORESTALLER**, fôre-stâwl'ûr. s. One that anticipates the market, one that purchases before others to raise the price.
- FORESTBORN**, fôr'rêst-bôrn. a. Born in a wild.
- FORESTER**, fôr'rêst-tûr. s. An officer of the forest; an inhabitant of the wild country.
- TO FORETASTE**, fôre-tâste'. v. a. To have antepast of, to have prescience of; to taste before another.
- FORETASTE**, fôre'tâste. s. (492). Anticipation of.
- TO FORETELL**, fôre-têl. v. a. (406). To predict, to prophesy, to foreshow.
- FORETELLER**, fôre-têl'lûr. s. Predictor, foreshower.
- TO FORETHINK**, fôre-thînk'. v. a. To anticipate in the mind, to have prescience of.
- TO FORETHINK**, fôre-thînk'. v. n. To contrive beforehand.
- FORETHOUGHT**, fôre-thâwt'. Part. p. of the verb FORETHINK.
- FORETHOUGHT**, fôre'thâwt. s. (492). Prescience, anticipation; provident care.
- TO FORETOKEN**, fôre-tô'k'n. v. a. To foreshow, to prognosticate as a sign.
- FORETOKEN**, fôre-tô'k'n. s. Preventient sign, prognostick.
- FORETOOTH**, fôre'tôô'h. s. The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth, one of the incisors.
- FORETOP**, fôre'tôp. s. That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.
- FOREVOUCHED**, fôre-vôútsh'éd. part. (359). Affirmed before, formerly told.
- FORWARD**, fôre'wârd. s. The van, the front.
- TO FOREWARN**, fôre-wârn'. v. a. To admonish beforehand; to inform previously of any future event; to caution against any thing beforehand.
- TO FOREWISH**, fôre-wîsh'. part. To desire beforehand.
- FOREWORN**, fôre-wôrn'. part. Worn out, wasted by time or use.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—/in, THIS.

FORFEIT, fòr'fít. s. (255). Something lost by the commission of a crime, a fine, a mulct.

TO FORFEIT, fòr'fít. v. a. To lose by some breach of condition, to lose by some offence.

FORFEIT, fòr'fít. a. Liable to penal seizure, alienated by a crime.

FORFEITABLE, fòr'fít-á-bl. a. Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE, fòr'fít-yùre. s. The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited, a mulct, a fine.

TO FORFEND, fòr-fènd', v. a. To prevent, to forbid.

FORGAVE, fòr-gàvè'. The preterit of Forgive.

FORGE, fòrje. s. The place where iron is beaten into form; any place where any thing is made or shaped.

TO FORGE, fòrje. v. a. To form by the hammer; to make by any means; to counterfeit; to falsify.

FORGER, fòr-je'. s. One who makes or forms; one who counterfeits any thing.

☞ This word is sometimes, but without the least foundation in analogy, written *forgerer*. If it should be urged that the word comes from the French verb *forger*, and therefore, like *fruiterer* from *fruitier*, we add an *er* to make it a verbal noun; it may be answered, that we have the word *forge* in the same sense as the French, but we have no verb to *fruit*, and therefore there is an excuse for adding *er* in the last word which has no place in the former.

FORGERY, fòr-je'-é. s. The crime of falsification; smith's work, the act of the forge.

TO FORGET, fòr-gèt'. v. a. Preter. Forgot, Part. Forgotten or Forgot. To lose memory of, to let go from the remembrance; not to attend, to neglect.

☞ The *o* in this and similar words is like that in *Forbear*—which see.

FORGETFUL, fòr-gèt'fùl. a. Not retaining the memory of; oblivious, inattentive, negligent.

FORGETFULNESS, fòr-gèt'fùl-nès. s. Oblivion, loss of memory; negligence, inattention.

FORGETTER, fòr-gèt'túr. s. One that forgets; a careless person.

TO FORGIVE, fòr-giv'. v. a. Pret. Forgave; p.p. Forgiven (157). To pardon; to remit, not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGIVENESS, fòr-giv'nès. s. The act of forgiving; pardon; tenderness, wil-

lingness to pardon; remission of a fine or penalty.

FORGIVER, fòr-giv'úr. s. One who pardons.

FORGOT, fòr-gòt'.

FORGOTTEN, fòr-gòt't'n. (103). } Part. pass. of Forget. Not remembered.

FORK, fòrk. s. An instrument divided at the ends into two or more points or prongs; a point.

TO FORK, fòrk. v. n. To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FORKED, fòr'kéd. a. (366). Opening into two or more parts.

FORKEDLY, fòr'kéd-lé. ad. In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS, fòr'kéd-nès. s. The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD, fòrk'héd. s. Point of an arrow.

FORKY, fòr'ké. a. Forked, opening into two parts.

FORLORN, fòr-lòrn'. a. Deserted, destitute, forsaken, wretched, helpless; lost, desperate, small, despicable.

☞ This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced so as to rhyme with *born*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with *corn*.

FORLORNNESS, fòr-lòrn'nès. s. Misery, solitude.

FORM, fòrm, or fòrm. s. The external appearance of any thing, shape; particular model or modification; beauty, elegance of appearance; ceremony, formality, order; external appearance without the essential qualities, empty show; external rites; stated method, established practice; a long seat; a class, a rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare.

☞ When this word signifies a long seat, or a class of students, it is universally pronounced with the *o*, as in *four*, *more*, &c. It is not a little surprising that none of our Dictionaries, except Mr. Smith's and Mr. Nares's, take any notice of this distinction in the sound of the *o* when the word signifies a seat or class. It were to be wished, indeed, that we had fewer of these ambiguously sounding words, which while they distinguish to the ear, confuse and puzzle the eye.—See BOWL.

TO FORM, fòrm. v. a. To make; to model; to scheme, to plan; to arrange; to adjust; to contrive, to join; to model by education.

FORMAL, fòr'mál. a. (88). Ceremonious, solemn, precise; regular, methodical, external, having the appearance, but

𐄂 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pln;—

not the essence; depending upon establishment of custom.

FORMALIST, fôr'mâl-ist. s. One who prefers appearance to reality.

FORMALITY, fôr-mâl'ê-tê. s. Ceremony, established mode of behaviour; solemn order, habit, or dress.

To FORMALIZE, fôr'mâ-lize. v. a. To model, to modify; to affect formality.

FORMALLY, fôr'mâl-lê. ad. According to established rules; ceremoniously, stiffly, precisely; in open appearance; essentially, characteristically.

FORMATION, fôr-mâ'shûn. s. The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.

FORMATIVE, fôr'mâ-tiv. a. (157). Having the power of giving form, plastic.

FORMER, fôr'm'ûr. s. (166). He that forms, maker, contriver, planner.

FORMER, fôr'm'ûr. a. (98). Before another in time; mentioned before another; past.

FORMERLY, fôr'mûr-lê. ad. In times past.

FORMIDABLE, fôr'mê-dâ-bl. a. Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.

FORMIDABLENESS, fôr'mê-dâ-bl'nês. s. The quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread.

FORMIDABLY, fôr'mê-dâ-blê. ad. In a terrible manner.

FORMLESS, fôr'm'lês. a. Shapeless, without regularity of form.

FORMULARY, fôr'mû-lâr-ê. s. A book containing stated and prescribed models.

FORMULE, fôr'mûle. s. A set or prescribed model.

To FORNICATE, fôr'nê-kâte. v. n. To commit lewdness.

FORNICATION, fôr'nê-kâ'shûn. a. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman; in scripture, sometimes idolatry.

FORNICATOR, fôr'nê-kâ-tûr. s. (166). (521). One that has commerce with unmarried women.

FORNICATRESS, fôr'nê-kâ-três. s. A woman who, without marriage, cohabits with a man.

To FORSAKE, fôr-sâke'. v. a. Pret. Forsook; Part. pass. Forsaken or Forsaken.

To leave in resentment or dislike; to leave, to go away from; to desert, to fail.

FORSAKEN, fôr-sâ'kûr. s. (98). Deserter, one that forsakes.

FORSOOTH, fôr-sôð'th'. ad. In truth, certainly, very well; an old word of honour in address to women.

To FORSWEAR, fôr-swâre'. v. a. Pret. Forswore; part. Forsworn. To renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath; with the reciprocal pronoun, as to forswear himself, to be perjured, to swear falsely.

To FORSWEAR, fôr-swâre'. v. n. To swear falsely, to commit perjury.

FORSWEARER, fôr-swâr-ûr. s. One who is perjured.

FORT, fôr't. s. A fortified house, a castle.

FORTED, fôr't'êl. a. Furnished or guarded by forts.

FORTH, fôr'th. ad. Forward, onward; abroad, out of doors; out into public view; on to the end.

FORTH, fôr'th. Prep. Out of.

FORTHCOMING, fôr'th-kûm'ing. a. Ready to appear, not absconding.

FORTHISSUING, fôr'th-lsh'shû-ing. a. Coming out, coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, fôr'th-rite'. ad. Straight forward, without flexions.

FORTHWITH, fôr'th-with'. ad. Immediately, without delay, at once, straight.

𐄂 **TH** in *with* at the end of this word is pronounced with the sharp sound, as in *thin*, contrary to the sound of those letters in the same word when single. The same may be observed of the *f* in *whereof* (377).

FORTIETH, fôr'tê-êth. a. (279). The fourth tenth.

FORTIFIABLE, fôr'tê-fi-â-bl. a. What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, fôr'tê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. The science of military architecture; a place built for strength.

FORTIFIER, fôr'tê-fi-ûr. s. One who erects works for defence; one who supports or secures.

To FORTIFY, fôr'tê-fi. v. a. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix; to establish in resolution.

FORTIN, fôr't'in. s. A little fort.

FORTITUDE, fôr'tê-tûde. s. Courage, bravery, magnanimity; strength, force.

FORTNIGHT, fôr't'nite. s. (144). The space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, fôr'três. s. A strong hold, a fortified place.

FORTUITOUS, fôr-tû'ê-tûs. a. (463). Accidental, casual.

𐄂 The reason why the *e* in this word and its compounds does not take the hissing sound, as it does in *fortune*, is, because the accent is after it (463).

FORTUITOUSLY, fôr-tû'ê-tûs-lê. ad. Accidentally, casually.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

- FORTUITOUSNESS**, fòr-tù'è-tùs-nés. a. Accident, chance.
- FORTUNATE**, fòr'tshù-náte. a. Lucky, happy, successful.
- FORTUNATELY**, fòr'tshù-náte-lé. ad. Happily, successfully.
- FORTUNATENESS**, fòr'tshù-náte-nés. s. Happiness, good luck, success.
- FORTUNE**, fòr'tshùne. a. (461). The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befalls man; the chance of life, means of living; event, success good or bad; estate, possessions; the portion of a man or woman.
- TO FORTUNE**, fòr'tshùne. v. n. To befall, to happen, to come casually to pass.
- FORTUNED**, fòr'tshùn'd. a. (359). Supplied by fortune.
- FORTUNEBOOK**, fòr'tshùn-bóók. s. A book consulted to know fortune.
- FORTUNEHUNTER**, fòr'tshùn-hùn-tùr. s. A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them.
- FORTUNETELLER**, fòr'tshùn-tél-lùr. s. One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.
- FORTY**, fòr'té. a. (182). Four times ten.
- FORUM**, fò'rùm. s. (544). Any public place.
- FORWARD**, fòr'wárd. ad. (88). Towards, onward, progressively.
- FORWARD**, fòr'wárd. a. Warm, earnest; ardent, eager; confident, presumptuous; premature, early, ripe; quick, ready, hasty.
- TO FORWARD**, fòr'wárd. v. a. To hasten, to quicken; to patronize, to advance.
- FORWARDER**, fòr'wárd-dùr. s. He who promotes any thing.
- FORWARDLY**, fòr'wárd-lé. ad. Eagerly, hastily.
- FORWARDNESS**, fòr'wárd-nés. s. Readiness to act; quickness; earliness, early ripeness; confidence, assurance.
- FORWARDS**, fòr'wárd. ad. Straight before, progressively.
- FOSSE**, fòs. s. A ditch, a moat.
- FOSSEWAY**, fòs'wá. s. One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.
- FOSSIL**, fòs'sli. a. Dug out of the earth.
- FOSSIL**, fòs'slk. s. That which is dug out of the bowels of the earth.
- TO FOSTER**, fòs'tùr. v. a. (98). To nurse, to feed, to support; to pamper, to encourage; to cherish, to forward.
- FOSTERAGE**, fòs'tùr-líje. s. (90). The charge of nursing.
- FOSTERDROTHER**, fòs'tùr-brùth-ùr. s. One bred at the same pap.
- FOSTERCHILD**, fòs'tùr-tshild. s. A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.
- FOSTERDAM**, fòs'tùr-dám. s. A nurse, one that performs the office of a mother.
- FOSTEREARTH**, fòs'tùr-érth. s. Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it.
- FOSTERER**, fòs'tùr-ùr. s. A nurse, one who gives food in the place of a parent.
- FOSTERFATHER**, fòs'tùr-fá-thùr. s. One who trains up the child of another as if it were his own.
- FOSTERMOTHER**, fòs'tùr-mùth-ùr. s. A nurse.
- FOSTERSON**, fòs'tùr-sùn. s. One fed and educated as a child, though not the son by nature.
- FOUGHT**, fawt. (393) (319). The preterit and participle of fight.
- FOUGHTEN**, faw'tn. (103). The passive participle of Fight.
- FOUL**, fòul. a. (313). Not clean, filthy; impure; polluted; wicked, detestable; unjust; coarse, gross; full of gross humours, wanting purgation, cloudy, stormy; not bright, not serene; with rough force, with unseasonable violence; among seamen, entangled, as a rope is foul of the anchor.
- TO FOUL**, fòul. v. a. To daub, to be-mire, to make filthy.
- FOULFACED**, fòul'fáste. a. (359). Having an ugly or hateful visage.
- FOULLY**, fòul'é. ad. Filthily, nastily, odiously.
- FOULMOUTHED**, fòul'móuth'd. a. Scurrilous, habituated to the use of opprobrious terms.
- FOULNESS**, fòul'nés. s. Filthiness, nastiness; pollution, impurity; hatefulness; injustice; ugliness; dishonesty.
- FOUND**, fòund. (313). The preterit and participle passive of Find.
- TO FOUND**, fòund. v. a. (313). To lay the basis of any building; to build, to raise; to establish, to erect; to give birth or original to; to raise upon, as on a principle or ground; to fix firm.
- TO FOUND**, fòund. v. a. To form by melting and pouring into moulds, to cast.
- FOUNDATION**, fòun-dá'shùn. a. The basis or lower part of an edifice; the act of fixing the basis; the principles or ground on which any notion is raised; original, rise; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity; establishment, settlement.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

FOUNDER, fôun'dûr. s. (98). A builder, one who raises an edifice; one who establishes a revenue for any purpose; one from whom any thing has its original or beginning; a caster, one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

To FOUNDER, fôun'dûr. v. a. (313). To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

To FOUNDER, fôun'dûr. v. n. To sink to the bottom; to fail, to miscarry.

FOUNDRY, fôun'drê. s. A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a casting house.

FOUNDLING, fôund'ling. s. A child exposed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner.

FOUNDRESS, fôun'drês. s. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing, a woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

FOUNT, fôunt. (313).

FOUNTAIN, fôun'tin. (208). } s. A well, a spring; a small basin of springing water; a jet, a spout of water; the head or spring of a river; original, first principle, first cause.

FOUNTAINLESS, fôun'tin-lês. a. Without a fountain.

FOUNTFUL, fôunt'fûl. a. Full of springs.

FOUR, fôre. a. (318). Twice two.

FOURBE, fôorb. s. (315). *French*. A cheat, a tricking fellow.

FOURFOLD, fôre'fôld. a. Four times told.

FOURFOOTED, fôre'fût-êd. a. Quadruped.

FOURSCORE, fôre'skôre. a. Four times twenty, eighty; it is used elliptically for fourscore years.

FOUR SQUARE, fôre'skwâre. a. Quadrangular.

FOURTEEN, fôre'têen. a. Four and ten.

FOURTEENTH, fôre'têen'h. a. The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH, fôrh. a. The ordinal of four, the first after the third.

FOURTHLY, fôrh'lê. ad. In the fourth place.

FOURWHEELED, fôre'hwêêld. a. Running upon twice two wheels.

FOWL, fôul. s. (223). A winged animal, a bird.

To FOWL, fôul. v. n. To kill birds for food or game.

FOWLER, fôul'ûr. s. (98). A sportsman who pursues birds.

FOWLINGPIECE, fôul'ing-ptêsc. s. A gun for birds.

Fox, fôks. s. A wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for his cunning; a knave or cunning fellow.

FOXCASE, fôks'kâsc. s. A fox's skin.

FOXCHASE, fôks'tshâsc. s. The pursuit of the fox with hounds.

FOXGLOVES, fôks'glôvz. s. A plant.

FOXHUNTER, fôks'hûnt-ûr. s. A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes.

FOXSHIP, fôks'ship. s. The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.

FOXTRAP, fôks'trâp. s. A gin or snare to catch foxes.

To FRACT, frâkt. v. a. To break, to violate, to infringe.

FRACTION, frâk'shûn. s. The act of breaking, the state of being broken; a broken part of an integral.

FRACTIONAL, frâk'shûn-âl. a. (88). Belonging to a broken number.

FRACTURE, frâk'tshûre. s. (461). Breach, separation of continuous parts; the breaking of a bone.

To FRACTURE, frâk'tshûre. v. a. To break a bone.

FRAGILE, frâdje'll. a. (140). Brittle, easily snapped or broken; weak, uncertain, frail.

☞ All our orthœpists are uniform in the pronunciation of this word with the *a* short.

FRAGILITY, frâ-jil'ê-tê. s. Brittleness, weakness; frailty, lialleness to fault.

FRAGMENT, frâg'mênt. s. A part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.

FRAGMENTARY, frâg'mên-târ-ê. a. Composed of fragments.

FRAGOR, frâ'gôr. s. (166) (544). A noise, a crack, a crash.—See **DRAMA**.

FRAGRANCE, frâ'grâncê. } s. Sweet-

FRAGRANCY, frâ'grân-sê. } fragrant.

FRAGRANT, frâ'grânt. a. (544). Odorous, sweet of smell.

☞ This word is sometimes, but improperly, heard with the *a* in the first syllable pronounced short.—See **DRAMA**.

FRAGRANTLY, frâ'grânt-lê. ad. With sweet scent.

FRAIL, frâle. s. (202). A basket made of rushes; a rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL, frâle. a. Weak, easily destroyed; weak of resolution, liable to error or seduction.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

- FRAILNESS**, fràl'e'nés. s. Weakness, instability.
- FRAILTY**, fràl'e'té. s. Weakness of resolution, instability of mind; fault proceeding from weakness, sins of infirmity.
- FRAISE**, fràze. s. (202). A pancake with bacon in it.
- TO FRAME**, fràme. v. a. To form; to fit one thing to another; to make, to compose; to regulate, to adjust; to plan; to invent.
- FRAME**, fràme. s. Any thing made so as to inclose or admit something else; order, regularity; scheme, contrivance; mechanical construction; shape, form, proportion.
- FRAMER**, fràme'úr. s. (98). Maker, former, contriver, schemer.
- FRANCHISE**, fràn'tshlz. s. (140). Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity, right granted; district, extent of jurisdiction.
- TO FRANCHISE**, fràn'tshlz. v. a. To enfranchise, to make free.
- FRANGIBLE**, fràn'jé-bl. a. (405). Fragile, brittle, easily broken.
- FRANK**, frángk. a. (408). Liberal, generous; open, ingenuous, sincere, not reserved; without condition, without payment; not restrained.
- FRANK**, frángk. s. A place to feed hogs in, a sty; a letter which pays no postage; a French coin.
- TO FRANK**, frángk. v. a. To shut up in a frank or sty; to feed high, to fat, to cram; to exempt letters from postage.
- FRANKINGENSE**, frángk'in-sénse. s. An odoriferous kind of resin.
- FRANKLIN**, frángk'lin. s. A steward; a bailiff of land.
- FRANKLY**, frángk'lé. ad. Liberally, freely, kindly, readily.
- FRANKNESS**, frángk'nés. s. Plainness of speech, openness, ingenuousness; liberality, bounteousness.
- FRANTICK**, frán'tik. a. Mad, deprived of understanding by violent madness, outrageously and turbulently mad; transported by violence of passion.
- FRANTICKLY**, frán'tik-lé. ad. Madly, outrageously.
- FRANTICKNESS**, frán'tik-nés. s. Madness, fury of passion.
- FRATERNAL**, frà-tér'nál. a. (89). Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.
- FRATERNALLY**, frà-tér'nál-é. ad. In a brotherly manner.
- FRATERNITY**, frà-tér'né-té. s. The state or quality of a brother; body of men united, corporation, society; men of the same class or character.
- FRATRICIDE**, frát'tré-side. s. (143). The murder of a brother.
- FRAUD**, fráwd. s. (213). Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice.
- FRAUDFUL**, fráwd'fúl. a. Treacherous, artful, trickish.
- FRAUDFULLY**, fráwd'fúl-lé. ad. Deceitfully, artfully.
- FRAUDULENCE**, fráw'dù-lénse. } s.
FRAUDULENCY, fráw'dù-lén-sé. } Deceitfulness, trickishness, proneness to artifice.
- For the propriety of pronouncing the *d* in these words like *j*, see Principles, No. 293, 376.
- FRAUDULENT**, fráw'dù-lént. a. Full of artifice, trickish, deceitful.
- FRAUDULENTLY**, fráw'dù-lént-lé. ad. By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.
- FRAUGHT**, fráwt. part. pass. (393). Laden, charged; filled, stored, thronged.
- FRAY**, frá. s. (230). A broil, a battle, a combat.
- TO FRAY**, frá. v. a. To rub, to wear away by rubbing; to fright.
- FREAK**, fréke. s. (227). A sudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.
- TO FREAK**, fréke. v. a. To variegate.
- FREAKISH**, fréke'ish. a. Capricious, humorsome.
- FREAKISHLY**, fréke'ish-lé. ad. Capriciously, humorsomely.
- FREAKISHNESS**, fréke'ish-nés. s. Capriciousness, whimsicalness.
- FRECKLE**, frék'kl. s. (405). A spot raised in the skin by the sun; any small spot or discoloration.
- FRECKLED**, frék'kl'd. a. (359). Spotted, maculated.
- FRECKLY**, frék'klé. a. Full of freckles.
- FREE**, fréé. a. (246). At liberty; uncompelled, unrestrained; permitted; conversing without reserve; liberal; frank; guiltless; exempt; invested with franchises, possessing any thing without vassalage; without expense.
- TO FREE**, fréé. v. a. To set at liberty; to rid from, to clear from any thing ill, to exempt.
- FREEBOOTER**, fréé-bóó'túr. s. A robber, a plunderer.
- FREEBOOTING**, fréé-bóó'ting. s. Robbery, plunder.

Ɔ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

FREEBORN, frée'bôrn. s. Inheriting liberty.

FREECAPL, frée-tshâp'êl. s. A chapel of the king's foundation.

FREETOST, frée'kôst. s. Without expense.

FREEDMAN, frée'dmân. s. A slave manumitted.

FREEDOM, frée'dûm. s. (166). Liberty, independence; privilege, franchises, immunities; unrestraint; ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FREEFOOTED, frée-fût'êd. a. Not restrained in the march.

FREEHEARTED, frée-hâr'têd. a. Liberal, unrestrained.

FREEHOLD, frée'hôld. s. That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, feetail, or for term of life.

FREEHOLDER, frée'hôl-dûr. s. One who has a freehold.

FREELY, frée'lê. ad. At liberty; without restraint; without reserve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; spontaneously, of its own accord.

FREEMAN, frée'mân. s. (88). One not a slave, not a vassal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

FREEMINDED, frée-mind'êd. a. Unconstrained, without load of care.

FREENESS, frée'nês. s. The state or quality of being free; openness, unreservedness, liberality.

FREESCHOOL, frée'skôol. s. A school in which learning is given without pay.

FREESPOKEN, frée-spô'k'n. a. (103). Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, frée'stônê. s. Stone commonly used in building.

FREETHINKER, frée-thînk'ûr. s. A libertine, a contemner of religion.

FREEWILL, frée-wîll'. s. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness.

FREEWOMAN, frée'wûm-ûn. s. A woman not enslaved.

TO FREEZE, fréeze. v. n. (246). To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

TO FREEZE, fréeze. v. a. Pret. Froze; Part. Frozen or Froze. To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loss of power or motion.

TO FREIGHT, frâte. v. a. (249) (393). Pret. Freight; Part. Fraught, Freight. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation; to load with a burden.

FREIGHT, frâte. s. (249). See EIGHT. Any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER, frâte'ûr. s. He who freights a vessel.

FRENCH CHALK, frêns'h'tshâwk'. s. An indurated clay.

TO FRENCHIFY, frêns'h'ê-fl. v. a. To infect with the manner of France, to make a cocomb.

FRENETICK, frê-nêt'lk, or frên'ê-tlk. a. Mad, distracted.—See PHRENETICK.

FRENZY, frên'zê. s. Madness, distraction of mind.

FREQUENCY, frê'kwênse. s. (544). Crowd, concourse, assembly.

Ɔ Some speakers, and those not vulgar ones, pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this and the following words, when the accent is on it, short: as if written *frê-wence*, *frê-wently*, &c. They have undoubtedly the short *e* in the Latin *Frequens* to plead; and the Latin quantity is often found to operate in anglicised words of two syllables, with the accent on the first: but usage, in these words, seems decidedly against this pronunciation. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash and Entick are for the *e* long in the first syllable; and Buchanan only makes it with the short *e*. The verb to *frequent* having the accent on the second syllable, is under a different predicament. See DRAMA.

FREQUENCY, frê'kwên-sê. s. Common occurrence, the condition of being often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; full of concourse.

FREQUENT, frê'kwênt. a. (492). Often done, often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; full of concourse.

TO FREQUENT, frê'kwênt'. v. a. (492). To visit often, to be much in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, frê'kwênt'â-bl. a. Conversable, accessible.

FREQUENTATIVE, frê'kwênt'tâ-tiv. a. A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER, frê'kwênt'ûr. s. One who often resorts to any place.

FREQUENTLY, frê'kwênt-lê. ad. Often, commonly, not rarely.

FRESCO, frês'kô. s. Coolness, shade, duskiness; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

FRESH, frêsh. a. Cool; not salt; new;

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôtand; zîn, thîa.

- not impaired by time; recent, newly come; repaired from any loss or diminution; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance; ruddy; free from saltiness; sweet, opposed to stale or stinking.
- TO FRESHEN**, frêsh'sh'n. v. a. (103). To make fresh.
- TO FRESHEN**, frêsh'sh'n. v. n. To grow fresh.
- FRESHET**, frêsh'êt. s. (99). A pool of fresh water.
- FRESHLY**, frêsh'lê. ad. Coolly; newly, in the former state renewed; with a healthy look, ruddily.
- FRESHNESS**, frêsh'nês. s. The state of being fresh.
- FRET**, frêt. s. A frith, or strait of the sea; any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cause; that stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string; work rising in protuberance; agitation of the mind, commotion of the temper, passion.
- TO FRET**, frêt. v. a. To wear away by rubbing; to form into raised work; to variegate, to diversify; to make angry, to vex.
- TO FRET**, frêt. v. n. To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away; to be angry, to be peevish.
- FRETFUL**, frêt'fûl. a. Angry, peevish.
- FRETFULLY**, frêt'fûl-ê. ad. Peevishly.
- FRETFULNESS**, frêt'fûl-nês. s. Peevishness.
- FRETTY**, frêt-tê. a. Adorned with raised work.
- FRIABILITY**, fri-â-blî-ê-tê. s. Capacity of being reduced to powder.
- FRIABLE**, fri'â-bl. a. Easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder.
- FRIAR**, fri'ûr. s. (86) (418). A religious brother of some regular order.
- FRIARLIKE**, fri'ûr-like. a. Monastick, unskilled in the world.
- FRIARLY**, fri'ûr-lê. ad. Like a friar, a man untaught in life.
- FRIARY**, fri'ûr-ê. s. A monastery or convent of friars.
- TO FRIBBLE**, frib'bl. v. n. (405). To trifle.
- FRIBBLER**, frib'bl-âr. s. A trifler.
- FRICASSEE**, frik-â-sê-ê'. s. A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.
- FRICATION**, fri-kâ'shûn. s. The act of rubbing one thing against another.
- FRICTION**, frik'shûn. s. The act of rubbing two bodies together; the resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the flesh-brush or cloths.
- FRIDAY**, fri'dê. s. (223). The sixth day of the week, so named of Freya, a Saxon deity.
- FRIEND**, frênd. s. (278). One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to foe or enemy; one reconciled to another; a companion; favourite; one propitious; a familiar compellation.
- FRIENDLESS**, frênd'lês. a. Wanting friends, wanting support.
- FRIENDLINESS**, frênd'lê-nês. s. A disposition to friendship; exertion of benevolence.
- FRIENDLY**, frênd'lê. a. Having the temper and disposition of a friend, kind, favourable; disposed to union; salutary.
- FRIENDSHIP**, frênd'ship. s. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; highest degree of intimacy; favour, personal kindness; assistance, help.
- FRIEZE**, frêeze. s. (278). A coarse warm cloth.
- FRIEZE**, frêeze. } s. In architecture, a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.
- FRIGATE**, frig'ât. s. (91) (544). A small ship; a ship of war; any vessel on the water.
- FRIGEFACION**, frîd-jê-fâk'shûn. s. (530). The act of making cold.
- TO FRIGHT**, frîte. v. a. (393). To terrify, to disturb with fear.
- FRIGHT**, frîte. s. A sudden terror.
- TO FRIGHTEN**, fri't'n. v. a. (103). To terrify, to shock with dread.
- FRIGHTFUL**, frîte'fûl. a. Terrible, dreadful, full of terror.
- FRIGHTFULLY**, frîte'fûl-ê. ad. Dreadfully, horribly.
- FRIGHTFULNESS**, frîte'fûl-nês. s. The power of impressing terror.
- FRIGID**, frîd'jîd. a. (544). Cold; without warmth of affection; impotent, without warmth of body; dull, without fire of fancy.
- FRIGIDITY**, frê-jîd'ê-tê. s. Coldness, want of warmth; dulness, want of intel-

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pînc, pln;—

lectual fire; want of corporeal warmth; coldness of affection.

FRIGIDLY, frîd'jîd-lê. ad. Coldly, dully, without affection.

FRIGIDNESS, frîd'jîd-nês. s. Coldness, dullness, want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK, frî-gò-rîf'îk. a. Causing cold.

TO FRILL, frîl. v. n. To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk, as the hawk Frills.

FRINGE, frînje. s. Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.

TO FRINGE, frînje. v. a. To adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRIPPERY, frîp'êr-ê. s. The place where old clothes are sold; old clothes, cast dresses, tattered rags.

TO FRISK, frîsk. v. n. To leap; to skip; to dance in frolick or gayety.

FRISK, frîsk. s. A frolick, a fit of wanton gayety.

FRISKER, frîsk'ûr. s. A wanton, one not constant or settled.

FRISKINESS, frîsk'ê-nês. s. Gayety, liveliness.

FRISKY, frîsk'ê. a. Gay, airy.

FRIT, frî. s. Among chymists, ashes or salt.

FRITH, frîth. s. A strait of the sea; a kind of net.

FRITTER, frît'tûr. s. A small piece cut to be fried; a fragment; a cheese-cake.

TO FRITTER, frît'tûr. v. a. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles or fragments.

FRIVOLOUS, frîv'ô-lûs. a. Slight, trifling, of no moment.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, frîv'ô-lûs-nês. s. Want of importance, triflingness.

FRIVOLOUSLY, frîv'ô-lûs-lê. ad. Triflingly, without weight.

TO FRIZLE, frîz'zî. v. a. See **COLE**. To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

FRIZZLER, frîz'zî-dr. s. One that makes short curls, properly **FRIZZLER**.

FRO, frô. ad. Backward, regressively; to and fro, backward and forward.

FROCK, frôk. s. A dress, a coat for children; a kind of close coat for men.

FROG, frôg. s. A small animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind; the hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FROGBIT, frôg'bî. s. A herb.

FROGFISH, frôg'fîsh. s. A kind of fish.

FROGGRASS, frôg'grâs. s. A kind of herb.

FROGLETTE, frôg'lêt-tîs. s. A plant.

FROLICK, frôl'îk. s. Gay, full of levity.

FROLICK, frôl'îk. s. A wild prank, a flight of whim.

TO FROLICK, frôl'îk. v. n. To play wild pranks.

FROLICKLY, frôl'îk-lê. ad. Gally, wildly.

FROLICKSOME, frôl'îk-sûm. a. Full of wild gayety.

FROLICKSOMENESS, frôl'îk-sûm-nês. s. Wildness of gayety, pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY, frôl'îk-sûm-lê. ad. With wild gayety.

FROM, frôm. prep. Away, noting privation; noting reception; noting procession; descent, or birth; out of; noting progress from premises to inferences; noting the place or person from whom a message is brought; because of; not near to; noting separation; noting exemption or deliverance; at a distance; contrary to; noting removal; From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as, from above, from the parts above; from afar; from behind; from high.

FRONDIFEROUS, frôn-dîf'ê-rûs. a. Bearing leaves.

FRONT, frûnt, or frônt. s. (165). The face; the face as opposed to an enemy; the part or place opposed to the face; the van of an army; the forepart of any thing, as of a building; the most conspicuous part; boldness, impudence.

Mr. Sheridan marks this word in the second manner only; but I am much mistaken if custom does not almost universally adopt the first. If the second is ever used, it seems to be in poetry, and that of the most solemn kind. Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry pronounce it in the first manner; and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith in the last. Mr. Scott gives it both ways, but seems to prefer the last; Mr. Nares gives it the first manner, but says it is sometimes pronounced regularly.

TO FRONT, frûnt. v. a. To oppose directly, or face to face; to stand opposed or overagainst any place or thing.

TO FRONT, frûnt. v. a. To stand foremost.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt ;—tùbe, túb, búll ;—óll ;—póund ;—thin, THIS.

FRONTAL, frón'tál. s. (88). Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.

FRONTATED, frón'tá-téd. a. The fronted leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line ; used in opposition to cusped.

FRONTBOX, frónt'bóks'. s. The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.

FRONTED, frónt'éd. a. Formed with a front.

FRONTIER, frón'tchéér, or frónt'yéér. s. (113). The marches, the limit, the utmost verge of any territory.

FRONTIER, frón'tchéér, or frónt'yéér. a. (459) (461). Bordering.

FRONTISPIECE, frón'tis-péése. s. That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

FRONTLESS, frónt'lés. a. Without blushes, without shame.

FRONTLET, frónt'lét. s. A bandage worn upon the forehead.

FRONTROOM, frónt'róóm'. s. An apartment in the forepart of the house.

FRORE, fróre. a. Frozen.

FROST, fróst. s. The last effect of cold, the power or act of congelation.

FROSTBITTEN, fróst'blt-t'n. a. (103). Nipped or withered by the frost.

FROSTED, frós'téd. a. Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

FROSTILY, frós'té-lé. ad. With frost, with excessive cold.

FROSTINESS, frós'té-nés. a. Cold, freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, fróst'nále. s. A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTWORK, fróst'wúrk. s. Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

FROSTY, frós'té. a. Having the power of congelation, excessive cold ; chill in affection ; hoary, gray-haired, resembling frost.

FROTH, fróth. s. (163). Spume, foam, the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation ; any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence ; any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.

TO FROTH, fróth. v. n. To foam, to throw out spume.

FROTHILY, fróth'é-lé. ad. With foam, with spume ; in any empty trifling manner.

FROTHY, fróth'é. a. Full of froth or spume ; soft, not solid, wasting ; vain, empty, trifling.

FROUNCE, fróunse. s. (313). A distemper in which spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

TO FROUNCE, fróunse. v. a. To frizzle or curl the hair.

FROUZY, fróu'zé. a. (313). Dim, fetid, musty. A cant word.

FRWARD, fró'wárd. s. (88). Peevish, ungovernable, perverse.

FRWARDLY, fró'wárd-lé. ad. Peevishly, perversely.

FRWARDNESS, fró'wárd-nés. s. Peevishness, perverseness.

TO FROWN, fróún. v. a. (323). To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles.

FROWN, fróún. s. A wicked look, a look of displeasure.

FROZEN, fró'zn. Participle Pass. of Freeze (103).

FRUCTIFEROUS, frúk-tiffér-ús. a. Bearing fruit.

TO FRUCTIFY, frúk'té-fl. v. a. (183). To make fruitful, to fertilize.

TO FRUCTIFY, frúk'té-fl. v. n. To bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, frúk-té-sé-ká'shún. s. The act of causing or of bearing fruit, fertility.

FRUCTUOUS, frúk'tshú-ús. a. (463). Fruitful, fertile, impregnated with fertility.

FRUGAL, frú'gál. a. (88). Thrifty, sparing, parsimonious.

FRUGALITY, frú-gál'é-té. s. Thrift, parsimony, good husbandry.

FRUGALLY, frú'gál-é. ad. Parsimoniously, sparingly.

FRUGIFEROUS, frú-jliffér-ús. a. Bearing fruit.

FRUIT, fróót. s. (343). The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained ; that part of a plant which is taken for food ; production ; the offspring of the womb ; advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct ; the effect or consequence of any action.

FRUITAGE, fróót'ldje. s. (90). Fruit collectively, various fruits.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—phic, pin ;—

FRUITBEARER, frôôt'bâr-dr. s. That which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, frôôt'bâr-ing. a. Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRUITERER, frôôt'ér-dr. s. One who trades in fruit.—See FORGER.

FRUITERY, frôôt'ér-ê. s. Fruit collectively taken ; a fruit loft, a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, frôôt'fûl. a. Fertile, abundantly productive ; actually bearing fruit ; prolific, childbearing ; plenteous, abounding in any thing.

FRUITFULLY, frôôt'fûl-ê. ad. In such a manner as to be prolific ; plenteously, abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, frôôt'fûl-nês. s. Fertility, plentiful production ; the quality of being prolific.

FRUITGROVES, frôôt'grôvz. s. Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees.

FRUITION, frû-ish'ûn. s. Enjoyment, possession, pleasure given by possession or use.

FRUITIVE, frû'ê-tlv. a. Enjoying, possession, having the power of enjoyment.

FRUITLESS, frôôt'lês. a. Barren of fruit ; vain, idle, unprofitable ; without offspring.

FRUITLESSLY, frôôt'lês-lê. ad. Vainly, idly, unprofitably.

FRUIT-TIME, frôôt'time. s. The Autumn.

FRUIT-TREE, frôôt'trêe. s. A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

FRUMENTACIOUS, frû-mên-tâ'shûs. a. Made of grain.

FRUMENTY, frû'mên-tê. s. Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

♣ This word is almost universally corrupted into *Furmenty*, if not sometimes into *Furmete* : and I believe it is seldom found that words employed in the concerns of cookery are ever recovered from irregularity.—See ASPARAGUS and CUCUMBER.

TO FRUMP, frûmp. v. a. To mock, to browbeat.

TO FRUSH, frûsh. v. a. To break, bruise, or crush.

FRUSTRANEous, frûs-trâ'nê-ûs. a. Vain, useless, unprofitable.

TO FRUSTRATE, frûs'trâte. v. a. (91). To defeat, to disappoint, to balk ; to make null.

FRUSTRATE, frûs'trâte. part. a. Vain, ineffectual, useless, unprofitable, null, void.

FRUSTRATION, frûs-trâ'shûn. s. Disappointment, defeat.

FRUSTRATIVE, frûs'trâ-tlv. a. (512). Fallacious, disappointing.

FRUSTRATORY, frûs'trâ-tûr-ê. (512). That which makes any procedure void.

♣ For the ô, see DOMESTICK.

FRUSTUM, frûs'tûm. s. A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY, fri. s. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn ; any swarm of animals, or young people in contempt.

TO FRY, fri. v. a. To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

TO FRY, fri. v. n. To be roasted in a pan on the fire ; to suffer the action of fire ; to melt with heat ; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

FRY, fri. s. A dish of things fried.

FRYINGPAN, fri'ing-pân. s. The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

TO FUB, fûb. v. a. To put off.

♣ This word is more usually written *Foû*.

FUB, fûb. s. A plump chubby boy.

FUCATED, fû'kâ-têd. a. Painted, disguised with paint ; disguised by false show.

FUCUS, fû'kûs. s. Paint for the face.

TO FUDDLE, fûd'dl. v. a. To make drunk.

TO FUDDLE, fûd'dl. v. n. (405). To drink to excess.

FUEL, fû'll. s. The matter or aliment of fire.

FUGACIOUS, fû-gâ'shûs. a. (292) (357). Volatile, fleeting.

FUGACIOUSNESS, fû-gâ'shûs-nês. s. Volatility, the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY, fû-gâs'ê-tê. s. Volatility, quality of flying away ; uncertainty, instability.

FUGITIVE, fû'jê-tlv. a. Not tenable ; unsteady ; volatile, apt to fly away ; flying, running from danger ; flying from duty, falling off ; wandering, vagabond.

FUGITIVE, fû'jê-tlv. s. One who runs from his station or duty ; one who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

FUGITIVENESS, fû'jê-tlv-nês. s. Volatility ; instability, uncertainty.

FUGUE, fêwg. s. (337). Flying musick.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

FULCIMENT, fûl'sé-mént. s. That on which a body rests.

TO FULFIL, fûl-fîl'. v. a. To fill till there is no room for more; to answer any prophecy or promise by performance; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification; to answer any law by obedience.

FULFRAUGHT, fûl-frâwt'. a. Full stored.

FULGENCY, fûl'jén-sé. s. (177). Splendour.

FULGENT, fûl'jént. a. Shining.

FULGID, fûl'jîd. a. Shining.

FULGIDITY, fûl'jîd'é-té. s. Splendour.

FULGOUR, fûl'gûr. s. (314). Splendour, dazzling brightness.

FULGURATION, fûl-gû-râ'shûn. s. The act of lightening.

FULIGINOUS, fû-ld'jîn-ûs. a. Sooty, smoky.

FULL, fûl. a. (174). Replete, without any space void; abounding in any quality good or bad; stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing: plump, fat; saturated, sated; crowded in the imagination or memory; complete, such as that nothing farther is wanted; containing the whole matter, expressing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in its orb.

FULL, fûl. s. Complete measure; the highest state or degree; the whole, the total; the state of being full; applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

FULL, fûl. ad. Without abatement; with the whole effect; quite; exactly; very sufficiently; directly.

FULL-BLOWN, fûl'blône. a. Spread to the utmost extent; stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

FULL-BOTTOMED, fûl-bôt'tûmd. a. Having a large bottom.

FULL-EARED, fûl'éêrd'. a. (362). Having the heads full of grain.

FULL-EYED, fûl-ide'. a. Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, fûl-féd'. a. Sated, fat, saturated.

FULL-LADEN, fûl-lâ'd'n. a. (103). Laden till there can be no more.

FULL-SPREAD, fûl-spréd'. a. Spread to the utmost extent.

FULL-SUMMED, fûl-sûmd'. a. Complete in all its parts.

TO FULL, fûl. v. a. To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE, fûl'lage. s. (90). The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLER, fûl'lûr. s. (98). One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

F This word, though derived from the Latin *Fullo*, has deviated into the sound of the English word *full*, and is an exception to the rule laid down in the Principles, No. 177.

FULLERS EARTH, fûl'lûrz-êrth'. s. A kind of marl or clay used in fulling.

FULLERY, fûl'lûr-ré. s. The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL, fûl'ling-mîl. s. A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

FULLY, fûl'lé. ad. Without vacuity; completely, without lack.

FULMINANT, fûl'mé-nânt. a. (177). Thundering, making a noise like thunder.

TO FULMINATE, fûl'mé-nâte. v. n. (91). To thunder; to make a loud noise or crack; to issue out ecclesiastical censures.

FULMINATION, fûl'mé-nâ'shûn. s. The act of thundering; denunciation of censures.

FULMINATORY, fûl'mé-nâ-tûr-é. a. (512). Thundering, striking horror.

FULNESS, fûl'nés. s. The state of being full; copiousness, plenty; repletion, satiety; struggling perturbation, swelling in the mind; force of sound, such as fills the ear.

FULSOME, fûl'sûm. a. (177). Nauseous, offensive; of a rank odious smell; tending to obscenity.

FULSOMELY, fûl'sûm-lé. ad. Nauseously, rankly, obscenely.

FULSOMENESS, fûl'sûm-nés. s. Nauseousness, rank smell; obscenity.

FUMAGE, fû'mâje. s. (90). Hearth-money.

FUMATORY, fû'mâ-tûr-é. s. (512) (534). An herb.

TO FUMBLE, fûm'bl. v. n. (405). To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly; to puzzle, to strain in perplexity; to play childishly.

FUMBLER, fûm'bl-ûr. s. One who acts awkwardly.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mé; mêt;—pine, pin;—

FUMBLINGLY, fûm'bling-lê. ad. In an awkward manner.

FUME, fûme. s. Smoke; vapour, any volatile parts flying away; exhalation from the stomach; heat of mind, passion; any thing unsubstantial, idle conceit, vain imagination.

To FUME, fûme. v. n. To smoke; to yield exhalations; to pass away in vapours; to be in a rage.

To FUME, fûme. v. a. To smoke, to dry in the smoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; to disperse in vapours.

FUMETTE, fû-mêt'. s. The stink of meat.

FUMID, fû'mld. s. Smoky, vaporous.

FUMIDITY, fû-mld'ê-tê. s. Smokiness, tendency to smoke.

To FUMIGATE, fû'mê-gâte. v. n. To smoke, to perfume by smoke or vapour; to medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION, fû-mê-gâ'shûn. s. Scents raised by fire; the application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY, fû'ming-lê. ad. Angrily, in a rage.

FUMITER, fû'mê-tûr. s. (98). See **FUMATORY**.

FUMOUS, fû'mûs. (314). }

FUMY, fû'mû. } a. Producing fumes.

FUN, fûn. s. Sport, high merriment.

☞ With great deference to Dr. Johnson, I think *Fun* ought rather to be styled *low merriment*.

FUNCTION, fûng'shûn. s. Discharge, performance; employment, office; single act of any office; trade, occupation; office of any particular part of the body; power, faculty.

FUND, fûnd. s. Stock, capital, that by which any expence is supported; stock or bank of money.

FUNDAMENT, fûn'dâ-mént. s. The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.

FUNDAMENTAL, fûn'dâ-mên'tâl. a. Serving for the foundation, essential, not merely accidental.

FUNDAMENTAL, fûn'dâ-mên'tâl. s. Leading proposition; that part on which the rest is built.

FUNDAMENTALLY, fûn'dâ-mên'tâl-ê. ad. Essentially, originally.

FUNERAL, fû'nêr-âl. s. (88). The solemnization of a burial, the payment of the last honours to the dead, obsequies; the pomp or procession with which the dead are carried; burial, interment.

FUNERAL, fû'nêr-âl. a. Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

FUNERAL, fû'nêr-ê-âl. a. Suiting a funeral, dark, dismal.

FUNGOSITY, fûng-gôs'ê-tê. s. Unsolid excrecence.

FUNGOUS, fûng'gûs. a. (314). Excrecent, spongy.

FUNGUS, fûng'gûs. s. Strictly, a mushroom; a word used to express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or other excrecence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.

FUNICLE, fû'nê-kl. s. (405) (534). A small cord.

FUNICULAR, fû-nlk'û-lâr. a. (88). Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK, fûnk. s. A stink.

FUNNEL, fûn'nêl. s. (99). An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels; a pipe or passage of communication.

FUR, fûr. s. Skin with soft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth; soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, hair in general; any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks in the part.

To FUR, fûr. v. a. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with soft matter.

FUR-WROUGHT, fûr'râwt. a. Made of fur.

FURACIOUS, fû-râ'shûs. a. Thievish.

FURACITY, fû-râs'ê-tê. s. Disposition to theft.

FURBELOW, fûr'bê-lô. s. Fur or fringe sewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dress.

To FURBELOW, fûr'bê-lô. v. a. To adorn with ornamental appendages.

To FURBISH, fûr'bish. v. a. To burnish, to polish, to rub up.

FURBISHER, fûr'bish-ûr. a. One who polishes any thing.

FURCATION, fûr-kâ'shûn. s. Forkiness, the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll; pòund;—thin, THIS.

FURFUR, fûr'fûr. s. Husk or chaff, scurf or daandriff.

FURFURACEOUS, fûr-fû-rá'shûs. a. (357). Husky, branny, scaly.

FURIOUS, fû'rê-ûs. a. Mad, phrenetic; raging, transported by passion beyond reason.

FURIOUSLY, fû'rê-ûs-lê. ad. Madly, violently, vehemently.

FURIOSNESS, fû'rê-ûs-nês. s. Phrensy, madness, transport of passion.

TO FURL, fûrl. 'v. a. To draw up, to contract.

FURLONG, fûr'lông. s. A measure of length, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, fûr'lô. s. (318) (390). A temporary dismissal from a military service; leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.

FURMENTY, fûr'mên-tê. s. Food made by boiling wheat in milk.—See **FRUMENTY**.

FURNACE, fûr'nls. s. (91). An inclosed fireplace.

TO FURNISH, fûr'nish. v. a. To supply with what is necessary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.

FURNISHER, fûr'nish-ûr. s. One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, fûr'nê-tshûre. s. (463). Moveables, goods put in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage, embellishments, decorations.

FURRIER, fûr'rê-ûr. s. A dealer in furs.

FURROW, fûr'rô. s. (324) (327). A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed; any long trench or hollow.

FURROW-WEED, fûr'rô-wêéd. s. A weed that grows in furrowed land.

TO FURROW, fûr'rô. v. a. To cut in furrows; to divide in long hollows; to make by cutting.

FURRY, fûr'rê. a. Covered with fur, dressed in fur; consisting of fur.

FURTHER, fûr'thûr. a. (98.). Forth, Further, Further. At a great distance; beyond this.

☞ Dr. Johnson has proved beyond dispute that *farther* and *farthest* are not the comparative and superlative of *far*, but corruptions of the comparative and superlative of *forth*. However true this discovery may be, it does not seem a sufficient reason for altering the beaten path which custom had formed in the usage of *farther* and *farthest*. It is probable, indeed, that

far, *fore*, and *forth*, arise from the same original root: *extending beyond some other object* seems to be the leading idea in all. *Far* seems to intimate extension beyond an indefinite object; *fore* only such extension as gives priority to the extended object; and *forth*, from its form seems to relate to the abstract of such priority of extension, or the very act of extending or issuing out. If, therefore, *forth* and *far* have different ideas annexed to them, the same comparative and superlative cannot possibly suit with both; and as almost immemorial usage has borrowed the comparative and superlative of *forth* to form the comparative and superlative of *far*, their sense is now fixed to the latter adverb; and *forth*, inasmuch as it differs from *far*, seems entirely to have lost its comparison. Notwithstanding, therefore, that *farther* and *farthest* are very irregular branches of *far*, they are grafted on it by use, and cannot be altered without diverting the plain tendency of the language. Such, however, has been the force of Dr. Johnson's criticism, that, since his time, every writer and printer, unless by mistake, has used *farther* and *farthest* for *farther* and *farthest*; by which means we have revived the comparative and superlative of an adverb which has lost its comparison, and have lost the comparative and superlative of an adverb which has been compared for these two hundred years. But though *farther* passes very well for *farther*, when *far* is out of sight, we feel the utmost repugnance at saying, "Thus *far* shalt thou go, and no *farther*."

'Some dream that they can silence when they will

'The storm of passion, and say, *Peace, be still*;

'But "*Thus far and no farther*," when addressed

'To the wild wave, or wilder human breast,

'Implies authority that never can,

'That never ought to be the lot of man."

Cowper's Progress of Error.

FURTHER, fûr'thûr. ad. To a greater distance.

TO FURTHER, fûr'thûr. v. a. To put onward, to forward, to promote, to assist.

FURTHERER, fûr'thûr-ûr. s. Promoter, advancer.

FURTHERMORE, fûr'thûr-môre. ad. Moreover, besides.

FURTIVE, fûr'tiv. a. Stolen, gotten by theft.

FURUNCLE, fû'rûnk-kl. s. (405) (534). A bile, an angry pustule.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

FURY, fû'rê. s. Madness; rage, passion of anger; enthusiasm, exaltation of fancy; a turbulent, raging woman; one of the infernal deities, supposed to be employed in tormenting wicked spirits in the other world.

FURZE, fûrz. s. Gorse, goss.

FURZY, fûr'zê, a. Overgrown with furze, full of gorse.

FUSCATION, fûs-kâ'shûn. s. The act of darkening.

TO FUSE, fûze. v. a. To melt, to put into fusion.

TO FUSE, fûze. v. n. To be melted.

FUSEE, fû-zêê'. s. The cone, round which is wound the chord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a small neat musquet; Fusee of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution.

FUSIBLE, fû'sé-bl. a. (405). Capable of being melted.

FUSIBILITY, fû-sé-blî'ê-tê. s. Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.

FUSIL, fû'zil. a. Capable of being melted, liquifiable by heat; running by the force of heat.

☞ As this word is derived from the French *fusile* and the Latin *fusilis*, it ought certainly to be written with the finale *e*, *fusile*.

FUSIL, fû-zêê'. s. A firelock, a small neat musket; in heraldry, something like a spindle.

FUSILIER, fû-zil-lêêr'. s. (375). A soldier armed with a fusil.

FUSION, fû'zhûn. s. (451). The act of melting; the state of being melted.

FUSS, fûs. s. A tumult, a bustle. A low cant word.

FUST, fûst. s. The trunk or body of a column; a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

FUSTIAN, fûs'tshân. s. (291). A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton; a high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, bombast.

FUSTIAN, fûs'tshân. a. Made of fustian; swelling, unnaturally pompous, ridiculously tumid.

FUSTICK, fûs'tlk. s. A sort of wood brought from the West Indies.

TO FUSTIGATE, fûs'tê-gâte. v. a. To beat with a stick.

FUSTILARIAN, fûs-tê-lâ'rê-ân. s. A low fellow, a stinkard.

FUSTINESS, fûs'tê-nês. s. Mouldiness, stink.

FUSTY, fûs'tê. a. Smelling mouldy.

FUTILE, fû'til. a. (140). Talkative, loquacious; trifling, worthless.

FUTILITY, fû-tîl'ê-tê. s. Talkativeness, loquacity; triflingness, want of weight, want of solidity.

FUTTOCKS, fût'tûks. s. The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE, fû'tshûre. a. (461). That which will be hereafter, to come.

FUTURE, fû'tshûre. s. Time to come.

FUTURELY, fû'tshûre-lê. ad. In time to come.

FUTURITION, fû-tshû-rîsh'ûn. s. The state of being to be.

FUTURITY, fû-tû'rê-tê. s. Time to come; events to come; the state of being to be, futurition.—See **FORTUITOUS**.

☞ The reason why *future* has the aspirated, and *futurity* preserves that letter pure, is, that the accent is before the *t* in the former word, and after it in the latter (463).

TO FUZZ, fûz. v. n. To fly out in small particles.

FUZZBALL, fûz'bâll. s. A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

Fy, fl. interj.

G.

G A G

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt ;—tùbe, tùb, bôll ;—ôll ;—pòund ;—thin, THIS.

GABARDINE, gáb-ár-déén'. s. A coarse frock.

To GABBLE, gáb'bl. v. n. (405). To make an inarticulate noise ; to prate loudly without meaning.

GABBLE, gáb'bl. s. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals ; loud talk without meaning.

GABBLER, gáb'bl-úr. s. A prater, a chattering fellow.

GABEL, gá'bél. s. An excise, a tax.

GABION, gá'bè-ún. s. (507). A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

GABLE, gá'bl. s. (405). The sloping roof of a building.

GAD, gád. s. A wedge or ingot of steel ; a steel or graver.

To GAD, gád. v. n. To ramble about without any settled purpose.

GADDER, gád'dúr. s. A Rambler, one that runs much abroad without business.

GADDINGLY, gád'ding-lè. ad. In a rambling manner.

GADFLY, gád'fl. s. A fly that, when he stings the cattle, makes them gad or run madly about.

GAFF, gáf. s. A harpoon or large hook.

GAFFER, gáf'fúr. s. (98). A word of respect, now obsolete.

GAFFLES, gáf'flz. s. (405). Artificial spurs upon cocks ; a steel contrivance to bend cross-bows.

To GAG, gág. v. n. To stop the mouth.

GAG, gág. s. Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

GAGE, gádje. s. A pledge, a pawn, a caution.

G A I

To GAGE, gádje. v. a. To depone as a wager, to impawn ; to measure, to take the contents of any vessel of liquids.

GAGGLE, gág'gl. v. n. (405). To make a noise like a goose.

GAIETY, gá'è-tè. s.—See **GAYETY**.

GAILY, gá'lè. ad. Airily, cheerfully ; splendidly, pompously.

GAIN, gáne. s. (73) (202). Profit, advantage ; interest, lucrative views ; overplus in a comparative computation.

To GAIN, gáne. v. a. To obtain as profit or advantage ; to have the overplus in comparative computation ; to obtain, to procure ; to win ; to draw into any interest or party ; to reach, to attain ; to gain over, to draw to another party or interest.

To GAIN, gáne. v. n. To encroach, to come forward by degrees ; to get round, to prevail against ; to obtain influence with.

GAINER, gáne'úr. s. One who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, gáne'fùl. a. Advantageous, profitable ; lucrative, productive of money.

GAINFULLY, gáne'fùl-è. ad. Profitably, advantageously.

GAINFULNESS, gáne'fùl-nés. s. Lucrativeness.

GAINGIVING, gáne'giv-ing. s. The same as misgiving, a giving against.

GAINLESS, gáne'lès. a. Unprofitable.

GAINLESSNESS, gáne'lès-nés. s. Unprofitableness.

GAINLY, gáne'lè. ad. Handily, readily.

To GAINSAY, gáne-sá'. v. a. To contradict, to oppose, to controvert with.

GAINSAYER, gáne-sá'úr. s. Opponent, adversary.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

expectation; to stare with wonder; to stare irreverently.

☞ The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified, than of the slender English *a*.—See *ful*, *Fierce*, &c.

GAPER, gâ'pûr. s. (98). One who opens his mouth; one who stares foolishly; one who longs or craves.

GARB, gârb. s. Dress, clothes; exterior appearance.

GARBAGE, gârbidje. s. (90). The bowels, the offal.

GARBEL, gârbil. s. (99). A plank next the keel of a ship.

GARBIDGE, gârbidje. s. (90). Corrupted from GARBAGE.

TO GARBLE, gârb'l. v. n. (405). To sift, to part, to separate the good from the bad.

GARBLER, gârb'l-ûr. s. He who separates one part from another.

GARBOIL, gârbôil. s. Disorder, tumult, uproar.

GARD, gârd. s. Wardship, custody.

GARDEN, gârd'n. s. (92) (103). A piece of ground inclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits; a place particularly fruitful or delightful: Garden is often used in composition, belonging to a garden.

☞ When the *a* in this and similar words is preceded by *G* or *K*, polite speakers interpose a sound like the consonant *y* which coalesces with both, and gives a mellowness to the sound: thus *a* *Garden* pronounced in this manner is nearly similar to the two words *Egg* and *Yarden* united into *eggyarden*, and *a* *Guard* is almost like *eggard*.—See *GUARD*.

GARDEN-WARE, gârd'n-wâre. s. The produce of gardens.

GARDENER, gârd'n-ûr. s. He that attends or cultivates gardens.

GARDENING, gârd'n-ing. s. The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARGARISM, gârgâ-rizm. s. A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

TO GARGARIZE, gârgâ-rize. v. a. To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

TO GARGLE, gârg'l. v. a. (405). To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend; to warble, to play in the throat.

GARGLE, gârg'l. s. A liquor with which the throat is washed.

GARLAND, gârlând. s. A wreath or branches of flowers.

GARLICK, gârl'lk. s. A plant.

GARLICKEATER, gârl'lk-ê-tûr. s. A mean fellow.

GARMENT, gârmént. s. Any thing by which the body is covered.

GARNER, gârnûr. s. A place in which threshed corn is stored up.

TO GARNER, gârnûr. v. a. To store as in garners.

GARNET, gârnét. s. A gem.

TO GARNISH, gârnish. v. a. To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embellish a dish with something laid round it; to fit with fetters.

GARNISH, gârnish. s. Ornament, decoration, embellishment; things strewed round a dish; in gaols, fetters.

GARNISHMENT, gârnish-mént. s. Ornament, embellishment.

GARNITURE, gârnê-tûre. s. Furniture, ornament.

GAROUS, gâ'rûs. a. Resembling the pickle made of fish.

GARRAN, gâ'rûn. s. (81). A small horse, a bobby, a wretched horse.

GARRET, gâ'rét. s. (81). A room on the highest floor of the house.

GARRETTEER, gâ'rét-têér. s. An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON, gâ'rê-s'n. s. (170). Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; fortified place stored with soldiers.

TO GARRISON, gâ'rê-s'n. v. a. To secure by soldiers.

GARRULITY, gârrû'lê-tê. s. Incontinence of tongue; talkativeness.

GARRULOUS, gârrû'lûs. a. Prattling, talkative.

GARTER, gârtûr. s. (98). A string or ribbon by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood; the principal king at arms.

TO GARTER, gârtûr. v. a. To bind with a garter.

GARTH, properly GIRTH. s. The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS, gâs. s. A spirit not capable of being coagulated.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.


GASCONADE, gàs-kò-nàde'. s. A boast, a bravado.

TO GASH, gásh. v. a. To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, gásh. s. A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound.

GASKINS, gàs/kinz. s. Wide hose, wide breeches.

TO GASP, gásp. v. n. To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively; to long for.

 The *a* in this word has sometimes, and not improperly, the same sound as in *Gape*, and for the same reason.—See **GAPE**.

GASP, gásp. s. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of the breath in the last agonies.

TO GAST, gást. v. a. To make aghast, to fright, to shock.

GASTRICK, gás'trik. a. Belonging to the belly.

GASTROTOMY, gàs-tròt'ò-mé. (518). s. The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, gát. The preterit of *Get*. Obsolete.

GATE, gáte. s. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building; a frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds.

GATEVEIN, gáte'vâne. s. The Vena Portæ; the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver.

GATEWAY, gáte'wá. s. A way through gates of inclosed grounds.

TO GATHER, gáth'úr. v. a. To collect, to bring into one place; to pick up, to glean, to pluck; to crop; to assemble; to heap up, to accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to bring into one body or interest; to pucker needle work.

TO GATHER, gáth'úr. v. n. To be condensed; to grow larger by the accretion of similar matter; to assemble; to generate pus or matter.

GATHER, gáth'úr. s. (98). Pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GATHERER, gáth'úr-rúr. s. One that gathers, a collector; one that gets in a crop of any kind.

GATHERING, gáth'úr-ing. s. Collection of charitable contributions.

GAUDE, gáwd. s. An ornament, a fine thing.

TO GAUDE, gáwd. v. n. To exult, to rejoice at any thing.

GAUDERY, gáw'dér-é. s. Finery, ostentatious luxury of dress.

GAUDILY, gáw'dé-lé. ad. Showily.

GAUDINESS, gáw'dé-nès. s. Showiness, tinsel appearance.

GAUDY, gáw'dé. a. (213). Showy, splendid, ostentatiously fine.

GAUDY, gáw'dé. s. A feast, a festival.

GAVE, gáve. The preterit of *Give*.

GAVEL, gáv'il. s. (166). A provincial word for ground.

GAVELKIND, gáv'il-kind. s. In law, a custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons.

TO GAUGE, gádje. v. a. (217). To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; to measure with regard to any proportion.

GAUGE, gádje. s. A measure, a standard.

GAUGER, gá'júr. s. One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

GAUNT, gánt. a. (214). Thin, slender, lean, meagre.

GAUNTLY, gánt'lé. ad. Leanly, slenderly, meagerly.

GAUNTLET, gánt'lét. s. An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges.

GAUZE, gáwz. s. A kind of thin transparent silk.

GAWK, gáwk. s. (219). A cuckow, a foolish fellow.

GAUNTREE, gán'tréé. s. (214). A wooden frame on which beer casks are set when tunned.

GAY, gá. a. (220). Airy, cheerful, merry, frolicksome; fine, showy.

GAYETY, gá'è-té. s. Cheerfulness, airiness, merriment; acts of juvenile pleasure; finery, show.

GAYLY, gá'lé. ad. Merrily, cheerfully, showily.

GAYNESS, gá'nès. s. Gayety, finery.

TO GAZE, gáze. v. n. To look intently and earnestly, to look with eagerness.

GAZE, gáze. s. Intent regard, look of eagerness or wonder, fixed look; the object gazed on.

GAZER, gá'zúr. s. He that gazeth, one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

𐌆 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, phn;—

GAZEFUL, gâze'fûl. a. Looking intently.

GAZEHOUND, gâze'hôund. s. A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

GAZETTE, gâ-zêt'. s. A paper of news, a paper of public intelligence.

GAZETTEER, gâz-êt-têér'. s. A writer of news.

GAZINGSTOCK, gâ'zing-stôk. s. A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

GAZON, gâz-dôn'. s.—See **L'ENCORE**. In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge.

GEAR, géér. s. (560). Furniture, accoutrements, dress, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horses or oxen draw; stuff.

GECK, gèk. s. (381). One easily imposed upon; a babble.

𐌆 This word, like several other old English words, is preserved among the lower order of people in Ireland, though totally obsolete in England.

GEESE, géése. s. (560). The plural of Goose.

GELABLE, jél'â-bl. a. What may be congealed.

𐌆 I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the first syllable of this word, not so much from the short *e* in the Latin *gelabilis*, whence it is derived, as from the analogy of English pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent generally shortens every vowel but *u*, unless followed by a diphthong.—See Principles, No. 503, 535, 536.

GELATINE, jél'â-tine. (149). } a.

GELATINOUS, jé-lât'in-ûs. }
Formed into a jelly.

TO GELD, gèld. v. a. Preter. Gelded or Gelt; Part. pass. Gelded or Gelt. To castrate, to deprive of the power of generation; to deprive of any essential part. (560).

GELDER, gèld'ûr. s. One that performs the act of castration.

GELDER-ROSE, gèl'dûr-rôze. s. A plant.

GELDING, gèl'ding. s. (560). Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

GELID, jél'id. a. Extremely cold.

GELIDITY, jé-lid'é-té. s. Extreme cold.

GELIDNESS, jél'id-nés. s. Extreme cold.

GELLY, jél'lé. s. Any viscous body, viscosity, glue, gluey substance.

GELT, gèlt. Part. pass. of Geld.

GEM, jém. s. A jewel, a precious stone of whatever kind; the first bud.

TO GEM, jém. v. a. To adorn as with jewels or buds.

TO GEM, jém. v. n. To put forth the first buds.

GEMELLIPAROUS, jém-mél-llp'pâ-rûs. a. (518). Bearing twins.

TO GEMINATE, jém'mé-nâte. v. a. (91). To double.

GEMINATION, jém-mé-nâ'shûn. s. Repetition, reduplication.

GEMINY, jém'mé-nè. s. Twins, a pair, a brace.

GEMINOUS, jém'mé-nûs. a. Double.

GEMMAR, jém'mâr. a. Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMEOUS, jém'mé-ûs. a. Tending to gems; resembling gems.

GENDER, jén'dûr. s. A kind, a sort, a sex; a distinction of nouns in grammar.

TO GENDER, jén'dûr. v. a. To beget; to produce, to cause.

TO GENDER, jén'dûr. v. n. To copulate, to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, jé-né-â-lôdje'c-kâl. a. Pertaining to descents or families.

GENEALOGIST, jé-né-âl'ô-gist. s. He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY, jé-né-âl'ô-jé. s. (518). History of the succession of families.

𐌆 Common speakers, and those not of the lower order, are apt to pronounce this word as if written *Geneology*; but those who are ever so little attentive to propriety, preserve the *a* in its fourth sound.

GENERABLE, jén'ér-â-bl. a. That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, jén'ér-âl. a. (88). Comprehending many species or individuals, not special; lax in signification, not restrained to any special or particular import; not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations; relating to a whole class or body of men; publick, comprising the whole; extensive, though not universal; common, usual.

GENERAL, jén'ér-âl. s. The whole, the totality; the publick, the interest of the whole; the vulgar; one that has the command over an army.

GENERALISSIMO, jén'ér-âl-ls'è-mò. s. The supreme commander.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tábe, túb, búll; —óil; —pòund; —thin, THIS.

- GENERALITY**, jén-ér-ál-é-té. s. The state of being general; the main body, the bulk.
- GENERALLY**, jén-ér-ál-é. ad. In general, without specification or exception; extensively, though not universally; commonly, frequently, in the main, without minute detail.
- GENERALNESS**, jén-ér-ál-nés. s. Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency, commonness.
- GENERALTY**, jén-ér-ál-té. s. The whole, the greater part.
- GENERANT**, jén-ér-ánt. s. The begetting or productive power.
- TO GENERATE**, jén-ér-áte. v. a. To beget, to propagate; to cause, to produce.
- GENERATION**, jén-ér-á-shún. s. The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; a progeny, offspring; a single succession, an age.
- GENERATIVE**, jén-ér-á-tiv. a. (512). Having the power of propagation, prolific; having the power of production, fruitful.
- GENERATOR**, jén-ér-á-túr. s. (166) (521). The power which begets, causes, or produces.
- GENERIC**, jé-nér-é-kál. } a.
- GENERICK**, jé-nér-rik. (509). } a. That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus.
- GENERICALLY**, jé-nér-é-kál-é. ad. With regard to the genus, though not the species.
- GENEROUSITY**, jén-ér-ós-é-té. s. The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.
- GENEROUS**, jén-ér-ús. a. (314). Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous; open of heart, liberal, munificent; strong, vigorous.
- GENEROUSLY**, jén-ér-ús-lé. ad. Not meanly with regard to birth; magnanimously, nobly; liberally, munificently.
- GENEROUSNESS**, jén-ér-ús-nés. s. The quality of being generous.
- GENESIS**, jén-é-sis. s. Generation, the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.
- GENET**, jén-nít. s. (99). A small well-proportioned Spanish horse.
- GENETHLIACAL**, jén-éh-lí-á-kál. a. Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers.
- For the g, see HETEROGENEOUS.
- GENETHLIACKS**, jé-néh-lé-áka. s. The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars predominant at the birth.
- GENETHLIATICK**, jé-néh-lé-át'ík. s. He who calculates nativities.
- GENEVA**, jé-né-vá. s. A distilled spirituous water.
- GENIAL**, jé-né-ál. a. That which contributes to propagation; that which gives cheerfulness, or supports life; natural, native.
- GENIALLY**, jé-né-ál-lé. ad. By genius, naturally; gayly, cheerfully.
- GENICULATED**, jé-ník-ù-lá-téd. a. Knotted, jointed.
- GENICULATION**, jé-ník-ù-lá-shún. s. Knottiness.
- GENIO**, jé-né-ò. s. A man of a particular turn of mind.
- GENITALS**, jén-é-tálz. s. (88). Parts belonging to generation.
- GENITING**, jén-né-tín. s. An early apple gathered in June.
- GENITIVE**, jén-é-tiv. a. In grammar, the name of a case.
- GENIUS**, jé-né-ús. s. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a man endowed with superior faculties; mental power or faculties; disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment; nature, disposition.
- GENTEEL**, jén-téél'. a. Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; graceful in mien.
- GENTEELLY**, jén-téél'lé. ad. Elegantly, politely; gracefully, handsomely.
- GENTEELNESS**, jén-téél'nés. s. Elegance, gracefulness, politeness; qualities befitting a man of rank.
- GENTIAN**, jén-shán. s. Felwort or baldmoney.
- GENTIANELLA**, jén-shán-él'lá. s. A kind of blue colour.
- GENTILE**, jén-tíl, or jén'tile. s. One of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God.
- In the principles of Pronunciation, No. 140, I thought Mr. Sheridan wrong in marking the *i* in this word long, because it is contrary to analogy; but have since had occasion to observe, that this pronunciation is most agreeable to general usage.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

GENTILISM, jên'til-izm. s. Heathenism, paganism.

GENTILITIOUS, jên-til-ish'ús. a. Endemial, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, jên-til'è-té. s. Good extraction; elegance of behaviour, gracefulness of mien; gentry, the class of persons well born; paganism, heathenism.

GENTLE, jên'tl. a. (405). Soft, mild, tame, peaceable; soothing, pacifick.

GENTLEFOLK, jên'tl-fôke. s. Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.—See **FOLK**.

GENTLEMAN, jên'tl-mân. s. (88). A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or post; a term of complaisance; the servant that waits about the person of a man of rank; it is used of any man however high.

GENTLEMANLIKE, jên'tl-mân-like. } a.

GENTLEMANLY, jên'tl-mân-lé. }
Becoming a man of birth.

GENTLENESS, jên'tl-nès. s. Softness of manners, sweetness of disposition, meekness.

GENTLESHIP, jên'tl-ship. s. Carriage of a gentleman.

GENTLEWOMAN, jên'tl-wûm-ûn. s. A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well descended; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.

GENTLY, jên'tlé. ad. Softly, meekly, tenderly; softly, without violence.

GENTRY, jên'tré. s. Class of people above the vulgar; a term of civility, real or ironical.

GENUFLECTION, jê-nû-flék'shûn. s. The act of bending the knee; adoration, expressed by bending the knee.

GENUINE, jên'û-in. a. (150). Not spurious.

GENUINELY jên'û-in-lé. ad. Without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.

GENUINENESS, jên'û-in-nès. s. Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.

GENUS, jê'nûs. s. In science, a class of being comprehending under it many species, as Quadruped is a Genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

GEOCENTRICK, jê-ô-sên'trik. a. Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODÆSIA, jê-ô-dé'zhé-â. s. (452). That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or part of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆTICAL, jê-ô-dét'é-kâl. a. Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPHER, jê-ôg'grâ-fûr. s. (116) (257). One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

GEOGRAPHICAL, jê-ô-grâf'è-kâl. a. Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, jê-ô-grâf'è-kâl-é. ad. In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, jê-ôg'grâ-fé. s. (116) (257). Knowledge of the earth.

GEOLOGY, jê-ôl'ô-jé. s. The doctrine of the earth.

GEOMANCER, jê'ô-mân-sûr. s. A fortune-teller, a caster of figures.

GEOMANCY, jê'ô-mân-sé. s. (519). The act of foretelling by figures.

GEOMANTICK, jê-ô-mân'tik. a. Pertaining to the art of casting figures.

GEOMETER, jê-ôm'è-tûr. s. One skilled in geometry, a geometrician.

GEOMETRAL, jê-ôm'è-trâl. a. Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, jê-ô-mét'tré-kâl. } a.

GEOMETRICK, jê-ô-mét'trik. }
Pertaining to geometry; prescribed or laid down by geometry; disposed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, jê-ô-mét'tré-kâl-é. ad. According to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, jê-ôm'è-trish'ân. s. One skilled in geometry.

TO GEOMETRIZE, jê-ôm'è-trize. v. n. To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRY, jê-ôm'mé-tré. s. (116) (257) (518). The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered.

GEOPONICAL, jê-ô-pôn'è-kâl. a. Relating to agriculture.

GEOPONICKS, jê-ô-pôn'iks. s. The science of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, jôrje. s. A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf.

—nò, m'òve, n'òr, n'òt;—tùb, túb, búll;—òh;—pòund; shìn, THIS.

GEORGICK, j'òr'j'k. s. (116). Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.—
See CONSTRUE.

GEORGICK, j'òr'j'k. a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEOTICK, j'è-òt'k. a. (509). Belonging to the earth.

GERENT, j'è-r'ènt. a. Carrying, bearing.

GERMAN, j'èr'mán. s. (88). A first cousin.

GERMAN, j'èr'mán. a. Related.

GERMANDEB, j'èr-mán'dúr. s. A plant.

GERM, j'èrm. s. A sprout or shoot.

GERMIN, j'èr-mh. s. A shooting or sprouting seed.

To GERMINATE, j'èr'mè-nàte. v. n. To sprout, to shoot, to bud, to put forth.

GERMINATION, j'èr-mè-nà'shùn. s. The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

GERUND, j'èr'ünd. s. In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST, j'èst. s. A deed, an action, an achievement; show, representation; the roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of kings.

GESTATION, j'ès-tà'shùn. s. The act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, j'ès-tik'ù-làte. v. n. To play antick tricks, to show postures.

GESTICULATION, j'ès-tik'ù-là'shùn. s. Antick tricks, various postures.

GESTURE, j'ès'tshùre. s. (461). Action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.

To GET, gèt. v. a. (381). Prët. I Got, anciently Gat; Part. pass. Got or Gotten. To procure, to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain a profit; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as a price or reward; to procure, to be; to prevail on, to induce; to get off, to sell or dispose of by some expedient.

To GET, gèt. v. n. (560). To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty; to find the way to; to move; to remove to; to have recourse to; to go, to repair to; to be a gainer; to receive advantage by; to get off, to escape; to get over, to pass

without being stopped; to get up, to raise from repose, to rise from a scat; to get in, to enter.

GETTER, gèt'túr. s. One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.

GETTING, gèt'ting. s. Act of getting, acquisition; gain, profit.

GEWGAW, gù'gáv. s. (381). A showy trifle, a toy, a bauble.

GEWGAW, gù'gáv. a. Splendidly trifling, showy without value.

GHASTFUL, gást'fúl. a. (390). Drear, dismal, melancholy, fit for walking spirits.

GHASTLINESS, gást'lè-nès. s. Horrour of countenance, resemblance of a ghost, paleness.

GHASTLY, gást'lè. a. Like a ghost, having horrour in the countenance; horrible, shocking, dreadful.

GHASTNESS, gást'nès. s. Ghastliness, horrour of look.

GHERKIN, gèr'kín. s. A pickled cucumber.

GHOST, gòst. s. (390). The soul of a man; a spirit appearing after death; To give up the ghost, to die, to yield up the spirit into the hands of God; the third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

GHOSTLINESS, gòst'lè-nès. s. Spiritual tendency, quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHOSTLY, gòst'lè. a. Spiritual, relating to the soul, not carnal, not secular; having a character from religion, spiritual.

GIANT, jì'ánt. s. A man of size above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.

GIANTESS, jì'án-tès. s. A she giant.

GIANTLIKE, jì'ánt'-like. } a. Gigan-
GIANTLY, jì'ánt-lè. } tick, vast.

GIANTSHIP, jì'ánt-shíp. s. Quality or character of a giant.

GIBBE, gíb. s. (382). Any old wornout animal.

To GIBBER, gíb'búr. v. n. (382). To speak inarticulately.

GIBBERISH, gíb'búr-ish. s. (382). Cant, the private language of rogues and gipsies, words without meaning.

𐀀 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pline, pln ;—

GIBBET, jib'bît. s. A gallows, the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed ; any transverse beam.

TO GIBBET, jib'bît. v. a. To hang or expose on a gibbet ; to hang on any thing going transverse.

GIBBOSITY, gib'bûs'ê-tê. s. Convexity, prominence, protuberance.

GIBBOUS, gib'bûs. a. (382). Convex, protuberant, swelling into inequalities ; crooked-backed.

GIBBOUSNESS, gib'bûs-nês. s. Convexity, prominence.

GIBCAT, gib'kât. s. (382). An old worn-out cat.

TO GIBE, jibe. v. n. To sneer, to join censoriousness with contempt.

TO GIBE, jibe. v. a. To scoff, to ridicule, to treat with scorn, to sneer, to taunt.

GIBE, jibe. s. Sneer, hint of contempt by word or looks, scoff.

GIBER, jib'bâr. s. A sneerer, a scoffer, a taunter.

GIBINGLY, jib'bing-lê. ad. Scornfully, contemptuously.

GIBLETS, jib'lêts. s. The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

GIDDILY, gid'dê-lê. ad. With the head seeming to turn round ; inconstantly, unsteadily ; carelessly, heedlessly, gently.

GIDDINESS, gid'dê-nês. s. The state of being giddy ; inconstancy, unsteadiness ; quick rotation, inability to keep its place.

GIDDY, gid'dê. a. (382) (560). Having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion ; whirling ; inconstant, unsteady, changeful ; heedless, thoughtless, uncautious ; intoxicated.

GIDDYBRAINED, gid'dê-brân'd. a. Careless, thoughtless.

GIDDYHEADED, gid'dê-hêd-êd. a. Without steadiness or constancy.

GIDDYPACED, gid'dê-pâste. a. Moving without regularity.

GIER-EAGLE, jêr'ê-gl. s. (405). An eagle of a particular kind.

GIFT, gift. s. (382). A thing given or bestowed ; the act of giving ; offering ; power, faculty.

GIFTED, giftêd. a. Given, bestowed ; endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, gîg. (382). Any thing that is whirled round in play.

GIGANTICK, gi-gân'tik. a. (217). Suitable to a giant, big, bulky, enormous.

TO GIGGLE, gîg'gl. v. n. (382). To laugh idly, to titter.

GIGGLER, gîg'gl-ûr. s. A laugher, a titterer.

GIGLET, gîg'gl-it ; properly Gigglet. A wanton, a lascivious girl.—See **CODLE**.

GIGOT, jîg'ût. s. The hip joint.

TO GILD, gîld. v. a. (382). Pret. Gilded or gilt. To wash over with gold ; to adorn with lustre ; to brighten, to illuminate.—See **GUILT**.

GILDER, gîl'dûr. s. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body ; a coin from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings sterling.

GILDING, gîl'dîng. s. Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

GILLS, gîlz. s. (382). The aperture at each side of the fish's head ; the flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl ; the flesh under the chin.

GILL, jîl. s. A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint ; the appellation of a woman in ludicrous language ; the name of a plant, ground-ivy ; malt liquor, medicated with ground-ivy.

GILLHOUSE, jîl'hôûse. s. A house where gill is sold.

GILLYFLOWER, jîl'lê-flôûr. s. Corrupted from Julyflower.

GILT, gîlt. s. (382). Golden show, gold laid on the surface of any matter.

GILT, gîlt. (560). The participle of Gild—which see.

GIM, jîm. a. Neat, spruce. An old word.

GIMCRACK, jîm'krâk. s. A slight or trivial mechanism.


GIMLET, gîm'lêt. s. (382). A borer with a screw at its point.

GIMP, gîmp. s. (382). A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN, jîn. s. A trap, a snare ; a pump worked by sails ; the spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

GINGER, jîn'jûr. s. An Indian plant ; the root of that plant.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—/in, thís.

- GINGERBREAD**, jín'júr-bréd. s. A kind of sweetmeat made of dough and flavoured with ginger.
- GINGERLY**, jín'júr-lè. ad. Cautiously, nicely.
- GINGERNESS**, jín'júr-nés. s. Niceness, tenderness.
- GINGIVAL**, jín'jè-vál. a. Belonging to the gums.
- TO GINGLE**, jing'gl. v. n. (405). To utter a sharp clattering noise; to make an affected sound in periods or cadence.
- TO GINGLE**, jing'gl. v. a. To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.
- GINGLE**, jing'gl. s. A shrill resounding noise; affectation in the sound of periods.
- GINGLYMOID**, gling'glé-móld. a. Resembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.
- GINGLYMUS**, ging'glé-mús. s. A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.
- GINNET**, jín'nét. s. A nag, a mule, a degenerated breed.
- GINSENG**, jín'séng. s. A Chinese root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and restorative.
- GIPSY**, jip'sé. s. (438). A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of slight reproach to a woman.
- GIRASOLE**, jí'rá-sóle. s. The herb turn-sol; the opal stone.
- TO GIRD**, gérđ. v. a. (382). Pret. Girded or Girt. To bind round; to invest; to cover round as with a garment; to enclose, to encircle (560).
-  We may observe that the *g* in this and similar words has the same liquid sound as in those where it is followed by *a* and *i* long, and it may be accounted for in the same manner (92) (160). The short *e*, which is the true sound of *i* in these words, it has been frequently observed, is not really the short sound of that letter, but of a slender (66); and as *r* followed by another consonant has a tendency to lengthen the *e* as it does the *a* (77) (81), we find the same effect produced; that of interposing the sound of *e* nearly as if written *egg-yurd*, &c.—See **GUARD**.
- TO GIRD**, gérđ. v. n. To break a scornful jest, to gibe, to sneer.
- GIRDER**, gér'dúr. s. In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor.
- GIRDLE**, gér'dl. s. (405). Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; enclosure, circumference; a belt, the zodiac, a zone.
- TO GIRDLE**, gér'dl. v. a. To gird, to bind as with a girdle; to inclose, to shut in, to environ.
- GIRDLEBELT**, gér'dl-bélt. s. The belt that encircles the waist.
- GIRDLER**, gér'dl-úr. s. A maker of girdles.
- GIRE**, jire. s. A circle described by any thing in motion.
- GIRL**, gérł. s. (382). A young woman or child.
- GIRLISH**, gérł'lish. a. Suiting a girl, youthful.
- GIRLISHLY**, gér'lish-lé. ad. In a girlish manner.
- GIRT**, gért. (382). Part. pass. from to Gird.—See **GIRD**.
- TO GIRT**, gért. v. a. To gird, to encompass, to encircle.
- GIRTH**, gérth. s. (382). The band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse; the compass measured by the girdle.
- TO GIRTH**, gérth. v. a. To bind with a girth.
- TO GIVE**, glv. v. a. (157) (382). Preter. Give. Part. pass. Given. To bestow, to confer without any price or reward; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to grant; to allow; to yield without resistance; to permit, to commission; to exhibit, to express; to exhibit as the product of a calculation; to exhibit; to addict, to apply; to resign, to yield up; to give way, to alienate from one's self; to give back, to return, to restore; to give the hand, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior; to give over, to leave, to quit, to cease, to addict, to attach, to conclude lost, to abandon; to give out, to proclaim, to publish, to utter, to show in false appearance; to give up, to resign, to quit, to yield, to abandon, to deliver.
- TO GIVE**, giv. v. n. To grow moist, to melt or soften, to thaw; to move; to give in, to go back, to give way; to give in to, to adopt, to embrace; to give off, to cease, to forbear; to give over, to act no more; to give out, to publish, to proclaim, to yield; to give way, to make room for.
- GIVER**, giv'úr. s. One that gives, bestower, distributor, grantor.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

GIZZARD, glz'zûrd. s. (88) (382). The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

GLABRITY, glâb'rê-tê. s. Smoothness, baldness.

GLACIAL, glâ'shê-âl. a. (113). Icy, made of ice, frozen.

To GLACIATE, glâ'shê-âte. v. n. To turn into ice.

GLACIATION, glâ'shê-â'shûn. s. The act of turning into ice, ice formed.

GLACIS, glâ'sis, or glâ-sêze'. s. (112). In fortification, a sloping bank.

♂ Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, and Bailey, place the accent on the first syllable of this word ; and Mr. Nares and Entick only on the second. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the *a* the sound it has in *glaze*, and Dr. Kenrick gives it the sound of *a* in *glass*. The great majority of suffrages for the accent on the first syllable, which is the most agreeable to the analogy of our own language, are certainly sufficient to keep a plain Englishman in countenance for pronouncing the word in this manner ; but as it is a French word, and a military term, a military man would blush not to pronounce it *à la Francoise* ; and notwithstanding the numbers for the other manner, I cannot but think this the most fashionable.

GLAD, glâd. a. Cheerful, gay ; pleased, elevated with joy ; pleasing, exhilarating ; expressing gladness.

To GLAD, glâd. v. a. To make glad, to cheer, to exhilarate.

To GLADDEN, glâd'd'n. v. a. (103). To cheer, to delight, to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLADE, glâde. s. A lawn or opening in a wood.

GLADFULNESS, glâd'fûl-nês. s. Joy, gladness.

GLADIATOR, glâd-dê-â'tûr. s. (534). A sword-player, a prize-fighter.

GLADLY, glâd'lê. ad. Joyfully, with merriment.

GLADNESS, glâd'nês. s. Cheerfulness, joy, exultation.

GLADSOME, glâd'sûm. a. Pleased, gay, delighted ; causing joy.

GLADSOMELY, glâd'sûm-lê. ad. With gayety and delight.

GLADSMENESS, glâd'sûm-nês. s. Gayety, showiness, delight.

GLAIRE, glâre. s. The white of an egg ; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, glâre. v. n. To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glânse. s. (78) (79). A sudden shoot of light or splendour ; a stroke or dart of the beam of sight ; a snatch of sight, a quick view.

To GLANCE, glânse. v. n. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour ; to fly off in an oblique direction ; to view with a quick cast of the eye ; to censure by oblique hints.

To GLANCE, glânse. v. a. To move nimbly, to shoot obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, glân'sing-lê. ad. In an oblique broken manner, transiently.

GLAND, glând. s. A smooth fleshy substance which serves as a kind of strainer to separate some particular fluid from the blood.

GLANDERS, glân'dûrz. s. A disease incident to horses.

GLANDIFEROUS, glân-dîf'fê-rûs. a. Bearing mast, bearing acorns.

GLANDULE, glân'dûle. s. A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

GLANDULOSITY, glân-dû-lôs'ê-tê. s. A collection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, glân'dû-lûs. a. (294). Pertaining to the glands, subsisting in the glands.

To GLARE, glâre. v. n. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes ; to look with fierce piercing eyes ; to shine ostentatiously.

To GLARE, glâre. v. a. To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

GLARE, glâre. s. Overpowering lustre, splendour, such as dazzles the eye ; a fierce piercing look.

GLAREOUS, glâ'rê-ûs. a. Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING, glâ'ring. a. Applied to any thing very shocking, as a glaring crime.

GLASS, glâs. s. (79). An artificial substance made by fusing salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire ; a glass vessel of any kind ; a looking-glass, a mirror ; a glass to help the sight ; an hour-glass, a glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand ; a cup of glass used to drink in ; the quantity of wine usually contained in a glass ; a perspective glass.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

- GLASS, glàs.** a. Vitreous, made of glass.
- TO GLASS, glàs.** v. a. To case in glass; to cover with glass, to glaze.
- GLASSFURNACE, glàs'fúr-nis.** s. A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.
- GLASSGAZING, glàs'gà-zing.** a. Final, often contemplating himself in a mirror.
- GLASSGRINDER, glàs'grind'úr.** s. One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.
- GLASSHOUSE, glàs'hóuse.** s. A house where glass is manufactured.
- GLASSMAN, glàs'mán.** s. (88). One who sells glass.
- GLASSMETAL, glàs'mét-tl.** s. Glass in fusion.
- GLASSWORK, glàs'wòrk.** s. Manufactory of glass.
- GLASSWORT, glàs'wùrt.** s. A plant.
- GLASSY, glàs'sé.** a. Made of glass, vitreous; resembling glass, as in smoothness, or lustre, or brittleness.
- GLASTONBURY THORN, glàs-s'n-bér-é-thòrn'.** s. A species of Medlar; a kind of thorn which blossoms in winter.
- GLAUCOMA, glàw-kò'má.** s. A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour.
- GLAIVE, glàve.** s. A broad sword, a falchion.
- TO GLAZE, glàze.** v. a. To furnish with windows of glass; to cover with glass as potters do their earthen ware; to overlay with something shining, pellucid.
- GLAZIER, glà'zhür.** s. (283) (450). One whose trade is to make glass windows.
- GLEAD, glède.** s. A kind of hawk.
- GLEAM, glème.** s. (227). Sudden shoot of light, lustre, brightness.
- TO GLEAM, glème.** v. n. To shine with sudden flashes of light; to shine.
- GLEAMY, glè'mé.** a. Flashing, darting sudden shoots of light.
- TO GLEAN, gléne.** v. a. (227). To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind; to gather any thing thinly scattered.
- GLEANER, glé'núr.** s. One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.
- GLEANING, glé'ning.** s. The act of gleanng, or thing gleaned.
- GLEBE, glébe.** s. Turf, soil, ground; the land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.
- GLEBOUS, glé'bús.** } a. Turfy.
- GLEBY, glé'bé.** }
- GLEDE, glède.** s. A kite.
- GLEE, glée.** s. Joy, gayety, a kind of song.
- GLEEFUL, glée'fùl.** a. Merry, cheerful.
- GREEK, gléek.** s. Musick, or musician.
- GREET, gléet.** s. A thin ichor running from a sore; a venereal disease.
- TO GLEET, gléet.** v. n. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor; to run slowly.
- GLEETY, glée'té.** a. Ichory, thinly sanious.
- GLEN, glén.** s. A valley, a dale.
- GLEW, glù.** s. A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the jelly.
- GLIB, glib.** a. Smooth, slippery, so formed as to be easily moved; smooth, voluble.
- TO GLIB, glib.** v. a. To castrate.
- GLIBLY, glib'lé.** ad. Smoothly, volubly.
- GLIBNESS, glib'nés.** s. Smoothness, slipperiness.
- TO GLIDE, glide.** v. n. To flow gently and silently; to pass gently and without tumult; to move swiftly and smoothly along.
- GLIDER, glì'dúr.** s. One that glides.
- GLIKE, glíke.** s. A sneer, a scoff.
- TO GLIMMER, glím'múr.** v. n. To shine faintly; to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.
- GLIMMER, glím'múr.** s. Faint splendour, weak light; a kind of fossil.
- GLIMPSE, glímps.** s. A weak faint light; a quick flashing light; transitory lustre; short, fleeting enjoyment; a short transitory view; the exhibition of a faint resemblance.
- TO GLISTEN, glis's'n.** (472). To shine, to sparkle with light.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- To GLISTER, glîs'tûr. v. n. To shine, to be bright.
- To GLITTER, glît'tûr. v. n. To shine, to exhibit lustre, to gleam; to be specious, to be striking.
- GLITTER, glît'tûr. s. Lustre, bright show.
- GLITTERINGLY, glît'tûr-ing-lê. ad. With shining lustre.
- To GLQAR, glôre. v. a. To squint, to look askew.
- To GLOAT, glôte. v. n. To cast side-glances as a timorous lover.
- GLOBATED, glô'bâ-têd. a. Formed in shape of a globe, spherical, spheroidal.
- GLOBE, glôbe. s. A sphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre; the terraqueous ball; a sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.
- GLOBOSE, glô'bôse'. a. Spherical, round.
- GLOBOSITY, glô'bôs'ê-tê. s. Sphericity.
- GLOBOUS, glô'bûs. a. (314). Spherical, round.
- GLOBULAR, glôbb'û-lâr. a. (535). Round, spherical.
- GLOBULE, glôbb'ûle. s. Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.
- GLOBULOUS, glôbb'û-lûs. a. In form of a small sphere, round.
- To GLOMERATE, glôm'êr-âte. v. a. To gather into a ball or sphere.
- GLOMERATION, glôm'êr-â'shûn. s. The act of forming into a ball or sphere; a body formed into a ball.
- GLOMEROUS, glôm'êr-ûs. a. (314). Gathered into a ball or sphere.
- GLOOM, glôôm. s. (306). Imperfect darkness, dismalness, obscurity, defect of light; cloudiness of aspect, heaviness of mind, sullenness.
- To GLOOM, glôôm. v. n. To shine obscurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be sullen.
- GLOOMILY, glôôm'ê-lê. ad. Obscurely, dimly, without perfect light, dismally; suddenly, with cloudy aspect, with dark intentions.
- GLOOMINESS, glôôm'ê-nês. s. Want of light, obscurity, imperfect light, dismalness; cloudiness of look.
- GLOOMY, glôôm'ê. a. Obscure, imperfectly illuminated, almost dark; dark of complexion; sullen, melancholy, cloudy of look, heavy of heart.
- GLORIED, glô'rîd. a. (282). Illustrious, honourable.
- GLORIFICATION, glô'rê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of giving glory.
- To GLORIFY, glô'rê-fi. v. a. (183). To procure honour or praise to one; to pay honour or praise in worship; to praise, to honour, to extol; to exalt to glory or dignity.
- GLORIOUS, glô'rê-ûs. a. (314). Noble, illustrious, excellent.
- GLORIOUSLY, glô'rê-ûs-lê. ad. Nobly, splendidly, illustriously.
- GLORY, glô'rê. s. Praise paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God; honour, praise, fame, renown celebrity; a circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures; generous pride.
- To GLORY, glô'rê. v. n. To boast in, to be proud of.
- To GLOZE, glôze. v. a. (437). To flatter, to collogue.
- GLOSS, glôs. s. (437). A scholium, a comment; an interpretation artfully specious, a specious representation; superficial lustre.
- To GLOSS, glôs. v. n. To comment, to make sly remarks.
- To GLOSS, glôs. v. a. To explain by comment; to palliate by specious exposition or representation; to embellish with superficial lustre.
- GLOSSARY, glôs'sâ-rê. s. A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.
- GLOSSER, glôs'sûr. s. A scholiast, a commentator; a polisher.
- GLOSSINESS, glôs'sê-nês. s. Smooth polish; superficial lustre.
- GLOSSOGRAPHER, glôs-sôg'grâ-fûr. s. A scholiast, a commentator.
- GLOSSOGRAPHY, glôs-sôg'grâ-fê. s. (518). The writing of commentaries.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, tñra.

GLOSSY, glòs'sé. a. Shining, smoothly polished.

GLOTTIS, glòt'tis. s. The head of the windpipe, the aperture of the larynx.

GLOVE, glúv. s. (165). Cover of the hands.

GLOVER, glúv'úr. s. One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

TO GLOUT, glóút. v. n. (313). To pout, to look sullen.

TO GLOW, glò. v. n. (324). To be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to feel heat of body; to exhibit a strong bright colour; to feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy; to rage or burn as a passion.

TO GLOW, glò. v. a. To make hot so as to shine.

GLOW, glò. s. Shining heat, unusual warmth; vehemence of passion; brightness or vividness of colour.

GLOW-WORM, glò-wúrm. s. A small creeping insect with a luminous tail.

TO GLOZE, glòze. v. n. To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn; to comment.

GLOZE, glòze. s. Flattery, insinuation; specious show, gloss.

GLUE, glú. s. A viscous body, commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly, a cement.

TO GLUE, glú. v. a. To join with a viscous cement; to hold together; to join, to unite, to inviscate.

GLUE-BOILER, glú'bóll-úr. s. One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER, glú'úr. s. (98). One who cements with glue.

GLUM, glúm. a. Sullen, stubbornly grave. A low cant word.

TO GLUT, glút. v. a. To swallow, to devour; to cloy, to fill beyond sufficiency; to feast or delight even to satiety; to overflow, to load.

GLUT, glút. s. That which is gorged or swallowed; plenty even to loathing and satiety; more than enough, overmuch.

GLUTINOUS, glú'té-nús. a. Gluey, viscous, tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, glú'té-nús-nés. s. Viscosity, tenacity.

GLUTTON, glút't'n. s. (170). One who indulges himself too much in eating; one eager of any thing to excess; an animal remarkable for a voracious appetite.

Though the second syllable of this word suppresses the o, the compounds seem to preserve it. This, however, is far from being regular; for if we were to form compounds of *Cotton*, *Button*, or *Mutton*, as *Cottony*, *Buttony*, *Muttony*, &c. we should as certainly suppress the last o in the compounds, as in the simples. See Principles, No. 103.

TO GLUTTONISE, glút'tún-lze. v. a. To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS, glút'tún-ús. a. Given to excessive feeding.

GLUTTONOUSLY, glút'tún-ús-lé. ad. With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY, glút'tún-é. s. Excess of eating, luxury of the table.—See **GLUTTON**.

GLUY, glú'é. a. Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

GLYN, glín. s. A hollow between two mountains.

TO GNARL, nàrl. v. n. (384). To growl, to murmur, to snarl.

GNARLED, nàrléd. a. Knotty.

TO GNASH, nàsh. v. a. (384). To strike together, to clash.

TO GNASH, nàsh. v. n. To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to collision of the teeth.

GNAT, nât. s. (384). A small winged stinging insect; any thing proverbially small.

GNATFLOWER, nât'flòú-úr. s. The bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER, nât'snáp-púr. s. A bird so called.

TO GNAW, nâw. v. a. (384). To eat by degrees, to devour by slow corrosion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret, to waste, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.

TO GNAW, nâw. v. n. To exercise the teeth.

GNAWER, nâw'úr. s. (98). One that gnaws.

GNOMON, nò'môn. s. (384). The hand or pin of a dial.

GNOMONICKS, nò-môn'iks. s. (509). The art of dialling.

TO GO, gò. v. n. Pret. I went, I have gone. To walk, to move step by step; to walk leisurely, not run; to journey a-foot; to proceed; to depart from a place; to apply one's self; to have recourse; to be about to do; to decline, to tend towards

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

death or ruin; to escape; to tend to any act; to pass; to move by mechanism; to be in motion from whatever cause; to be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to be pregnant; to be expended; to reach or be extended to any degree; to spread; to be dispersed, to reach farther; to contribute, to conduce; to succeed; to proceed in train or consequence; to go about, to attempt, to endeavour; to go aside, to err, to deviate from the right, to abscond; to go between, to interpose, to moderate between two; to go by, to pass unnoticed, to observe as a rule; to go down, to be swallowed, to be received, not rejected; to go in and out, to be at liberty; to go off, to die, to de cease, to depart from a post; to go on, to make attack, to proceed; to go over, to revolt, to betake himself to another party; to go out, to go upon any expedition, to be extinguished; to go through, to perform thoroughly, to execute, to suffer, to undergo.

Go-ro, gò-tòò'. interject. Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

Go-by, gò-bl'. s. Delusion, artifice, circumvention.

Go-cart, gò'kârt. s. A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk.

Goad, gòde. s. (295). A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To Goad, gòde. v. a. To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to stimulate, to instigate.

Goal, gòle. s. (295). The landmark set up to bound a race; the starting post; the final purpose, the end to which a design tends.

Goal, jâle. s. An incorrect spelling for goal—which see.

Goar, gòre. s. (295). Any edging sewed upon cloth.

Goat, gòte. s. (295). An animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

Goatbeard, gòte'bêrd. s. A plant.

Goatchafer, gòte'tshâ-fûr. s. A kind of beetle, vulgarly Cockchafer.

Goatherd, gòte'hêrd. s. One whose employment is to tend goats.

GOATMARJORAM, gòte'mâr-jûr-dm. s. Goatbeard.

GOATS RUE, gòts'ròò. s. A plant.

GOATS-THORN, gòts'thòrn. s. A plant.

GOATISH, gòte'ish. a. Resembling a goat in rankness or lust.

To GOBBLE, gòb'bl. v. a. (405). To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

GOBLER, gòb'bl-ûr. s. One that devours in haste.

Go-between, gò'bè-twèèn. s. One that transacts business by running between two parties.

GOBLET, gòb'lét. Properly GOBBLET. A bowl or cup—See CODLE.

GOBLIN, gòb'lin. s. An evil spirit, a walking spirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.

GOD, gòd. s. The Supreme Being; a false god, an idol; any person or thing deified, or too much honoured.

GODCHILD, gòd'tshild. s. The child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

GOD-DAUGHTER, gòd'dâw-tûr. s. A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.

GODDESS, gòd'dés. s. A female divinity.

GODDESS-LIKE, gòd'dés-like. a. Resembling a goddess.

GOD-FATHER, gòd'fâ-thûr. s. The sponsor at the font.

GODHEAD, gòd'héd. s. Godship, divine nature, a deity in person, a god or goddess.

GODLESS, gòd'lés. a. Without sense of duty to God, atheistical, wicked, impious.

GODLIKE, gòd'like. a. Divine, resembling a divinity.

GODLINESS, gòd'lé-nés. s. Piety to God; general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

GODLING, gòd'ling. s. A little divinity.

GODLY, gòd'lé. a. Pious towards God; good, righteous, religious.

GODLY, gòd'lé. ad. Piously, righteously.

GODLYHEAD, gòd'lé-héd. s. Goodness, righteousness.

GOD-MOTHER, gòd'mûth-ûr. s. A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.

GODSHIP, gòd'ship. s. The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—/Min, THIS.

GODSON. gòd'sún. s. One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

GODWARD, gòd'wàrd. ad. Toward God.

GODWIT, gòd'wít. s. A bird of particular delicacy.

GOER, gò'úr. s. One that goes, a runner, a walker.

-TO GOGGLE, gòg'gl. v. n. (405). To look askint.

GOGGLE-EYED, gòg'gl'-ide. a. (283). Squint eyed, not looking straight.

GOING, gò'ing. s. The act of walking; pregnancy; depature.

GOLA, gò'lá. s. The same with Cymatium.

☞ That is a term in architecture signifying a member or moulding, one half of which is convex and the other concave.

GOLD, gold, or gòld. s. (164). The purest, heaviest, and most precious of all metals; money.

☞ It is much to be regretted that the second sound of this word is grown much more frequent than the first. It is not easy to guess at the cause of this unmeaning deviation from the general rule, but the effect is to impoverish the sound of the language, and to add to its irregularities. It has not, however, like some other words, irrevocably lost its true pronunciation. Rhyme still claims its right to the long open o as in *bold, cold, fold, &c.*

"Judges and senates have been bought for gold;

"Esteem and Love were never to be sold.

"Now Europe's laurels on their brows behold,

"But stain'd with blood, or ill exchange'd for gold." Pope.

And solemn speaking, particularly the language of Scripture, indispensably requires the same sound. With these established authorities in its favour, it is a disgrace to the language to suffer indolence and vulgarity to corrupt it into the second sound.—See **WIND**.—But since it is generally corrupted, we ought to keep this corruption from spreading, by confining it as much as possible to familiar objects and familiar occasions: thus *Goldbeater, Goldfinch, Goldfinder, Golding, and Goldsmith*, especially when a proper name, as *Dr. Goldsmith*, may admit of the second sound of o, but not *Golden*, as the *Golden Age*.

GOLD, gòld. a. Made of gold, golden.

GOLDBEATER, gòld'bè-túr. s. One whose occupation is to beat gold.

GOLDBEATER'S SKIN, gòld'bè-túr-skin'. s. Skin which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.

GOLDBOUND, gòld'bóund. a. Encompassed with gold.

GOLDEN, gòl'd'n. a. (103). Made of gold, consisting of gold; shining; yellow, of the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; happy, resembling the age of gold.

GOLDENLY, gòl'd'n-lè. ad. Delightfully, splendidly.

GOLDFINCH, gòld'flsh. s. A singing bird.

GOLDFINDER, gòld'fínd-úr. s. One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty a jakes.

GOLDHAMMER, gòld'hám-múr. s. A kind of bird.

GOLDING, gòld'ing. s. A sort of apple.

GOLDSIZE, gòld'size. s. A glue of a golden colour.

GOLDSMITH, gòld'smít'h. s. One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

GOME, gòme. s. The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel; vulgarly pronounced *Coom*.

GONDOLA, gòn'dò-lá. s. A boat much used in Venice, a small boat.

GONDOLIER, gòn-dò-lèér'. s. A boatman.

GONE, gòn. Part, pret. from *Go*. Advanced, forward in progress; ruined, undone; past; lost, departed; dead, departed from life.

GONFALON, gòn'fá-lón. } s. (166).
GONFANON, gòn'fá-nún. }
An ensign, a standard.

GONORRHOEA, gòn-ór-rè'á. s. A morbid running of venereal humors.

GOOD, gùd. a. (307). Comp. Better, Superl. Best. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired; proper, fit, convenient; uncorrupted, undamaged; wholesome, salutarious; pleasant to the taste; complete, full; useful, valuable; sound, not false, not fallacious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held; well qualified, not deficient; skilful, ready, dexterous; having moral qualities, such as are wished, virtuous; benevolent; companionable, sociable, merry; not too fast; really, seriously; to make good, to main-

✠ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

tain, to perform, to supply any deficiencies.

Good, gûd. s. That which physically contributes to happiness, the contrary to evil; moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue, righteousness.

Good, gûd. ad. Well, not ill, not amiss; as good, not worse.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gûd-kôn-dish'-tûn'd. a. (362). Without ill qualities or symptoms.

GOODLINESS, gûd'lê-nês. s. Beauty, grace, elegance.

GOODLY, gûd'lê. 'a. Beautiful, fine, splendid; bulky, swelling; happy, gay.

GOOD-NOW, gûd'nôu. interject. In good time.

GOODMAN, gûd'mân'. s. A slight appellation of civility; a rustick term of compliment, gaffer.

GOODNESS, gûd'nês. s. Desirable qualities either moral or physical.

GOODS, gûdz. s. Moveables in a house; wares, freights, merchandise.

GOODY, gûd'dê. s. A low term of civility used to mean old women; corrupted from *Goodwife*.

GOOSE, gôôse. a. A large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness; a tailor's smoothing-iron.

GOOSEBERRY, gôôz'bêr-ê. s. A tree and fruit.

GOOSEFOOT, gôôse'fût. s. Wild orch.

GOOSEGRASS, gôôse'grâs. s. Clivers, an herb.

GORBELLY, gôr'bêl-lê. s. A big paunch, a swelling belly.

GORBELLIED, gôr'bêl-lid. a. (283). Fat, bigbellied.

GORD, gôrd. s. An instrument of gaming.

GORE, gôre. s. Blood; blood clotted or congealed; a long narrow piece.

To GORE, gôre. v. a. To stab, to pierce; to pierce with a horn.

GORGE, gôrje. s. The throat, the swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed.

To GORGE, gôrje. v. a. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to satiate; to swallow, as the fish has gorged the hook.

GORGEOUS, gôr'jûs. a. (262). Fine, glittering in various colours, showy.

GORGEOUSLY, gôr'jûs-lê. ad. Splendidly, magnificently, finely.

GORGEOUSNESS, gôr'jûs-nês. s. Splendour, magnificence, show.

GORGET, gôr'jêt. s. The piece of armour that defends the throat.

GORGON, gôr'gûn. s. (166). A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

GORMAND, gôr'mând. s. A greedy eater.

To GORMANDIZE, gôr'mân-dize. v. n. To feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER, gôr'mân-di-zûr. s. A voracious eater.

GORSE, gôrse. s. Furze, a thick prickly shrub.

GORY, gôr'ê. a. Covered with congealed blood; bloody, murderous.

GOSHAWK, gôs'hawk. s. A hawk of a large kind.

GOSLING, gôz'ling. s. A young goose, a goose not yet full grown; a catkin.

GOSPEL, gôs'pêl. s. God's word, the holy book of the Christian revelation; divinity, theology.

GOSPELLER, gôs'pêl-ûr. s. A name given to the followers of Wickliffe, who professed to preach only the Gospel.

GOSAMER, gôs'sâ-mûr. s. The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which float in the air about harvest-time.

Gossip, gôs'sip. s. One who answers for the child in baptism; a tipling companion; one who runs about tattling like a woman at a lying-in.

To Gossip, gôs'sip. v. n. To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot companion.

Got, gôt. Pret. of To get.

GOTTEN, gôt'tn. Part. pass. of Get.

To GOVERN, gûv'ûrn. v. a. To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate, to influence, to direct; to manage, to restrain; in grammar, to have force with regard to syntax; to pilot, to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GOVERN, gûv'ûrn. v. n. (98). To keep superiority.

GOVERNABLE, gûv'ûr-nâ'bl. a. Submissive to authority, subject to rule, manageable.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

GOVERNANCE, gûv'ûr-nânse. s. Government, rule, management.

GOVERNANTE, gò-vûr-nânt'. s. A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GOVERNESS, gûv'ûr-nès. s. A female invested with authority; a tutoress, a woman that has the care of young ladies; a directress.

GOVERNMENT, gûv'ûrn-mént. s. Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority; an establishment of legal authority, administration of publick affairs; regularity of behaviour; manageableness, compliance, obsequiousness; in grammar, influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR, gûv'ûr-nûr. s. (314). One who has the supreme direction; one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; one who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.

GOUGE, gòddje. s. A chisel having a round edge.

GOÛRD, gòrd, or gòòrd. s. (318). A plant, a bottle.

☞ **Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Buchanan**, pronounce this word in the first manner; and **Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry**, in the last. The first is, in my opinion, the most agreeable to English analogy.

GOURDINESS, gòr'dé-nès. s. A swelling in a horse's leg.

GOURNET, gûr'nét. s. (314). A fish.

GOUT, gòút. s. (313). A periodical disease attended with great pain.

GOUT, gòó. s. (315). A French word signifying taste; a strong desire.

GOUTWORT, gòút'wûrt. s. An herb.

GOUTY, gòút'tè. a. Afflicted or diseased with the gout; relating to the gout.

GOWN, gòón. s. A long upper garment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law; the dress of peace.

GOWNED, gòón'd. a. (362). Dressed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, gòón'mán. s. (88). A man devoted to the arts of peace.

TO GRABBLE, gráb'bl. v. a. (405). To grope.

TO GRABBLE, gráb'bl. v. n. To lie prostrate on the ground.

GRACE, gráse. s. (560). Favour, kindness; favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; a goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty; behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming; adventitious or artificial beauty; ornament, flower, highest perfection; the title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness or your clemency; a short prayer said before and after meat.

GRACE-CUP, gráse'kûp. s. The cup or health drank after grace.

TO GRACE, gráse. v. a. To adorn, to dignify, to embellish; to dignify or raise by an act of favour; to favour.

GRACED, grást. a. (359). Beautiful, graceful; virtuous, regular, chaste.

GRACEFUL, gráse'fûl. a. Beautiful with eloquence.

GRACEFULLY, gráse'fûl-è. ad. Elegantly, with pleasing dignity.

GRACEFULNESS, gráse'fûl-nès. s. Elegance of manner.

GRACELESS, gráse'lès. a. Without grace, wicked, abandoned.

GRACES, grá'siz. s. (99). Good graces, for favour; it is seldom used in the singular.

GRACILE, grás'sil. a. (140). Slender, small.

GRACILENT, grás'é-lént. a. Lean.

GRACILITY, grá-sil'é-tè. s. Slenderness.

GRACIOUS, grá'shûs. a. (314). Merciful, benevolent; favourable, kind; virtuous, good; graceful, becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, grá'shûs-lé. ad. Kindly, with kind condescension; in a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, grá'shûs-nès. s. Kind condescension; pleasing manner.

GRADATION, grá-dà'shûn. s. Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; order, arrangement; regular process of argument.

GRADATORY, grád'à-tûr-è. s. (512). Steps from the cloister into the church.

GRADIENT, grá'dé-ánt, or grá'jé-ánt. a. (293). Walking.

GRADUAL, grád'û-ál, or, grád'jú-ál, a.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, ph;—

(293) (294) (376). Proceeding by degrees, advancing step by step.

GRADUAL, grád'û-ál. s. (88). An order of steps.

GRADUALITY, grád'û-ál'è-té. s. Regular progression.

GRADUALLY, grád'û-ál-lè. ad. By degrees, in regular progression.

TO GRADUATE, grád'û-áte. v. a. To dignify with a degree in the university, to mark with degrees; to raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; to heighten, to improve.

GRADUATE, grád'û-áte. s. (91). A man dignified with an academical degree.

GRADUATION, grád'û-á'shún. s. Regular progression by succession of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, gráf. s. A ditch, a moat.

GRAFT or GRAFF, gráf't or gráf'f. s. (79). A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree.

TO GRAFT or GRAFF, gráf't or gráf'f. v. a. To insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to join one thing so as to receive support from another.

Nothing can be clearer than that *Graft* is the true word, if we appeal to its derivation from the French word *Grefier*; and accordingly we find this word used in Scripture, and several of the old writers; but nothing can be clearer than that it is now obsolete, and that the word *Grafted* has been long used by our most respectable modern authors; and that it ought to be used exclusively.

GRAFTER, gráf'túr. s. One who propagates fruits by grafting.

GRAIN, gráne. s. (202). A single seed of corn; corn; the seed of any fruit; any minute particle; the smallest weight; any thing proverbially small; Grain of allowances, something indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; dyed or stained substance; temper, disposition, humour; the form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

GRAINED, grán'd. a. (359). Rough, made less smooth.

GRAINS, gránz. s. The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

GRAINY, grá'né. a. Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY, grá-mér'sé. interj. An obsolete expression of surprise.

GRAMINEOUS, grá-mín'è-ús. a. Grassy.

GRAMINIVOROUS, grám-è-nív'ò-rús. a. (518). Grass-eating.

GRAMMAR, grám'már. s. (418). The science of speaking correctly, the art which teaches the relation of words to each other; propriety or justness of speech; the book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, grám'már-skóól. s. A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMARIAN, grám-má'rè-án. s. One who teaches grammar, a philologer.

GRAMMATICAL, grám-mát'è-kál. a. Belonging to grammar; taught by grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, grám-mát'è-kál-è. ad. According to the rules or science of grammar.

GRAMPLE, grám'pl. s. (405). A crab fish.

GRAMPUS, grám'pús. s. A large fish of the whale kind.

GRANARY, grán'á-rè. s. (503). A storehouse for the threshed corn.

We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *grain*; but all our orthoëpists mark it like the *a* in *grand*. The first manner would insinuate, that the word is derived from the English word *grain*; but this is not the case; it comes from the Latin *granarium*; and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short.

GRANATE, grán'át. s. (91). A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains.

GRAND, gránd. a. Great illustrious, high in power; splendid, magnificent; noble, sublime, lofty, conceived or expressed with great dignity; it is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM, grán'dám. s. Grandmother, one's father's or mother's mother; an old withered woman.

GRANDCHILD, gránd'tshild. s. The son or daughter of one's son or daughter.

GRANDDAUGHTER, gránd'dáv-túr. s. The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE, grán-déé'. s. A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDEUR, grán'júr. s. (376). State,

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt ;—tùbe, tùb, bùh ;—òil ;—pòund ;—shin, rùs.

splendour of appearance, magnificence ;
elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER, gránd'fà-thùr. s. The
father of a father or mother.

GRANDFICK, grán-dif'lk. a. (509).
Making great.

GRANDINOUS, grán'dè-nùs. a. Full
of hail.

GRANDMOTHER, gránd'mùth-ùr. s.
The father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSIRE, gránd'sìre. s. Grandfa-
ther ; any ancestor, poetically.

GRANDSON, gránd'sùn. s. The son of a
son or daughter.

GRANGE, gránje. s. A farm : general-
ly, a farm with a house at a distance from
neighbours.

GRANITE, grán'lt. s. (140). A stone
composed of separate and very large con-
cretions rudely compacted together.

GRANIVOROUS, grá-nlv'vò-rùs. a.
(518). Eating grain.

GRANNAM, grán'nùm. s. (88). Grand-
mother.

To GRANT, gránt. v. a. (78) (79). To
admit that which is not yet proved ; to
bestow something which cannot be claim-
ed of right.

GRANT, gránt. s. The act of granting
or bestowing ; the thing granted, a gift, a
boon ; in law, a gift in writing, of such a
thing as cannot aptly be passed or con-
veyed by word only ; admission of some-
thing in dispute.

GRANTABLE, gránt'á-bl. a. That which
may be granted.

GRANTEE, grán-tée'. s. He to whom
any grant is made.

GRANTOR, gránt-tór'. s. (166). He by
whom a grant is made.

GRANULARY, grán'ù-lár-è. a. Small
and compact, resembling a small grain or
seed.

To GRANULATE, grán'ù-láte. v. n. To
be formed into small grains.

To GRANULATE, grán'ù-láte. v. a. To
break into small masses ; to raise into
small asperities (91).

GRANULATION, grán'ù-lá'shùn. s. The
act of pouring melted metal into cold
water, so as it may congeal into small
grains ; the act of breaking into small
parts like grains.

GRANULE, grán'ùle. s. A small com-
pact particle.

GRANULOUS, grán'ù-lùs. a. Full of lit-
tle grains.

GRAPE, grápe. s. The fruit of the vine,
growing in clusters.

GRAPHICAL, gráf'è-kál. a. Well de-
lineated.

GRAPHICALLY, gráf'è-kál-è. ad. In a
picturesque manner, with good descrip-
tion or delineation.

GRAPNEL, gráp'nél. s. A small an-
chor belonging to a little vessel ; a grap-
pling-iron with which in fight one ship
fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE, gráp/pl. v. n. (405). To
contend by seizing each other ; to contest
in close fight.

To GRAPPLE, gráp/pl. v. a. To fasten,
to fix ; to seize, to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE, gráp/pl. s. Contest in which
the combatants seize each other ; close
fight ; iron instrument, by which one ship
fastens on another.

GRAPPLEMENT, gráp/pl-mént. s. Close
fight.

GRASSHOPPER, grás'hóp-ùr. s. A small
insect that hops in the summer grass.

GRASIER, grá'zhùr. s. (283). See
GRAZIER.

To GRASP, grásp. v. a. To hold in the
hand, to gripe ; to seize, to catch at.

To GRASP, grásp. v. n. To catch at,
to endeavour to seize ; to struggle, to
strive ; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, grásp. s. The gripe or seizure
of the hand ; possession, hold ; power of
seizing.

GRASPER, grásp'ùr. s. (98). One that
grasps.

GRASS, grás. s. (78) (79). The com-
mon herbage of fields on which cattle
feed.

GRASS-PLOT, grás'plót. s. A small
level covered with grass.

GRASSINESS, grás'sé-nés. s. The state
of abounding in grass.

GRASSY, grás'sé. a. Covered with
grass.

GRATE, gráte. s. Partition made with
bars placed near to one another ; the
range of bars within which fires are
made.

To GRATE, gráte. v. a. To rub or

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pin ;—

wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body ; to offend by any thing harsh or vexatious ; to form a harsh sound.

TO GRATE, grâte. v. n. To rub so as to injure or offend ; to make a harsh noise.

GRATEFUL, grâte'fûl. a. Having a due sense of benefits ; pleasing, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

GRATEFULLY, grâte'fûl-ê. ad. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits ; in a pleasing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, grâte'fûl-nês. s. Gratitude, duty to benefactors ; quality of being acceptable, pleasantness.

GRATER, grâte'ûr. s. A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, grât-ê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of pleasing ; pleasure, delight, recompense.

TO GRATIFY, grât'ê-fi. v. a. To indulge, to please by compliance ; to delight, to please ; to requite with a gratification.

GRATINGLY, grâte'ting-lê. ad. Harshly, offensively.

GRATIS, grâ'tis. ad. (544). For nothing, without recompense.

GRATITUDE, grât'ê-tude. s. Duty to benefactors ; desire to return benefits.

GRATUITOUS, grâ-tù'ê-tûs. a. Voluntary, granted without claim or merit ; asserted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, grâ-tù'ê-tûs-lê. ad. Without claim or merit ; without proof.

GRATUITY, grâ-tù'ê-tê. s. A present or acknowledgment, a recompense.

TO GRATULATE, grâtsh'û-lâte, or grât'û-lâte. v. a. (461). To congratulate, to salute with declarations of joy ; to declare joy for.

GRATULATION, grâtsh'û-lâ'shûn. s. Salutations made by expressing joy.

GRATULATORY, grâtsh'û-lâ-tûr-ê. a. Congratulatory, expressing congratulation.

♣ For the o, see **DOMESTIC** (512).

GRAVE, grâve. s. The place in which the dead are repositied.

GRAVE-CLOTHES, grâve'klôze. s. The dress of the dead.

GRAVE-STONE, grâve'stône. s. The stone that is laid over the grave.

TO GRAVE, grâve. v. a. Preter. Graved: Part. pass. Graven. To carve on any

hard substance ; to copy writing or painting on wood or metal ; to impress deeply ; to clean, caulk, and sheathe a ship.

TO GRAVE, grâve. v. n. To write or delineate on hard substances.

GRAVE, grâve. a. Solemn, serious, sober ; of weight ; not showy, not tawdry ; not sharp of sound, not acute.

GRAVEL, grâv'êl. s. (99). Hard sand ; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

TO GRAVEL, grâv'êl. v. a. To cover with gravel ; to stick in the sand ; to puzzle, to put to a stand, to embarrass ; to hurt the foot of a horse with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS, grâve'lês. a. Without a tomb, unburied.

GRAVELLY, grâv'êl-lê. a. Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.

GRAVELY, grâve'lê. ad. Solemnly, seriously, soberly, without lightness ; without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS, grâve'nês. s. Seriousness, solemnity and sobriety.

GRAVEOLENT, grâ-vê'ô-lênt. a. Strong scented.

GRAVER, grâ'vûr. s. (98). One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances, one who copies writing or pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper ; the stile or tool used in graving.

GRAVIDITY, grâ-vid'ê-tê. s. Pregnancy.

GRAVING, grâ'ving. s. Carved work.

TO GRAVITATE, grâv'ê-tâte. v. n. To tend to the centre of attraction.

GRAVITATION, grâv-ê-tâ'shûn. s. Act of tending to the centre.

GRAVITY, grâv'ê-tê. s. Weight, heaviness, tendency to the centre ; seriousness, solemnity.

GRAVY, grâ'vê. s. The juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire, the juice of flesh boiled out.

GRAY, grâ. a. White with a mixture of black ; white or hoary with old age ; dark like the opening or close of day.

GRAY, grâ. s. A badger.

GRAYBEARD, grâ'bêêrd. s. An old man.

GRAYLING, grâ'ling. s. The umber, a fish.

GRAYNESS, grâ'nês. s. The qualities of being gray.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

TO GRAZE, grâze. v. n. To eat grass, to feed on grass; to supply grass; to touch lightly on the surface.

TO GRAZE, grâze. v. a. To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to touch lightly the surface, to rase.

GRAZIER, grâ'zhûr. s. (283) (484). One who feeds cattle.

GREASE, grêsc. s. (227) (560). The soft part of the fat; a swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.

TO GREASE, grêze. v. a. (437). To smear or anoint with grease; to bribe or corrupt with presents.

GREASINESS, grê'zê-nês. s. Oiliness, fatness.

GREASY, grê'zê. a. Oily, fat, unctuous; smeared with grease; fat of body, bulky.

GREAT, grâte. a. (240) (241). Large in bulk or number; having any quality in a high degree; considerable in extent or duration; important, weighty; chief, principal; of high rank, of large power; illustrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous; familiar, much acquainted; pregnant, teeming; it is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity, as great-grandson is the son of my grandson.

GREAT, grâte. s. The whole, the gross, the whole in a lump.

GREATBELLIED, grâte-bêl'ld. a. (283). Pregnant, teeming.

GREATHEARTED, grâte-hârt'éd. a. High spirited, undejected.

GREATLY, grâte'lê. a. In a great degree; nobly, illustriously; magnanimously, generously, bravely.

GREATNESS, grâte'nês. s. Largeness of quantity or number; comparative quantity; high degree of any quality; high place, dignity, power, influence; merit, magnanimity, nobleness of mind; grandeur, state, magnificence.

GREAVES, grêvz. s. Armour for the legs.

GRECISM, grê'sizm. s. An idiom of the Greek language.

TO GRECIZE, grê'size. v. To imitate the idiom of the Greek language.

GREECE, grêesc. s. A flight of steps.

GREEDILY, grêc'dê-lê. a. Eagerly, ravenously, voraciously.

GREEDINESS, grêc'dê-nês. s. Raven-

ousness, hunger, eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREEDY, grêc'dê. a. Ravenous, voracious, hungry; eager, vehemently desirous.

GREEN, grêen. a. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; pale, sickly; flourishing, fresh; new, fresh, as a green wound; not dry; not roasted, half raw; unripe, immature, young.

GREEN, grêen. s. The green colour; a grassy plain.

TO GREEN, grêen. v. a. To make green.

GREENBROOM, grêen-brôom'. s. This shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths.

GREENCLOTH, grêen'klôth. s. A board or court of justice of the king's household.

GREENEYED, grêen'ide. a. (283). Having eyes coloured with green.

GREENFINCH, grêen'flnsh. s. A kind of bird; a kind of fish.

GREENGAGE, grêen-gâje'. s. A species of plum.

GREENHOUSE, grêen'hôusc. s. A house in which tender plants are sheltered.

GREENISH, grêen'ish. a. Somewhat green.

GREENLY, grêen'lê. a. With a greenish colour; newly, freshly.

GREENNESS, grêen'nês. s. The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeness; freshness, vigour; newness.

GREEN ROOM, grêen-rôom. s. A room near the stage to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

GREENSICKNESS, grêen-sik'nês. s. The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

GREENSWARD, } grêen'swârd. { s.
GREENSWORD, }
The turf on which grass grows.

GREENWEED, grêen'wêed. s. Dyers weed.

GREENWOOD, grêen'wûd. s. A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer: wood growing, or newly cut.

TO GREET, grêét. v. a. To address at meeting; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a distance.

(559).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê; mêt;—pine, pia;—

GREETING, grêet'ing. s. Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

GREEZE, grêeze. s. A flight of steps.

GREGAL, gré'gâl. a. Belonging to a flock.

GREGARIOUS, gré-gâ-ré-ûs. a. Going in flocks or herds.

GREMIAL, gré-mé-âl. a. Pertaining to the lap.

GRENADE, gré-nâde'. s. A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as soon as it is kindled, flies into many shatters; a small bomb.

GRENADIER, grén-â-dêér'. s. (275). A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment in Europe.

GRENADO, gré-nâ-dô. s. (77). See GRENADE and LUMBAGO.

GREW, grû. The preterit of Grow.

GREY, grâ. a. See GRAY.

GREYHOUND, grâ'hôund. s. A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

To GRIDE, gride. v. n. To cut.

GRIDELIN, grld'ê-lln. a. A colour made of white and red.

GRIDIRON, grld'i-ûrn. s. A portable grate to broil meat on.

GRIEF, grêef. s. (275). Sorrow, trouble for something past; grievance, harm.

GRIEVANCE, grêe'vânse. s. (560). A state of the cause of uneasiness.

To GRIEVE, grêév. v. a. To afflict, to hurt.

To GRIEVE, grêév. v. n. To be in pain for something past, to mourn, to sorrow, as for the death of friends.

GRIEVLINGLY, grêév'ing-lé. ad. In sorrow, sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, grêév'ûs. a. Afflictive, painful, hard to be borne; such as causes sorrow; atrocious, heavy.

GRIEVOUSLY, grêév'ûs-lé. ad. Painfully; calamitously, miserably; vexatiously.

GRIEVOUSNESS, grêév'ûs-nés. s. Sorrow, pain.

GRIFFIN, } grl'fîn. } s. A fabled animal said to be generated between the lion and eagle.

GRIG, grlg. s. A small eel; a merry creature.

To GRILL, grill. v. n. To broil on a gridiron; to harass, to hurt.

GRILLADE, grill-lâde'. s. Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM, grlm. a. Having a countenance of terror, horrible; ugly, ill-looking.

GRIMACE, gré-mâse'. s. A distortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation, or insolence; air of affectation.

GRIMALKIN, grlm-mâl'kin. s. An old cat.

GRIME, grime. s. Dirt deeply insinuated.

To GRIME, grime. v. a. To dirt, to sully deeply.

GRIMLY, grlm'lé. ad. Horribly, hideously; sourly, sullenly.

GRIMNESS, grlm'nés. s. Horror, frightfulness of visage.

To GRIN, grin. v. n. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips, so as to appear smiling with a mixture of displeasure; to fix the teeth as in anguish.

GAIN, grln. s. The act of closing the teeth.

To GRIND, grind. v. a. Preterit I Ground; Part. pass. Ground. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to sharpen or smooth; to rub one against another; to harass, to oppress.

To GRIND, grind. v. n. To perform the act of grinding, to be moved as in grinding.

GRINDER, grind'ûr. s. (98). One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.

GRINDLESTONE, grln'dl-stone. } s.
GRINDSTONE, grind'stone. }
The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

GRINER, grln'nûr. s. (98). He that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grln'ning-lé. ad. With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, grlp. s. A small ditch.

To GRIPE, gripe. v. a. To hold with the fingers closed; to catch eagerly; to seize; to close; to clutch; to pinch, to press, to squeeze.

To GRIPE, gripe. v. n. To pinch the belly, to give the colick.

GRIPE, gripe. s. Grasp, hold; squeeze, pressure; oppression; pinching distress.

GRIPEs, grips. s. Belly-ach, colick.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búb;—díl;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

GRIPER, grí'púr. s. (98). Oppressor, usurer.

GRIPINGLY, grí'ping-lè. ad. With pain in the guts.

GRISAMBER, grís'ám-búr. s. Used by Milton for ambergris.

GRISKIN, grís'kin. s. The vertebrae of a hog broiled.

GRISLY, gríz'lè. a. Dreadful, horrible, hideous.

GRIST, gríst. s. Corn to be ground; supply, provision.

GRISTLE, grís'sl. s. (472). A cartilage.

GRISTLY, grís'slè. a. Cartilaginous.

GRIT, grít. s. The coarse part of meal; oats husked, or coarsely ground; sand, rough hard particles; a kind of fossil; a kind of fish.

GRITINESS, grít'tè-nés. s. Sandiness, the quality of abounding in grit.

GRITTY, grít'tè. a. Full of hard particles.

GRIZLELIN, gríz'lin. a. More properly **GRIDELIN**. Having a pale red colour.

GRIZZLE, gríz'zl. s. (405). A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRIZZLED, gríz'zl'd. a. (359). Interspersed with gray.

GRIZZLY, gríz'zlè. a. Somewhat gray.

TO GROAN, gròne. v. n. (295). To breathe with a mournful noise, as in pain or agony.

GROAN, gròne. s. Breath expired with noise and difficulty; a hoarse dead sound.

GROANFUL, gròne'fúl. a. Sad, agonizing.

GROAT, gráwt. s. (295). A piece valued at four-pence; a proverbial name for a small sum; groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROGER, grò'súr. s. (98). A man who buys and sells tea, sugar, plums, and spices.

Mr. Nares observes, that this word ought to be written *Grosser*, as originally being one who dealt by the *gross* or wholesale. There is not, however, he observes, much chance that *Grocer* will give place to *Grosser*; especially as they no longer engross merchandise of all kinds, nor insist upon dealing in the *gross*

alone. The other derivation of this word, from *grossus*, a fig, is not worth notice.

GROCERY, grò'súr-è. a. Grocers ware.

GROGERUM, } gròg'rùm. } s. Stuff

GROGRAM, } woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN, gròln. s. The part next the thigh.

GROOM, gródm. a. A servant that takes care of the stable.

GROOVE, gródv. s. A deep cavern or hollow; a channel or hollow cut with a tool.

TO GROOVE, gródv. v. a. To cut hollow.

TO GROPE, gròpe. v. n. To feel where one cannot see.

TO GROPE, gròpe. v. a. To search by feeling in the dark.

GROSS, gròse. a. (162). Thick, corpulent; shameful, unseemly; intellectually coarse; inelegant; thick, not refined; stupid, dull; coarse, rough, opposite to delicate.

This word is irregular from a vanity of imitating the French. In Scotland they pronounce this word regularly so as to rhyme with *moss*. Pope also rhymes it with this word.

"Shall only man be taken in the gross?"
"Grant but as many sorts of mind as moss."

This, however, must be looked upon as a poetical license; for the sound seems now irrevocably fixed as it is marked, rhyming with *jocose*, *verbose*, &c.

GROSS, gròse. s. The main body, the main force; the bulk, the whole not divided into its several parts; the chief part, the main mass; the number of twelve dozen.

GROSSLY, gròse'lè. ad. Bulkily, in bulky parts, coarsely; without subtilty, without art; without delicacy.

GROSSNESS, gròse'nés. s. Coarseness, not subtilty, thickness; inelegant fatness, unweildy corpulence; want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT, grót. s. A cave, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

GROTESQUE, grò'tésq'. a. Distorted in figure, unnatural.

GROTTO, grót'tò. s. A cavern or cave made for coolness.

GROVE, gròve. s. A walk covered by trees meeting above.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TO GROVEL, grôv'v'l. v. n. (102). To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.

GROUND, grôund. s. (313). The earth considered as solid or as low; the earth as distinguished from air or water; land, country; region, territory; farm, estate, possession; the floor or level of the place; dregs, lees, fæces; the first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; the fundamental substance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported; first hint, first traces of an invention; the first principles of knowledge; the fundamental cause; the field or place of action; the space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors; the foil to set a thing off.

TO GROUND, grôund. v. a. To fix on the ground; to found as upon cause or principle; to settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GROUND, grôund. The preterit and part pass. of Grind.

GROUND-ASH, grôund-âsh'. s. A saplin of ash taken from the ground.

GROUND-BAIT, grôund'bâte. s. A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle.

GROUND-FLOOR, grôund'flôre. s. The lower story of a house.

GROUND-IVY, grôund-l'vê. s. Alehoof, or turnhoof.

GROUND-OAK, grôund-ôke'. s. A saplin oak.

GROUND-PINE, grôund-pine'. s. A plant.

GROUND-PLATE, grôund'plâte. s. In architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons.

GROUND-PLOT, grôund'plôt. s. The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, grôund'rênt. s. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GROUND-ROOM, grôund'rôôm. s. A room on the level with the ground.

GROUNDLEDLY, grôund'êd-lê. ad. Upon firm principles.

GROUNDLESS, grôund'lês. a. Void of reason.

GROUNDLESSLY, grôund'lês-lê. ad. Without reason, without cause.

GROUNDLESSNESS, grôund'lês-nês. s. Want of just reason.

GROUNDLING, grôund'ling. s. A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar.

GROUNDLY, grôund'lê. ad. Upon principles, solidly.

GROUNDSEL, grôun'sill. s. A timber next the ground, a plant.

GROUNDWORK, grôund'wûrk. s. The ground, the first stratum; the first part of an undertaking, the fundamentals; first principle, original reason.

GROUP, grôöp. s. (315). A crowd, a cluster, a huddle.

TO GROUP, grôöp. v. a. To put into a crowd, to huddle together.

♂ This word is now more properly written *Groupe*, like the French word from which it comes to us.

GROUSE, grôûse. s. (313). A kind of fowl, a heathcock.

GROUT, grôût. s. (313). Coarse meal, pollard; that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

TO GROW, grô. v. n. (324). Preter. Grew; Part pass. Grown. To vegetate, to have vegetable motion; to be produced by vegetation; to increase in stature; to come to manhood from infancy; to issue, as plants from a soil; to increase in bulk, to become greater; to improve, to make progress; to advance to any state; to come by degrees; to be changed from one state to another; to proceed as from a cause; to adhere; to stick together; to swell, a sea term.

GROWER, grô'ûr. s. (98). An increaser.

TO GROWL, grôûl. v. n. (323). To snarl or murmur like an angry cur, to murmur, to grumble.

GROWN, grône, the participle passive of Grow. Advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, grô'h. s. (324). Vegetation, vegetable life; product, thing produced; increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase of stature, advancement to maturity; improvement, advancement.

TO GRUB, grûb. v. a. To dig up, to destroy by digging.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

GRUB, grúb. s. A small worm that eats holes in bodies; a short thick man, a dwarf.

TO GRUBBLE, grúb'bl. v. n. (405). To feel in the dark.

GRUB-STREET, grúb'stréet. s. The name of a street in London, formerly much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called Grub-street.

TO GRUDGE, grúdjé. v. a. To envy, to see any advantage of another with discontent; to give or take unwillingly.

TO GRUDGE, grúdjé. v. n. To murmur, to repine; to be unwilling, to be reluctant, to be envious.

GRUDGE, grúdjé. s. Old quarrel, inveterate malevolence; anger, ill-will; envy, odium, invidious censure; some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease.

GRUDGINGLY, grúdj'ing-lé. ad. Unwillingly, malignantly.

GRUEL, grú'il. s. (99). Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

GRUFF, grúf. a. Sour of aspect, harsh of manners.

GRUFFLY, grúflé. ad. Harshly, ruggedly.

GRUFFNESS, grúf'nés. s. Ruggedness of mien.

GRUM, grúm. a. Sour, surly.

TO GRUMBLE, grúm'bl. v. n. (405). To murmur with discontent; to growl, to snarl; to make a hoarse rattle.

GRUMBLER, grúm'bl-ér. s. One that grumbles, a murmurer.

GRUMBLING, grúm'bl-ing. s. A murmuring through discontent.

GRUME, gróóm. s. (339). A thick viscid consistence of a fluid.

GRUMLY, grúm'lé. ad. Sullenly, morosely.

GRUMMEL, grúm'mél. s. An herb.

GRUMOUS, gróó'mú. a. (339). Thick, clotted.

GRUMOUSNESS, gróó'mús-nés. s. Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

GRUNSEL, grún'sil. s. (99). The lower part of the building.

TO GRUNT, grúnt. } v. n.

TO GRUNTLE, grún'tl. (405). } To murmur like a hog.

GRUNT, grúnt. s. The noise of a hog.

GRUNTER, grún'túr. s. (98). He that grunts; a kind of fish.

GRUNTling, grúnt'ling. s. A young hog.

TO GRUTCH, grútsh. v. n. To envy, to repine.

GRUTCH, grútsh. s. Malice, ill-will.

GUAIAACUM, gwá'yá-kúm. s. (340). A physical wood, *Lignum vite*.

GUARANTEE, gár-rán-té'. s. (332). A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

TO GUARANTY, gár-rán-té. v. a. (92). To undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation between contending parties.

TO GUARD, gyárd. v. a. (92) (160). To watch by way of defence and security; to protect, to defend; to preserve by caution; to provide against objections; to adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

TO GUARD, gyárd. v. n. (332). To be in a state of caution or defence.

GUARD, gyárd. s. (92). A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch; a state of caution, a state of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border; part of the hilt of a sword.

This word is pronounced exactly like the noun *yard*, preceded by hard *g*, nearly as *egg-yard*. The same sound of *y* consonant is observable between hard *g* and *a* in other words. Nor is this a fanciful peculiarity, but a pronunciation arising from euphony and the analogy of the language (160).

GUARDAGE, gyár'dáge. s. (90). State of wardship.

GUARDEE, gyár'dúr. s. (98). One who guards.

GUARDIAN, gyár'dé-án, or gyár'jé-án. s. (293) (294) (376). One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

GUARDIAN, gyár'dé-án. a. (293) (376). Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

GUARDIANSHIP, gyár'dé-án-shíp. s. The office of a guardian.

GUARDLESS, gyárd'lés. a. Without defence.

GUARDSHIP, gyárd'shíp. s. Protection; a king's ship to guard the coast.

GUBERNATION, gú-bér-ná'shún. s. Government, superintendency.

GUDGEON, gúdjún. s. (259). A small fish found in brooks and rivers; a person easily imposed on; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

GUERDON, gèr'dûn. s. (166) (560). A reward, a recompense.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the first syllable of this word, which he spells *guer*. I have made the *u* mute, as in *guess*, not only as agreeable to the French *guerdon*, but to our own analogy. The authority of Mr. Nares confirms me in my opinion.

TO GUESS, gès. v. n. (336). To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly.

TO GUESS, gès. v. a. To hit upon by accident.

GUESS, gès. s. (560). Conjecture, judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

GUESSER, gès'sûr. s. Conjecturer, one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUESSINGLY, gès'sing-lé. ad. Conjecturally, uncertainly.

GUEST, gést. s. (336). One entertained in the house of another; a stranger, one who comes newly to reside.

GUESTCHAMBER, gést'tshâm-bûr. s. Chamber of entertainment.

TO GUGGLE, gûg'gl. v. n. (405). To sound as water running with intermission out of a narrow vessel.

GUIACUM, gwè-â'kûm. s. An improper spelling and pronunciation of *Guaiacum*, which see.

GUIDAGE, gyl'dâje. s. (90). The reward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE, gyl'dânse. s. Direction, government.

TO GUIDE, gylde. v. a. (160). To direct, to govern by counsel, to instruct; to regulate, to superintend.

GUIDE, gylde. s. One who directs another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.

☞ As the *g* is hard in this word and its compounds, it is not easy to spell them as they are pronounced; *y* must be considered as double *e*, and must articulate the succeeding vowel as much as in *yield*.—See **GUARD**.

GUIDELESS, gylde'lés. a. Without a guide.

GUIDER, gyl'dûr. s. (98). Director, regulator, guide.

GUILD, glld. s. (341). A society, a corporation, fraternity.

GUILLE, gylle. s. (341). Deceitful, cunning, insidious artifice.

GUILFUL, gylle'fûl. a. Wily, insi-

dious, mischievously artful; treacherous, secretly mischievous.

GUILFULLY, gylle'fûl-é. ad. Insidiously, treacherously.

GUILFULNESS, gylle'fûl-nés. s. Secret treachery, tricking cunning.

GUILLESS, gylle'lés. a. Without deceit, without insidiousness.

GUILER, gylle'ûr. s. One that betrays into danger, by insidious practices.

GUILT, gilt. s. (341). The state of a man justly charged with a crime; a crime, an offence.

☞ It is observed in Principles, No. 92, that when *g* comes before short *a*, the sound of *e* so necessarily intervenes that we cannot pronounce these letters without it; but that when the *a* is long, as in *regard* we may pronounce these two letters without the intervention of *e*, but that this pronunciation is not the most elegant. The same may be observed of the *g* hard, and the long and short *i*. We may pronounce *guide* and *guile* nearly as if written *egg-ide* and *egg-ile*, though not so properly as *egg-yide* and *egg-yile*, but that *gild* and *guilt* must necessarily admit of the *e* sound between hard *g* and *i*, or we cannot pronounce them.

GUILTILY, gilt'è-lé. ad. Without innocence.

GUILTINESS, gilt'è-nés. s. The state of being guilty, consciousness of crime.

GUILTLESS, gilt'lés. a. Innocent, free from crime.

GUILTLESSLY, gilt'lés-lé. ad. Without guilt, innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS, gilt'lés-nés. s. Innocence, freedom from crime.

GUILTY, gilt'té. a. Justly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked, corrupt.

GUINEA, gln'né. s. (341). A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings ster.

GUINEADROPPER, gln'né-drôp'pûr. s. One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUINEAHEN, gln'né-hén. s. A small Indian hen.

GUINEAPEPPER, gln'né-pép'pûr. s. A plant.

GUINEAPIG, gln'né-plg. s. A small animal with a pig's snout; a kind of naval cadet in an East Indian.

GUISE, gylze. s. (160) (341). Manner, mien, habit; practice, custom, property; external appearance, dress.

GUITAR, ght-târ. s. (341). A stringed instrument of music.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—thin, THIS.

GULZS, gúlz. a. Red; a term used in heraldry.

GULF, gúlf. s. A bay, an opening into land; an abyss, an unmeasurable depth; a whirlpool, a sucking eddy; any thing insatiable.

GULFY, gúl'fè. a. Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

TO GULL, gúl. v. a. To trick, to cheat, to defraud.

GULL, gúl. s. A sea-bird; a cheat, a fraud, a trick; a stupid animal, one easily cheated.

GULLCATCHER, gúl'kátsh-dr. s. A cheat.

GULLER, gúl'lár. s. (98). A cheat, an impostor.

GULLERY, gúl'lár-è. s. Cheat, imposture.

GULLET, gúl'lt. s. (99). The throat, the meatpipe.

TO GULLY, gúl'lè. v. n. To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE, gúl'lè-hòle. s. The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterranean sewer.

GULOSSITY, gù-lòs'è-tè. s. Greediness, gluttony, voracity.

TO GULP, gúlp. v. a. To swallow eagerly, to suck down without intermission.

GULP, gúlp. s. As much as can be swallowed at once.

GUM, gúm. s. A vegetable substance, differing from a resin in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstrua; the fleshy covering that contains the teeth.

TO GUM, gúm. v. a. To close with gum.

GUMMINESS, gúm'mè-nès. s. The state of being gummy.

GUMMOSITY, gúm-mòs'sè-tè. s. The nature of gum, gumminess.

GUMMOUS, gúm'mús. a. (314). Of the nature of gum.

GUMMY, gúm'mè. a. Consisting of gum, of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.

GUN, gún. s. The general name for fire-arms, the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

GUNNEL, gún'níl. s. (99). Corrupted from Gunwale.

GUNNER, gún'núr. s. (98). Cannonier, he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

GUNNERY, gún'núr-è. s. The science of artillery.

GUNPOWDER, gún'pòu-dúr. s. The powder put into guns to be fired.

GUNSHOT, gún'shòt. s. The reach or range of a gun.

GUNSHOT, gún'shòt. a. Made by the shot of a gun.

GUNSMITH, gún'smít'h. s. A man whose trade is to make guns.

GUNSTICK, gún'stik. s. The rammer.

GUNSTOCK, gún'stók. s. The wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, gún'stòne. s. The shot of cannon.

GUNWALE OR GUNNEL of a ship, gún'-níl. s. That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the fore-castle.

GURGE, gúrje. s. Whirlpool, gulf.

GURGION, gúr'jún. s. (259). The coarser part of meal, sifted from the bran.

TO GURGLE, gúr'gl. v. n. (405). To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

GURNARD, } gúr'nít. { s. (99). A
GURNET, } kind of sea-fish.

TO GUSH, gúsh. v. n. To flow or rush out with violence, not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body; to emit in a copious effluxion.

GUSH, gúsh. s. An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once.

GUSSET, gús'sít. s. (99). Any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST, gúst. s. Sense of tasting; height of perception; love, liking; turn of fancy, intellectual taste; a sudden violent blast of wind.

GUSTABLE, gús'tá-bl. a. (405). To be tasted; pleasant to the taste.

GUSTATION, gús'tá'shún. s. The act of tasting.

GUSTFUL, gúst'fúl. a. Tasteful, well-tasted.

GUSTO, gús'tò. s. The relish of any thing, the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate; intellectual taste, liking.

GUSTY, gús'tè. a. Stormy, tempestuous.

GUT, gút. s. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent; the stomach, the re-

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pln ;—

ceptacle of food ; proverbially, gluttony, love of gormandizing.

To GUT, gût. v. a. To eviscerate, to draw ; to take out the inside ; to plunder of contents.

GUTTATED, gût'tâ-téd. a. Besprinkled with drops, bedropped.

GUTTER, gût'tûr. s. (98). A passage for water.

To GUTTER, gût'tûr. v. a. To cut in small hollows.

To GUTTLE, gût'tl. v. n. (405). To feed luxuriously, to gormandize. A low word.

To GUTTLE, gût'tl. v. a. To swallow.

GUTTLER, gût'tl-ûr. s. (98). A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gût'tshû-lûs. a. (463). In the form of a small drop.

GUTTURAL, gût'tshû-râl. a. (463). Pronounced in the throat, belonging to the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, gût'tshû-râl-nês. s. The quality of being guttural.

GUTWORT, gût'wûrt. s. An herb.

To GUZZLE, gûz'zl. v. n. (405). To gormandize, to feed immoderately.

To GUZZLE, gûz'zl. v. a. To swallow with immoderate gust.

GUZZLER, gûz'zl-ûr. s. A gormandizer.

GYBE, jibe. s. A sneer, a taunt, a sarcasm.

To GYBE, jibe. v. n. To sneer, to taunt.

GYMNASTICALLY, jlm-nâs'té-kâl-ê. ad. Athletically, fitly for strong exercise.

GYMNASTICK, jlm-nâs'tlk. a. Relating to athletic exercises.

☞ In this word and its relatives we not unfrequently hear the *g* hard, as in *Gimlet*, for this learned reason, because they are derived from the Greek. For the very same reason we ought to pronounce the *g* in *Genesis*, *Geography*, *Geometry*, and a thousand other words, hard, which would essentially alter the sound of our language. Mr. Sheridan has very properly given the soft *g* to these words ; and Mr. Nares is of the same opinion with respect to the propriety of this pronunciation, but doubts of the usage ; there can be no doubt, however, of the absurdity of this usage, and of the necessity of curbing it as much as possible.—See Principles, No. 350.

GYMNICK, jlm'nlk. a. Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, jlm-nô-spér'mûs. a. Having the seeds naked.

GYRATION, ji-râ'shûn. s. The act of turning any thing about.

GYRE, jirc. s. A circle described by any thing going in an orbit.

GYVES, jivz. s. Fetters, chains for the legs.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott make the *g* in this word hard ; but Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, with more propriety make it soft as I have marked it. Mr. Nares makes the sound doubtful : but this majority of authorities and agreeableness to analogy have removed my doubts, and made me alter my former opinion.

To GYVE, jive. v. a. To fetter, to shackle.

H.

H A B

H A H

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bắl;—òl;—pòund;—zhin, THIS.

H A, há. interject. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion; an expression of laughter, when often repeated.

HAAK, háke. s. A fish.

HABERDASHER, háb'úr-dásh-úr. s. One who sells small wares, a pedlar.

HABERDINE, háb-úr-déén'. s. Dried salt cod.

HABERGEON, há-bér-jé-ón. s. Armour to cover the neck and breast.

☞ This word is analogically accented on the second syllable; but Johnson, in all the editions of his Dictionary, has the accent on the first, though his authorities are against him.

HABILIMENT, há-blí'è-mént. s. Dress, clothes, garment.

TO HABILITATE, há-blí'è-táte. v. a. To qualify, to entitle.

HABILITATION, há-blí'è-tá'shún. s. Qualification.

HABILITY, há-blí'è-té. s. Faculty, power.

HABIT, háb'ít. s. State of any thing, as habit of body; dress, accoutrement; habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing by frequent doing; custom, inveterate use.

TO HABIT, háb'ít. v. a. To dress, accoutre.

HABITABLE, háb'è-tá-bl. a. Capable of being dwelt in.

HABITABLENESS, háb'è-tá-bl-nés. s. Capacity of being dwelt in.

HABITANCE, háb'è-tánse. s. Dwelling, abode.

HABITANT, háb'è-tánt. s. Dweller, one that lives in any place.

HABITATION, háb'è-tá'shún. s. The act of dwelling, the state of a place receiving dwellers; a place of abode, dwelling.

HABITATOR, háb'è-tá-túr. s. Dweller, inhabitant.

HABITUAL, há-bitsh'ù-ál. a. (461). Customary, accustomed, inveterate.

HABITUALLY, há-bitsh'ù-ál-é. ad. Customarily, by habit.

HABITUDE, háb'è-túde. s. Familiarity, converse, frequent intercourse; long custom, habit, inveterate use; the power of

doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

HABNAB, háb'náb. ad. At random, at the mercy of chance.

TO HACK, hák. v. a. To cut into small pieces, to chop; to speak unreadily, or with hesitation.

TO HACK, hák. v. n. To turn hackney or prostitute.

HACKLE, hák'kl. s. (405). Raw silk, any filmy substance unspun.

TO HACKLE, hák'kl. v. a. To dress flax.

HACKNEY, hák'né. } s. A hired

HACK, hák. } horse; a hireling, a prostitute; any thing set out for hire; much used, common.

TO HACKNEY, hák'né. v. a. To practise in one thing, to accustom to the road.

HAD, hád. The preterit and part. pass. of Have.

HADDOCK, hád'dók. a. (166). A sea fish of the cod kind.

HAFT, háft. s. (78) (79). A handle, that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand.

TO HAFT, háft. v. a. To set in a haft.

HAG, hág. s. A fury, a shé-monster; a witch, an enchantress; an old ugly woman.

TO HAG, hág. v. a. To torment, to harass with terror.

HAGGARD, hág'gárd. a. Wild, untamed, irreclaimable; lean; ugly, rugged, deformed.

HAGGARD, hág'gárd. s. Any thing wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk.

HAGGARDLY, hág'gárd-lé. ad. Deformedly, wildly.

HAGGISH, hág'glsh. a. Of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid.

TO HAGGLE, hág'gl. v. a. (405). To cut, to chop, to mangle.

TO HAGGLE, hág'gl. v. n. To be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER, hág'gl-úr. s. (98). One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

HAH, há. interject. An expression of some sudden effort.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

HAIL, hâle. s. Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

TO HAIL, hâle. v. n. To pour down hail.

HAIL, hâle, interject. A term of salutation.

TO HAIL, hâle. v. n. To salute, to call to.

HAILSHOT, hâle'shôt. s. Small shot scattered like hail.

HAILSTONE, hâle'stone. s. A particle or single ball of hail.

HAILEY, hâ'lê. ad. Consisting of hail.

HAIR, hâre. s. One of the common teguments of the body; a single hair; any thing proverbially small.

HAIRBRAINED, hâre'brân'd. a. (359). Wild, irregular.

HAIRBELL, hâre'bél. s. The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

HAIRBREADTH, hâre'brêd'th. s. A very small distance.

HAIRCLOTH, hâre'klô'th. s. Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

HAIRLACE, hâre'lâse. s. The fillet with which the women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, hâre'lês. a. Without hair.

HAIRINESS, hâ'rê-nês. s. The state of being covered with hair.

HAIRY, hâ'rê. a. Overgrown with hair; consisting of hair.

HAKE, hâke. s. A kind of fish.

HAKOT, hâk'ôt. s. (166). A kind of fish.

HALBERD, hâll'bûrd. s. (98). A battle-axe fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, hâll'bûr-dêér'. s. One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, hâll'shé-ûn. s. (166). A bird that is said to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

HALCYON, hâll'shé-ûn. a. (357). Placid, quiet, still.

HALE, hâle. a. Healthy, sound, hearty.

TO HALE, hâle, or hâwl. v. a. To drag by force, to pull violently.

☞ This word, in familiar language, is corrupted beyond recovery into *haul*; but solemn speaking still requires the regular sound, rhyming with *pale*; the other sound would, in this case, be gross and vulgar.—See **TO HAUL**.

HALER, hâ'lûr, or hâwl'ûr. s. (98). He who pulls and hales.

HALF, hâf. s. (78) (401). A moiety, one of two equal parts; it sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF, hâf. ad. In part, equal.

HALF-BLOOD, hâf'blûd. s. One not born of the same father and mother.

HALF-BLOODED, hâf'blûd-êd. a. Mean, degenerate.

HALF-FACED, hâf'fâst. a. (362). Showing only part of the face.

HALF-HEARD, hâf'hêrd. a. Imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON, hâf'mûn'. s. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

HALF-PENNY, hâ'pên-nê. s. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

☞ This word is not only deprived of half its sound, but even what is left is grossly corrupted; sounding the *a* as in *half*, is provincial and rustic.

HALF-PIKE, hâf'pîke. s. The small pike carried by officers.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, hâf'sêz-ô'vûr. a. A proverbial expression for one far advanced. It is commonly used for one half-drunk.

HALF-SPHERE, hâf'sfêre. s. Hemisphere.

HALF-STRAINED, hâf'strân'd. a. Half bred, imperfect.

HALF-SWORD, hâf'sôrd. s. Close fight.

HALF-WAY, hâf'wâ. ad. In the middle.

HALF-WIT, hâf'wit. s. A blockhead, a foolish fellow.

HALIBUT, hâll'le-bût. s. A sort of fish.

HALIMASS, hâll'le-mâs. s. The feast of All souls.

HALITUOUS, hâ-lltsh'û-ûs. ad. (463). Vaporous, fumous.

HALL, hâll. s. A court of justice; a manor-house, so called because in it were held courts for the tenants; the public room of a corporation; the first large room at the entrance of a house.

HALLELUJAH, hâll-lê-lôô'yâ. s. Praise ye the Lord! A song of thanksgiving.

HALLOO, hâll-lôô'. interject. A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

TO HALLOO, hâll-lôô'. v. n. To cry as after the dogs.

TO HALLOO, hâll-lôô'. v. a. To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

TO HALLOW, hál'lò. v. a. To consecrate, to make holy; to reverence as holy, as, Hallowed be thy name!

☞ In pronouncing the Lord's Prayer, we sometimes hear the participle of this word pronounced like that of the word to *Hollow*. This arises from not attending to the distinction made by syllabication between the single and double *l*: the double *l* in the same syllable deepens the *a* to the broadest sound, as in *tall*; but when one of the liquids is carried off to the next syllable, the *a* has its short and slender sound, as *tallow*: the same may be observed of *hall* and *hallow*, &c.—See Principles, No. 85.

HALLUCINATION, hál-lú-sé-ná'shún. s. Error, blunder, mistake.

HALM, háwm. s. Straw.

☞ This is Dr. Johnson's pronunciation of this word.

HALO, hál'ò. s. A red circle round the sun or moon.

HALSER, háw'súr. s. A rope less than a cable.

TO HALT, hált. v. n. To limp, to be lame; to stop in a march; to hesitate, to stand dubious; to fail, to falter.

HALT, hált. a. Lame, crippled.

HALT, hált. s. The act of limping, the manner of limping; a stop in a march.

HALTER, hál'túr. s. He who limps.

HALTER, hál'túr. s. A rope to hang malefactors; a cord, a strong string.

TO HALTER, hál'túr. v. a. To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

TO HALVE, háv. v. a. (78). To divide into two parts.

HALVES, hávz. s. Plural of Half.

HALVES, hávz. interject. An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

HAM, há. s. The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog salted.

HAMLET, há. s. (99). A small village.

HAMMER, há. s. (98). The instrument, consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven.

HAMMERCLOTH, há. s. The cloth upon the seat of the coach-box.

☞ A critic in the Gentleman's Magazine gives the following etymology of this word, which we do not find in any of our Dictionaries:

“When coaches and chariots were first in-

“troduced, our frugal ancestors used to load the carriage with provisions for the family when they came to London. The *hammer*, covered with a cloth, was a convenient repository, and a seat for the coachman. This was afterwards converted into a box. *Hammer-cloth* is therefore very probably a corruption of *hammer-cloth*.”

If the derivation of this word were worth spending a thought upon, I should think, that as the seat of the coachman is not boarded, but slung like a *hammock*, the word is rather a corruption of *hammock-cloth*.

TO HAMMER, há. s. To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.

TO HAMMER, há. s. To work, to be busy; to be in agitation.

HAMMERER, há. s. He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, há. a. Made hard with much hammering.

HAMMOCK, há. s. (166). A swinging bed.

HAMPER, há. s. (98). A large basket for carriage.

TO HAMPER, há. v. a. To shackle, to entangle; to ensnare; to perplex, to embarrass; to put in a hamper.

HAMSTRING, há. s. The tendon of the ham.

TO HAMSTRING, há. v. a. Preter. and Part. pass. Hamstrung. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HANAPER, há. s. (98). A treasury, an exchequer.

HAND, há. s. That member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers' end; measure of four inches; side, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanship, power or act of manufacturing or making; act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand; reach, nearness, as at hand, within reach, state of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is used in opposition to another; transmission, conveyance; possession, power; pressure of the bridle; method of government, discipline, restraint; influence, management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, person employed; giver and receiver; a workman, a sailor; form or cast of writing; Hand over head, negligently, rashly; Hand to hand, close fight; Hand in hand, in union, conjointly; Hand to mouth, as want requires; To bear in

✂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pline, plin ;—

hand, to keep in expectation, to elude ;
To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.

To HAND, hând. v. a. To give or transmit with the hand ; to guide or lead by the hand ; to seize, to lay hands on ; to transmit in succession, to deliver down from one to another : Hand is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a handsaw ; or borne in the hand, as a handbarrow.

HAND-BASKET, hând'bâs-kl't. s. A portable basket.

HAND-BELL, hând'bél. s. A bell rung by the hand.

HAND-BREADTH, hând'bréd'th. s. A space equal to the breadth of the hand.

HANDED, hân'déd. a. With hands joined.

HANDER, hân'dûr. s. Transmitter, conveyer in succession.

HANFAST, hând'fâst. s. Hold, custody.

HANDFUL, hând'fûl. s. As much as the hand can gripe or contain ; a small number or quantity.

HAND-GALLOP, hând'gâl-lûp. s. A slow easy gallop.

HANDGUN, hând'gûn. s. A gun wielded by the hand.

HANDICRAFT, hân'dé-krâft. s. Manual occupation.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, hân'dé-krâftsmân. s. (88) : A manufacturer, one employed in manual occupation.

HANDILY, hân'dé-lé. a. With skill, with dexterity.

HANDINESS, hân'dé-nés. s. Readiness, dexterity.

HANDIWORK, hân'dé-wûrk. s. Work of the hand, product of labour, manufacture.

HANDKERCHIEF, hâng'kér-tshif. s. A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face or cover the neck.

To HANDLE, hân'dl. v. a. (405). To touch, to feel with the hand ; to manage, to wield, to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching ; to treat in discourse ; to deal with, to practise ; to treat well or ill ; to practise upon, to do with.

HANDLE, hân'dl. s. (405). That part of any thing by which it is held in the hands ; that of which use is made.

HANDLESS, hând'lés. a. Without a hand.

HANDMAID, hând'mâde. s. A maid that waits at hand.

HANDMILL, hând'mill. s. A mill moved by the hand.

HANDS OFF, hândz-ôff. interject. A vulgar phrase for Keep off, forbear.

HANDSAILS, hând'sâlz. s. Sails managed by the hand.

HANDSAW, hând'sâw. s. A saw manageable by the hand.

HANSEL, hân'sél. s. The first act of using any thing, the first act of any thing, the first act of sale, the money taken for the first sale.

To HANSEL, hân'sél. v. a. To use or do any thing the first time.

HANDSOME, hân'sûm. a. Beautiful, graceful ; elegant ; ample, liberal, as a handsome fortune ; generous, noble, as a handsome action.

HANDSOMELY, hân'sûm-lé. ad. Beautifully, gracefully ; elegantly, neatly ; liberally, generously.

HANDSOMENESS, hân'sûm-nés. s. Beauty, grace, elegance.

HANDVICE, hând'vise. s. A vice to hold small work in.

HANDWRITING, hând-rî'ting. s. A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HANDY, hân'dé. a. Executed or performed by the hand ; ready, dexterous, skilful, convenient.

HANDYDANDY, hân'dé-dân'dé. s. A play in which children change hands and places.

To HANG, hâng. v. a. (409). Preter. and Part. pass. Hanged or Hung, anciently Hung. To suspend, to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above ; to place without any solid support ; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck ; to delay, to show aloft ; to decline ; to fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable ; to furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

To HANG, hâng. v. n. To be suspended, to be supported above, not below ; to dangle, to rest upon by embracing ; to hover, to impend ; to be compact or united ; to adhere ; to be in suspense, to be in a state of uncertainty ; to be delayed, to linger ; to be dependent on ; to be fixed or suspended with attention ; to have a steep declivity ; to be executed by the halter ; to decline, to tend down.

HANGER, hâng'ûr. s. (409). That by which any thing hangs as the pot-hangers.

HANGER, hâng'ûr. s. (98). A short broad sword.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—ôll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

HANG-ON, háng-ư-ôn'. s. A dependant.

HANGING, háng'ing. s. (410). Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms.

HANGING, háng'ing. part. a. Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be punished by the halter.

HANGMAN, háng'mán. s. (88). The public executioner.

HANE, hángk. s. A skein of thread.

TO HANKER, hángk'ư. v. n. To long importunately.

HAN'T, há'nt. (80). For Has not, or Have not.

HAP, háp. s. Chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune; accident, casual event, misfortune.

HAP-HAZARD, háp-ház'urd. s. (88). Chance, accident.

TO HAP, háp. v. n. To come by accident, to fall out, to happen.

HAPLY, háp'lé. ad. Perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident.

HAPLESS, háp'lés. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, luckless.

TO HAPPEN, háp'p'n. v. n. (405). To fall out by chance, to come to pass; to light on by accident.

HAPILY, háp'pé-lé. ad. Fortunately, luckily, successfully; addressfully, gracefully, without labour; in a state of felicity.

HAPPINESS, háp'pé-nés. s. Felicity, state in which the desires are satisfied; good luck, good fortune.

HAPPY, háp'pé. a. In a state of felicity; lucky, successful, fortunate; addressful, ready.

HARANGUE, há-ráng'. s. (337). A speech, a popular oration.

TO HARANGUE, há-ráng'. v. n. To make a speech.

HARANGUER, há-ráng'ư. s. An orator, a public speaker.

TO HARASS, há'rás. v. a. To weary, to fatigue.

HARASS, há'rás. s. Waste, disturbance.

HARBINGER, há'rbln-jư. s. A fore-runner, a precursor.

HARBOUR, há'r'bư. s. (314). A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for shipping; an asylum, a shelter.

TO HARBOUR, há'r'bư. v. n. To receive entertainment, to sojourn.

TO HARBOUR, há'r'bư. v. a. To entertain, to permit to reside; to shelter, to secure.

HARBOURAGE, há'r'bư-áje. s. (90). Shelter, entertainment.

HARBOURER, há'r'bư-ư. s. (98). One that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, há'r'bư-lés. a. Without harbour.

HARD, hárd. a. (78). Firm, resisting penetration or separation; difficult, not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful, distressful, laborious; cruel, oppressive, rigorous; sour, rough, severe; insensible, untouched; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, severe, as a hard winter; unreasonable, unjust; forced, not easily granted; austere; rough, as liquids; harsh, stiff, constrained; not plentiful, not prosperous; avaricious, faultily sparing.

HARD, hárd. ad. Close, near, as hard by; diligently, laboriously, incessantly; uneasily, vexatiously, distressfully; fast, nimbly; with difficulty; tempestuously, boisterously.

HARDBOUND, hárd'bóund. a. Costive.

TO HARDEN, hárd'd'n. v. a. (103). To make hard; to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedness, to make obdurate; to make insensible, to stupify; to make firm, to endure with constancy.

HARDENER, hárd'd'n-ư. s. One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOURED, hárd'fá-vư'd. a. Coarse of feature.

HARDHANDED, hárd'hán-déd. a. Coarse, mechanick.

HARDHEAD, hárd'héd. s. Clash of heads; a hard contest.

HARDHEARTED, hárd'hárt'éd. a. Cruel, inexorable, merciless, pitiless.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, hárd'hárt'éd-nés. s. Cruelty, want of tenderness.

HARDIHEAD, hárd'dé-héd. } s.

HARDIHOOD, hárd'dé-húd. (307). } s. Stoutness, bravery. Obsolete.

HARDIMENT, hárd'dé-mént. s. Courage, stoutness, bravery, act of bravery.

HARDINESS, hárd'dé-nés. s. Hardship, fatigue; stoutness, courage, bravery; effrontery, confidence.

HARDLABOURED, hárd-lá'bư'd. a. (362). Elaborate, studied.

HARDLY, hárd'lé. ad. With difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scant; grudgingly;

⚔ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

severely; rigorously, oppressively; harshly; not tenderly, not delicately.

HARDMOUTHED, hârd-môûth'd'. a. Disobedience to the rein, not sensible of the bit.

HARDNESS, hârd'nês. s. Power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be accomplished; scarcity, penury; obscurity, profligateness; coarseness, harshness of look; keenness, vehemence of weather or seasons; cruelty of temper, savageness, harshness; faulty, parsimony, stinginess.

HARDOCK, hârd'ôk. s. I suppose the same with Burdock.

HARDS, hârdz. s. The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP, hârd'shlp. s. Injury, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue.

HARDWARE, hârd'wâre. s. Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, hârd'wâre-mân. s. A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

HARDY, hârd'ê. a. Bold, brave, stout, daring; strong, hard, firm.

HARE, hâre. s. A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.

HAREBELL, hâre'bêl. a. A blue flower of the bell shape.

HAREBRAINED, hâre'brân'd. a. Volatile, unsettled, wild.

HAREFOOT, hâre'fût. s. A bird; an herb.

HARELIP, hâre'lp. s. A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.

HARESEAR, hârz'éér. s. A plant.

HARIER, hâr'rê-ûr. s. A dog for hunting hares.

⚔ Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word should be altered. The spelling necessarily requires the *a* long, as in *hare*; and the pronunciation demands the *r* to be doubled. The most rational alteration would be to pronounce it with the *a* long, and to let the other pronunciation be considered as the language of the stable and the field—See LEASH.

TO HARK, hârk. v. n. To listen.

HARK, hârk. interject. List! hear! listen!

HARL, hârl. s. The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.

HARLEQUIN, hârl'ê-kin. s. (415). A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace, a Jackpudding.

HARLOT, hârl'ôt. s. (166). A whore, a strumpet.

HARLOTRY, hârl'ôt-rê. s. The trade of a harlot, fornication; a name of contempt for a woman.

HARM, hârm. s. Injury, crime, wickedness; mischief, detriment, hurt.

TO HARM, hârm. v. a. To hurt, to injure.

HARMFUL, hârm'fûl. a. Hurtful, mischievous.

HARMFULLY, hârm'fûl-ê. ad. Hurtfully, noxiously.

HARMFULNESS, hârm'fûl-nês. s. Hurtfulness, mischievousness.

HARMLESS, hârm'lês. a. Innocent, innoxious, not hurtful; unhurt, undamaged.

HARMLESSLY, hârm'lês-lê. ad. Innocently, without hurt, without crime.

HARMLESSNESS, hârm'lês-nês. s. Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.

HARMONICAL, hârm-môn'ê-kâl. } a.

HARMONICK, hârm-môn'lk. (508). } Adapted to each other, musical.

HARMONIOUS, hârm-mô'nê-ûs. a. Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other; musical.

HARMONIOUSLY, hârm-mô'nê-ûs-lê. ad. With just adaption and proportion of parts to each other; musically, with concord of sounds.

HARMONIOUSNESS, hârm-mô'nê-ûs-nês. s. Proportion, musicalness.

TO HARMONIZE, hârm-mô-nlze. v. a. To adjust in fit proportions.

HARMONY, hârm-mô-nê. s. The just adaption of one part to another; just proportion of sound; concord, correspondent sentiment.

HARNESS, hâr'nês. s. Armour, defensive furniture of war; the traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure.

TO HARNESS, hâr'nês. v. a. To dress, in armour; to fix horses in their traces.

HARP, hârp. s. A lyre, an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger; a constellation.

TO HARP, hârp. v. n. To play on the harp; to touch any passion; to dwell vexatiously on one subject.

HARPER, hârp'ûr. s. (98). A player on the harp.

HARPING IRON, hârp'ping 'îrn. s. A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIN.

HARPOONER, hâr-pò-néer'. s. He that throws the harpoon.

HARPOON, hâr-pòon'. s. A harping iron.

HARPSICORD, hârp'sé-kórd. s. A musical instrument.

HARPY, hâr'pé. s. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch.

HARQUEBUSS, hâr'kwé-bûs. s. A handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, hâr'kwé-bûs-séer'. s. (275). One armed with a harquebuss.

HARRIDAN, hâr'rè-dân. s. A decayed strumpet.

HARROW, hâr'rò. s. A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth.

TO HARROW, hâr'rò. v. a. To break with the harrow; to tear up; to rip up; to pillage, to strip, to lay waste; to invade, to harass with incursions; to disturb, to put into commotion.

HARROWER, hâr'rò-ûr. s. He who harrows; a kind of hawk.

TO HARRY, hâr'rè. v. a. To tease, to ruffle; in Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress.

HARSH, hârsh. a. Austere, rough, sour; rough to the ear; crabbed, morose; peevish; rugged to the touch; unpleasant, rigorous.

HARSHLY, hârsh'lé. ad. Sourly, austere to the palate; with violence, in opposition to gentleness; severely, morosely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.

HARSHNESS, hârsh'nés. s. Sourness, austere taste; roughness to the ear; ruggedness to the touch; crabbedness, peevishness.

HART, hârt. s. A he-deer of the large kind, the male of the roe.

HARTSHORN, hârts'hòrn. s. Spirit drawn from horn.

HARTSHORN, hârts'hòrn. s. An herb.

HARVEST, hâr'vést. s. The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and inned; the product of labour.

HARVEST-HOME, hâr'vést-hòme. s. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest; the opportunity of gathering treasure.

HARVEST-LORD, hâr'vést-lórd. s. The head reaper at the harvest.

HARVESTER, hâr'vés-tûr. s. One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN, hâr'vést-mân. s. A labourer in harvest.

HAS, hâz. s. The third person singular of the verb To have.

There is some reason in the custom adopted by the profound and ingenious author of the Philosophy of Rhetoric, where he makes the third persons of verbs end in *th*, when the succeeding word begins with *s*, to avoid the want of distinction between the final and initial *s*, and he gives several examples of this; but this is only avoiding in one instance what cannot be avoided in a thousand; and as the hissing sound is not the most respectable part of our language, and requires more effort than the simple hiss, it may, except in very solemn language, be very well laid aside.

TO HASH, hâsh, v. a. To mince, to chop into small pieces and mingle.

HASLET, { hâ'slét. } s. The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP, hâsp, s. (79). A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened as with a padlock.

TO HASP, hâsp. v. n. To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK, hâs'sûk. s. (166). A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HAST, hâst. The second person singular of Have.

HASTE, hàste. s. (74). Hurry, speed, nimbleness, precipitation; passion, vehemence.

TO HASTE, hàste. (472). } v. n.
TO HASTEN, hâ'sn. (405). }
To make haste, to be in a hurry; to move with swiftness.

TO HASTE, hàste. } v. a. (472).

TO HASTEN, hâ'sn. }
To pass forward, to urge on, to precipitate.

HASTENER, hâ'sn-dr. s. (98). One that hastens or hurries.

HASTILY, hâs'té-lé. a. In a hurry, speedily, nimbly, quickly; rashly, precipitately; passionately, with vehemence.

HASTINESS, hâs'té-nés. s. Haste, speed; hurry, precipitation; angry testiness, passionate vehemence.

HASTINGS, hâs'tingz. s. Pease that come early.

HASTY, hâs'té. a. Quick, speedy; passionate, vehement; rash, precipitate; early ripe.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôumd;—shin, THIS.

HASTY-PUDDING, hâs-tê-pûd'lng. s. A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quick together.

HAT, hât. s. (74). A cover for the head.

HATBAND, hât'bând. s. (88). A string tied round the hat.

HATCASE, hât'kâse. s. A slight box for a hat.

TO HATCH, hâtsh. v. a. To produce young from eggs; to quicken the eggs by incubation; to form by meditation, to contrive; to shade by lines in drawing or graving.

TO HATCH, hâtsh. v. n. To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH, hâtsh. s. A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; the disclosure, discovery; the half-door; in the plural, the doors, or openings by which they descended from one deck or floor of a ship to another; to be under hatches, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

TO HATCHEL, hâk'kl. v. a. To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HATCHEL, hâk'kl. s. The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER, kâk'kl-ûr. s. A beater of flax.

HATCHET, hâtsh'it. s. (99). A small axe.

HATCHET-FACE, hâtsh'it-fâse. s. An ugly face.

HATCHMENT, hâtsh'mént. s. Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

HATCHWAY, hâtsh'wâ. s. The way over or through the hatches.

TO HATE, hâte. v. a. (74). To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

HATE, hâte. s. Malignity, detestation.

HATEFUL, hâte'fûl. a. That which causes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.

HATEFULLY, hâte'fûl-é. ad. Odiously, abominably; malignantly, maliciously.

HATEFULNESS, hâte'fûl-nês. s. Odiousness.

HATER, hât'ûr. s. (98). One that hates.

HATH, háth. The third person singular of the verb *To have*; now seldom used but in solemn compositions. See **HAS**.

HATRED, hâ'tréd. s. Hate, ill-will, malignity.

TO HATTER, hât'tûr. v. a. To harass, to weary.

HATTER, hât'tûr. s. (98). A maker of hats.

HATTOCK, hât'tûk. s. (166). A shock of corn.

HAUBERK, hâw'bérk. s. (213). A coat of mail.

TO HAVE, hâv. v. a. (75). Pret. and Part. pass. Had. To carry, to wear; to possess; to obtain, to enjoy; to contain; to be a husband or wife to another; it is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses, Have the preterperfect, and Had the preterpluperfect: Have at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

HAVEN, hâ'v'n. s. (103). A port, a harbour, a safe station for ships; a shelter, an asylum.

HAVER, hâv'ûr. s. (98). Possessor, holder.

HAUGH, hâw. s. A little meadow lying in a valley.

☞ This word, though for ages obsolete, or heard only in the proper names of *Fetherstonehaugh*, *Philippaugh*, &c. seems to have risen from the dead in the late whimsical deception we meet with in some gardens, where we are suddenly stopped by a deep valley wholly imperceptible till we come to the edge of it. The expression of surprise, *Hah! hah!* which generally breaks out upon a discovery of the deception, is commonly supposed to be the origin of this word: but the old word *Haugh* is so nearly related to the signification of the new term *haw*, *haw*, that it seems much the more natural parent of it.

HAUGHT, hâwt. a. Haughty, insolent, proud.

HAUGHTILY, hâw'té-lé. ad. Proudly, arrogantly.

HAUGHTINESS, hâw'té-nês. s. Pride, arrogance.

HAUGHTY, hâw'té. a. (393). Proud, lofty, insolent, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great.

HAVING, hâv'lng. s. Possession, estate, fortune; the act or state of possessing; behaviour, regularity.

HAVIOUR, hâ'vé-ûr. s. Conduct, manners.

TO HAUL, hâwl. v. a. To pull, to draw, to drag by violence.—See **HALE**.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—*him*, *THIS*.

☞ This word is in more frequent use than the word *To hale*, and seems to have a shade of difference in its meaning. *To hale* seems to signify the forcing or dragging of a *person*: and to *haul*, the forcing or dragging of a *thing*; and is generally used in sea business, or on ludicrous occasions to a person, as, To pull and *haul* one about.

HAUL, hâwl. s. Pull, violence in dragging.

HAUM, hâwm. s. (213). Straw.

HAUNCH, hântsh. s. (214). The thigh, the hind hip; the rear, the hind part.

TO HAUNT, hânt. v. a. To frequent, to be much about any place or person; it is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome; it is eminently used in apparitions.

☞ This word was in quiet possession of its true sound till a late dramatic piece made its appearance, which, to the surprise of those who had heard the language spoken half a century, was, by some speakers, called the *Haunted Tower*. This was certainly the improvement of some critick in the language; for a plain common speaker would undoubtedly have pronounced the *au*, as in *aunt*, *jaunt*, &c. and as it had always been pronounced in the *Drummer*, or the *Haunted House*. That this pronunciation is agreeable to analogy, see *Principles*, No. 214.

TO HAUNT, hânt. v. n. To be much about, to appear frequently.

HAUNT, hânt. s. Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER, hân'tûr. s. (98). Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, hâv'vûk. s. (166). Waste, wide and general devastation.

MAVOCK, hâv'vûk. interject. A word of encouragement to slaughter.

TO HAVOCK, hâv'vûk. v. a. To waste, to destroy.

HAUTBOY, hô'bôé. s. A wind instrument.

HAUTBOY Strawberry, hô'bôé. s. See *STRAWBERRY*.

HAW, hâw. s. The berry and seed of the hawthorn; a hedge; an excrescence in the eye; a small piece of ground adjoining to an house.

HAWTHORN, hâw'thörn. s. The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn,

HAWTHORN, hâw'thörn. a. Belonging to the white thorn; consisting of white thorn.

TO HAW, hâw. v. n. To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

HAWK, hâwk. s. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

TO HAWK, hâwk. v. n. To fly hawks at fowls: to fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noise; to sell by proclaiming in the streets.

HAWKED, hâw'kéd. a. (366). Formed like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, hâw'kûr. s. (98). One who sella wares by proclaiming them in the streets.

HAWKWEED, hâwk'wéed. s. A plant.

HAWSES, hâw'slz. s. (99). Two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass.

HAY, hâ. s. Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter; a kind of dance.

HAYMAKER, hâ'mâ'kûr. s. One employed in drying grass for hay.

HAZARD, hâz'ûrd. s. (88). Chance accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.

TO HAZARD, hâz'ûrd. v. a. To expose to chance.

TO HAZARD, hâz'ûrd. v. n. To try the chance; to adventure.

HAZARDABLE, hâz'ûr-dâ-bl. a. Venturesome, liable to chance.

HAZARDER, hâz'ûr-dûr. s. He who hazards.

HAZARDRY, hâz'ûr-dré. s. Temerity, precipitation.

HAZARDOUS, hâz'ûr-dûs. a. Dangerous, exposed to chance.

HAZARDOUSLY, hâz'ûr-dûs-lé. ad. With danger of chance.

HAZE, hâze, s. Fog, mist.

HAZEL, hâ'z'l. s. (103). A nut-tree.

HAZEL, hâ'z'l. a. Light brown, of the colour of hazel.

HAZELLY, hâ'z'l-é. a. Of the colour of hazel, a light brown.

HAZY, hâ'zé. a. Dark, foggy, misty.

HE, hée. pron. Oblique case Him; Plur. They, Oblique case Them. The man that was named before; the man, the person; man, or male being; male, as a He bear, a He goat.

HEAD, héd. (234). The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ

† (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pinê, pin ;—

of sensation or thought ; chief, principal person, one to whom the rest are subordinate ; place of honour, the first place ; understanding, faculties of the mind ; resistance, hostile opposition ; state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known ; the top of any thing bigger than the rest ; the fore part of any thing, as of a ship ; that which rises on the top of liquors ; upper part of a bed ; dress of the head ; principal topicks of discourse ; source of a stream ; crisis, pitch ; it is very improperly applied to roots.

TO HEAD, héd. v. a. To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern ; to behead, to kill by taking away the head ; to fit any thing with a head, or principal part ; to lop trees at the top.

HEADACH, héd'áke. s. (355). Pain in the head.

HEADBAND, héd'bánd. s. A fillet for the head, a topknot ; the band to each end of a book.

HEADBOROUGH, héd'búr-rò. s. A constable, a subordinate constable.

HEADDRESS, héd'drés. s. The covering of a woman's head ; any thing resembling a head-dress.

HEADER, héd'dúr. s. (98). One that heads nails or pins, or the like ; the first brick in the angle.

HEADINESS, héd'dé-nés. s. Hurry, rashness, stubbornness, precipitation, obstinacy.

HEADLAND, héd'lánd. s. Promontory, cape ; ground under hedges.

HEADLESS, héd'lés. a. Without an head, beheaded ; without a chief ; obstinate, inconsiderate, ignorant.

HEADLONG, héd'lóng. a. Rash, thoughtless ; sudden, precipitate.

HEADLONG, héd'lóng. ad. With the head foremost ; rashly, without thought, precipitately ; hastily, without delay or respite.

HEADPIECE, héd'péese. s. Armour for the head, helmet ; understanding, force of mind.

HEADQUARTERS, héd-kwâr'túr. s. The place of general rendezvous, or lodging for soldiers, where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.

HEADSHIP, héd'ship. s. Dignity, authority, chief place.

HEADSMAN, hédz'mán. a. (88). Executioner.

HEADSTALL, héd'stáll. s. (406). Part of the bridle that covers the head.

HEADSTONE, héd'stòne. s. The first or capital stone.

HEADSTRONG, héd'stróng. a. Unrestrained, violent, ungovernable.

HEADWORKMAN, héd-wùrk'mán. s. The foreman.

HEADY, héd'dé. a. Rash, precipitate, hasty, violent ; apt to affect the head.

TO HEAL, hèle. v. a. (227). To cure a person ; to restore from hurt, sickness, or wound ; to reconcile ; as, he healed all dissensions.

TO HEAL, hèle. v. n. To grow well.

HEALER, hèle'úr. s. One who cures or heals.

HEALING, hèle'ing. part. a. Mild, mollifying, gentle, assuasive.

HEALTH, hêlth. s. (234). Freedom from bodily pain or sickness ; welfare of mind, purity, goodness ; salvation, prosperity ; wish of happiness in drinking.

HEALTHFUL, hêlth'fùl. a. Free from sickness ; well disposed, wholesome, salubrious ; salutary, productive of salvation.

HEALTHFULLY, hêlth'fùl-é. ad. In health ; wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS, hêlth'fùl-nés. s. State of being well ; wholesomeness.

HEALTHILY, hêlth'é-lé. ad. Without sickness.

HEALTHINESS, hêlth'é-nés. s. The state of health.

HEALTHLESS, hêlth'lés. a. Weak, sickly, infirm.

HEALTHSOME, hêlth'sùm. a. Wholesome, salutary.

HEALTHY, hêlth'é. a. In health, free from sickness.

HEAP, hépe. s. (227). Many single things thrown together, a pile ; a crowd, a throng, a rabble ; cluster, number driven together.

TO HEAP, hépe. v. a. To throw on heaps, to pile, to throw together ; to accumulate, to lay up ; to add to something else.

HEAPER, hé'púr. s. (98). One that makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY, hé'pé. a. Lying in heaps.

TO HEAR, hère. v. n. (227). To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished ; to listen, to hearken ; to be told, to have an account.

TO HEAR, hère. v. a. To perceive by the ear ; to give an audience, or allowance to speak ; to attend, to listen to, to

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

obey; to try, to attend judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.

HEARD, hêrd. (234). The preterit of To hear.

☞ We frequently hear this word pronounced so as to rhyme with *feared*. But if this were the true sound, it ought to be written *heard*, and considered as regular: the short sound like *herd* is certainly the true pronunciation, and the verb is irregular. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnston, mark the word as I have done.

HEARER, hêr'ûr. s. (98). One who attends to any doctrine or discourse.

HEARING, hêr'ing. s. The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

TO HEARKEN, hâr'k'n. v. n. (103) (243). To listen by way of curiosity; to attend, to pay regard.

HEARKENER, hâr'k'n-ûr. s. Listener, one that hearkens.

HEARSAY, hêr'sâ. s. Report, rumour.

HEARSE, hêrse. s. (234). A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave.

HEART, hârt. s. (243). The muscle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion; the chief part, the vital part; the inner part of anything; courage, spirit; seat of love; affection, inclination; memory; to be not wholly averse; secret meaning, hidden intention; conscience, sense of good or ill; it is much used in composition for mind or affection.

HEART-ACH, hârt'âke. s. (355). Sorrow, pang, anguish.

HEART-BREAK, hârt'brâke. s. Overpowering sorrow.

HEART-BREAKER, hârt'brâ-kûr. s. A cant name for a woman's curls.

HEART-BREAKING, hârt'brâ-king. a. Overpowering with sorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, hârt'brâ-king. s. Overpowering grief.

HEART-BURNED, hârt'bûrn'd. a. Having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURNING, hârt'bûr-ning. s. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour; discontent, secret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, hârt'dêre. a. Sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, hârt'êze. s. Quiet, tranquillity.

HEART-EASING, hârt'êz-ing. a. Giving quiet.

HEARTFELT, hârt'fêlt. a. Felt in the conscience, felt at the heart.

HEART-PEAS, hârt'pêze. s. A plant.

HEART-SICK, hârt'sik. a. Pained in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the constitution.

HEARTS-EASE, hârts'êze. s. A plant.

HEART-STRING, hârt'string. s. The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEART-STRUCK, hârt'strûk. a. Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEART-SWELLING, hârt'swêl-ing. a. Rankling in the mind.

HEART-WHOLE, hârt'hwôle. a. (397). With the affections yet unfixed; with the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hârt'wôdn-dêd. a. Filled with passion of love or grief.

HEARTED, hârt'êd. a. Only used in composition, as hardhearted.

TO HEARTEN, hârt'n. v. a. (243). To encourage, to animate, to stir up; to meliorate with manure.

HEARTH, hârt'h. s. (243). The pavement of a room where a fire is made:

☞ Till I had inspected the Dictionaries, I could not conceive there were two pronunciations of this word; but I now find that Mr. Elphinston, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, sound the diphthong as in *earth* and *death*; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Barclay, give it as I have done.

HEARTILY, hârt'tê-lê. a. Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorously; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with desire.

HEARTINESS, hârt'tê-nês. s. Sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, strength.

HEARTLESS, hârt'lês. a. Without courage, spiritless.

HEARTLESSLY, hârt'lês-lê. ad. Without courage, faintly, timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, hârt'lês-nês. s. Want of courage or spirit, dejection of mind.

HEARTY, hârt'tê. a. (243). Sincere, undissembled, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, strong.

HEARTY-HALE, hârt'tê-hâle. a. Good for the heart.

ⲉⲡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

HEAT, hête. s. (227). The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire; the cause of the sensation of burning; hot weather; state of any body under the action of fire; one violent action unintermitted; the state of being once hot; a course at a race; pimples in the face, flush; agitations of sudden or violent passion; faction, contest, party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.

To HEAT, hête. v. a. To make hot, to endure with the power of burning; to cause to ferment; to make the constitution feverish; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to agitate the blood and spirits with action.

To HEAT, hête. v. n. To grow hot.

HEATER, hê'tûr. s. (98). An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hêth. s. (227). A plant; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

HEATH-COCK, hêth'kôk. s. A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATH-PEAS, hêth'pêze. s. A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-ROSE, hêth'rôze. s. A plant.

HEATHEN, hê'th'n. s. (227). The gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HEATHEN, hê'th'n. a. (103). Gentile, pagan.

HEATHENISH, hê'th'n-lsh. a. Belonging to the gentiles, wild, savage, rapacious, cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, hê'th'n-lsh-lê. ad. After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM, hê'th'n-lzm. s. Gentilism, paganism.

HEATHY, hêth'ê. a. Full of heath.

To HEAVE, hêve. v. a. (227). Pret. Heaved, anciently Hove; Part. Heaved or Hoven. To lift, to raise from the ground; to carry; to cause to swell; to force up from the breast; to exalt, to elevate.

To HEAVE, hêve. v. n. To pant, to breathe with pain; to labour; to raise with pain, to swell and fall; to keck, to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, hêve. s. Lift, exertion or effort upwards; rising of the breast; effort to vomit; struggle to rise.

HEAVEN, hêv'n. s. (103) (234). The regions above, the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed; the supreme power, the sovereign of heaven.

HEAVEN-BORN, hêv'n-bôrn. De- scended from the celestial regions.

HEAVEN-BRED, hêv'n-brêd. Pro- duced or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVEN-BUILT, hêv'n-blît. Built by the agency of the gods.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hêv'n-dî-rêk'- téd. Raised towards the sky; taught by the powers of heaven.

HEAVENLY, hêv'n-lê. a. Resembling heaven, supremely excellent; celestial, inhabiting heaven.

HEAVENLY, hêv'n-lê. ad. In a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HEAVENWARD, hêv'n-wârd. ad. Towards heaven.

HEAVILY, hêv'ê-lê. ad. With great weight; grievously, afflictively; sorrowfully, with an air of dejection.

HEAVINESS, hêv'vê-nês. s. The quality of being heavy, weight; dejection of mind, depression of spirit; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression; crush, affliction; deepness or richness of soil.

HEAVY, hêv'vê. a. (234). Weighty, tending strongly to the centre; sorrowful; dejected, depressed; grievous, oppressive, afflictive; wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, lazy; drowsy, dull, torpid; slow, sluggish; stupid, foolish; burdensome, troublesome, tedious; loaded, incumbered, burdened; not easily digested; rich in soil, fertile, as heavy lands; deep, cumbersome, as heavy roads.

HEAVY, hêv'vê. ad. As an adverb it is only used in composition, heavily.

HEBDOMAD, hêb'dô-mâd. s. A week, a space of seven days.

HEBDOMADAL, hêb-dôm'â- dâl. (518).

HEBDOMADARY, hêb-dôm'- â-dâr-ê. } ad.

Weekly; consisting of seven days.

To HEBETATE, hêb'ê-tâte. v. a. To dull, to blunt, to stupify.

HEBETATION, hêb'ê-tâ'shûn. s. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

HEBETUDE, hêb'ê-tûde. s. Dulness, obtuseness, bluntness.

HEBRAISM, hêb'ra-îsm. s. (335). An Hebrew idiom.

HEBRAIST, hêb'ra-îst. s. (503). A man skilled in Hebrew.

ⲛ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, in the quantity

—nô; mûve, nôr, nôt; —têbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

of the first syllable of this and the preceding word, and think I am not only authorized by analogy, but the best usage.

HEBRICIAN, hê-brîsh'ân. s. One skilled in Hebrew.

HECATOMB, hêk'â-tôôm. s. A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HECTICAL, hêk'tê-kâl. } a. Habit-

HECTICK, hêk'tîk. (509). } ual, constitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.

HECTICK, hêk'tîk. s. An hectick fever.

HECTOR, hêk'tûr. s. (418) (166). A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

TO HECTOR, hêk'tûr. v. a. To threaten, to treat with insolent terms.

TO HECTOR, hêk'tûr. v. n. To play the bully.

HEDERACEOUS, hêd-êr-â-shûs. a. Producing ivy.

HEDGE, hêdje. s. A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.

HEDGE, hêdje. s. Prefixed to any word, signifies something mean.

TO HEDGE, hêdje. v. a. To enclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to encircle for defence; to shut up within an enclosure; to force into a place already full.

TO HEDGE, hêdje. v. n. To shift, to hide the head.

HEDGE-BORN, hêdje'bôrn. a. Of no known birth, meanly born.

HEDGE-FUMITORY, hêdje-fû'mê-tûr-ê. s. A plant.

HEDGEHOG, hêdje'hôg. s. An animal set with prickles like thorns in an hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, hêdje-hîz'zûp. s. A species of willow-wort.—See Hyssop.

HEDGE-MUSTARD, hêdje-mûs'târd. s. A plant.

HEDGE-NOTE, hêdje'nôte. s. A word of contempt; a low kind of poetry.

HEDGEPIG, hêdje'pîg. s. A young hedgehog.

HEDGE-ROW, hêdje'rô. s. The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.

HEDGE-SPARROW, hêdje-spâr'rô. s. A sparrow that lives in bushes.

HEDGING-BILL, hêdje'îng-bîl. s. A cutting-hook used in trimming hedges.

HEDEGR, hêdje'ûr. s. One who makes hedges.

TO HEED, hêéd. v. a. (246). To mind, to regard, to take notice of, to attend.

HEED, hêéd. s. Care, attention; caution; care to avoid; notice, observation; seriousness; regard, respectful notice.

HEEDFUL, hêéd'fûl. a. Watchful, cautious, suspicious; attentive, careful, observing.

HEEDFULLY, hêéd'fûl-ê. ad. Attentively, carefully, cautiously.

HEEDFULNESS, hêéd'fûl-nês. s. Caution, vigilance.

HEEDILY, hêéd'ê-lê. ad. Cautiously, vigilantly.

HEEDINESS, hêéd'ê-nês. s. Caution, vigilance.

HEEDLESS, hêéd'lêa. a. Negligent, inattentive, careless.

HEEDLESSLY, hêéd'lêa-lê. ad. Carelessly, negligently.

HEEDLESSNESS, hêéd'lêa-nês. s. Carelessness, negligence, inattention.

HEEL, hêél. s. (246). The part of the foot that protuberates behind; the feet employed in flight; to be at the heels, to pursue closely, to follow hard; to lay by the heels, to fetter, to shackle, to put in gyves; the back part of a stocking, whence the phrase to be out at the heels, to be worn out.

TO HEEL, hêél. v. n. To dance; to lean on one side, as the ship heels.

HEELER, hêél'ûr. s. A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE, hêél'pêse. s. A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

TO HEEL-PIECE, hêél'pêse. v. a. To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

HEFT, hêft. s. Heaving, effort; for haft, handle.

HEGIRA, hê-jî'râ, or hêd'jê-râ. A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to escape from Mecca, July sixteenth, A. D. six hundred and twenty-two.

The latter pronunciation is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Barclay, and Bailey; and the former by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry. This, I am informed, is the pronunciation of several Oriental scholars, and is not only more agreeable to the ear, but seems to fall in with those Arabic Spanish names, *Ramirez*, *Almira*, &c. as well as the Grecian *Tauchira*, *Thyatira*, *Dejanira*, &c.

HEIFER, hêf'fûr. s. (98) (254). A young cow.

HEIGH-HO, hî'hô. interject. An expression of alight languor and uneasiness.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, ph;—

HEIGHT, hîte, or hâte. s. (253). Elevation above the ground; degree of altitude; summit, ascent, towering eminence; elevation of rank; the utmost degree; utmost exertion; state of excellence; advance towards perfection.

☞ The first of these modes is the most general; and the last the most agreeable to the spelling. Milton was the patron of the first, and, in his zeal for analogy, as Dr. Johnson says, spelt the word *height*. This is still the pronunciation of the vulgar, and seems at first sight the most agreeable to analogy; but though the sound of the adjective *high* is generally preserved in the abstract *height*, the *h* is always placed before the *t*, and is perfectly mute. Mr. Garrick's pronunciation (and which is certainly the best) was *hite*.—See DROUGHT.

TO HEIGHTEN, hî't'n. v. a. (103). To raise higher; to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.

HEINOUS, há'nús. a. (249). Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.

☞ Mr. Sheridan gives the long sound of *e* to the first syllable of this word, contrary to every Dictionary, to analogy, and, I think, the best usage; which, if I am not mistaken, always gives the first syllable of this word the sound of slender *a*.

HEINOUSLY, há'nús-lé. ad. Atrociously, wickedly.

HEINOUSNESS, há'nús-nés. s. Atrociousness, wickedness.

HEIR, âre. s. (249) (394). One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

HEIRESS, âre'ls. s. (99). An inheritrix, a woman that inherits.

HEIRLESS, âre'lés. a. Without an heir.

HEIRSHIP, âre'ship. s. The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

HEIRLOOM, âre'lóom. s. Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

HELD, hêld. The preterit and part. pass. of Hold.

HELIACAL, hé-lî'â-kál. a. Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

HELICAL, hêl'é-kál. a. Spiral, with many circunvolutions.

HELIOCENTRICK, hê-lê-ô-sên'trik. a. Belonging to the centre of the sun.

HELIOSCOPE, hê'lê-ô-skôpe. s. A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the

body of the sun without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPE, hê'lê-ô-trôpe. s. A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.

HELIX, hê'liks. A spiral line.

HELL, hêl. s. The place of the devil and wicked souls; the place of separate souls, whether good or bad; the place at a running play, to which those who are caught are carried; the place into which a taylor throws his shreds; the infernal powers.

HELLEBORE, hêl'lê-bôre. s. Christmas flower.

HELLENISM, hêl'lê-nlsm. s. An idiom of the Greek.

HELLISH, hêl'lish. a. Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; sent from hell, belonging to hell.

HELLISHLY, hêl'lish-lé. ad. Infernally, wickedly.

HELLISHNESS, hêl'lish-nés. s. Wickedness, abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD, hêl'wârd. ad. Towards hell.

HELM, hêlm. s. A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of the retort; the steerage, the rudder; the station of government.

TO HELM, hêlm. v. a. To guide, to conduct.

HELMED, hêlm'd. a. (359). Furnished with a head-piece.

HELMET, hêl'mit. s. (99). A helm, a head-piece.

TO HELP, hêlp. v. a. Preter. Helped or Holp; Part. Helped or Holpen. To assist, to support, to aid; to remove or advance by help; to relieve from pain or disease; to remedy, to change for the better; to forbear, to avoid; to promote, to forward; to help to, to supply with, to furnish with.

TO HELP, hêlp. v. n. To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.

HELP, hêlp. s. Assistance, aid, support, succour; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives help; remedy.

HELPER, hêlp'ûr. s. (98). An assistant, an auxiliary; one that administers remedy; a supernumerary servant; one that supplies with any thing wanted.

HELPFUL, hêlp'fûl. a. Useful, that which gives assistance; wholesome, salutary.

HELPLESS, hêlp'lés. a. Wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—*thin*, THIS.

or assistance; irremediable, admitting no help.

HELPLESSLY, hêlp'lês-lê. ad. Without succour.

HELPLESSNESS, hêlp'lês-nês. s. Want of succour.

HELTTER-SKELTER, hêl'tùr-skêl'tùr. ad. In a hurry, without order.

HELVE, hêlv. s. The handle of an axe.

HEM, hêm. s. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading; the noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath; interject. Hem!

To **HEM**, hêm. v. a. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together; to border, to edge; to enclose, to environ, to confine, to shut.

To **HEM**, hêm. v. n. To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMIPLEGY, hêm'ê-plêd-jê. s. A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereto, that seizes one side at a time.

HEMISPHERE, hêm'ê-sfêre. s. The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

HEMISPHERICAL, hêm'ê-sfêr'lk. } a. (509).

HEMISPHERICK, hêm'ê-sfêr'lk. } a. Half round, containing half a globe.

HEMISTICK, hê-mis'tik. s. (509). Half a verse.

"The dawn is overcast."—*Cato*.

HEMLOCK, hêm'lòk. s. An herb.

HEMORRHAGE, hêm'ò-râdje. } s. A
HEMORRHAGY, hêm'ò-râ-jê. } violent flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS, hêm'òr-ròldz. s. The piles, the emroids.

HEMORRHOIDAL, hêm'òr-ròld'ál. a. Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP, hêmp. s. A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

HEMPEN, hêm'p'n. a. (103). Made of hemp.

HEN, hên. s. The female of a housecock, the female of any bird.

HEN-HEARTED, hên'hâr-têd. a. Dastardly, cowardly.

HEN-PECKED, hên'pêkt. a. (359). Governed by the wife.

HEN-ROOST, hên'ròost. s. The place where the poultry rest.

HENBANE, hên'bâne. s. A plant.

HENCE, hênse. ad. or interject. From this place to another; away, to a distance;

at a distance, in another place; for this reason, in consequence of this; from this cause, from this ground; from this source, from this original, from this store, from hence, is a vitious expression.

HENCEFORTH, hênse'fòrth. ad. From this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, hênse'fòr'wârd. ad. From this time to futurity.

HENCHMAN, hênsh'mân. s. A page, an attendant.

To **HEND**, hênd. v. a. To seize, to lay hold on; to crowd, to surround.

HENDECAGON, hên-dêk'â-gôn. s. A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HEPATICAL, hê-pât'ê-kâl. } a. Be-
HEPATICK, hê-pât'ik. (509). } longing to the liver.

HEPS, hîps. s. The fruit of the dog-rose, commonly written Hips.

HEPTAGON, hêp'tâ-gôn. s. A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, hêp'tâg'ò-nâl. a. Having seven angles or sides.

HEPTARCHY, hêp'târ-kê. s. A sevenfold government.

HER, hûr. pron. (98). Belonging to a female; the oblique case of she.

HERS, hûrz. pron. This is used when it refers to a substantive going before; as, such are her charms, such charms are hers.

HERALD, hêr'âld. s. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace; a precursor, a forerunner, a harbinger.

To **HERALD**, hêr'âld. v. a. To introduce as an herald.

HERALDRY, hêr'âl-drê. s. The art or office of a herald; blazonry.

HERB, êrb. s. (394). Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan by suppressing the sound of the *h* in this word and its compound *herbage*; and have Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, on my side.

HERBACEOUS, hêr-bâ'shûs. a. (356). Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.

HERBAGE, êr'bidje. s. (90) (394). Herbs collectively, grass, pasture; the tithe and the right of pasture.

HERBAL, hêr'bâl. s. A book containing the names and description of plants.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pine, pln ;—

HERBALIST, hêr'ba-lîst. s. A man skilled in herbs.

HERBARIIST, hêr'ba-rîst. s. One skilled in herbs.

HERBELET, hêr'bê-lêt. s. A small herb.

HERBESCENT, hêr-bês'sênt. a. (510). Growing into herbs.

HERBID, hêr'bîd. a. Covered with herbs.

HERBOUS, hêr'bûs. a. Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT, hêr'bû-lênt. a. Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN, êrb'wûm-ûn. s. (394). A woman that sells herbs.

HERBY, êrb'ê. a. (394). Having the nature of herbs.

HERD, hêrd. s. A number of beasts together ; a company of men in contempt or detestation ; it anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a sense still retained in composition, as goat-herd.

TO HERD, hêrd. v. n. To run in herds or companies ; to associate.

HERDROOM, hêrd'grôôm. s. A keeper of herds.

HERDMAN, hêrd'mân. } s. (88).
HERDSMAN, hêrdz'mân. }
One employed in tending herds.

HERE, hêre. ad. In this place ; in the present state.

HEREABOUTS, hêre'â-bôôts. About this place.

HEREAFTER, hêre-âf'tûr. ad. In a future state.

HEREAT, hêre-âi'. ad. At this.

HEREBY, hêre-bi'. ad. By this.

HEREDITABLE, hê-rêd'ê-tâ-bl. a. Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HEREDITAMENT, hêr-ê-dît'â-mênt. s. A law term denoting inheritance.

♂ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Barclay place the accent on the first syllable of this word ; Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick, on the second ; and Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Bailey, on the third. The last accentuation is not only most agreeable to the best usage, and the most grateful to the ear, but seems to accord better with the secondary accent of the latter Latin *hereditamenta*. See ACADEMY.

HEREDITARY, hê-rêd'ê-tâ-rê. a. Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance ; descending by inheritance.

HEREDITARILY, hê-rêd'ê-tâ-rê-lê. ad. By inheritance.

HEREIN, hêre-in'. ad. In this.

HERMITICAL, hêr-ê-mît'îk-âl. a. Solitary, suitable to a hermit.

HEREOF, hêre-ôf'. ad. From this, of this.—See FORTHWITH.

HEREON, hêre-ôn'. ad. Upon this.

HEREOUT, hêre-ôût'. ad. Out of this.

HERESY, hêr'ê-sê. s. An opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church.

HERESIARCH, hê-rê'zhê-ârk. s. (451). A leader in heresy.—See ECCLESIASTICK.

HERETICK, hêr'ê-tîk. s. (510). One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church.

HERETICAL, hê-rêt'ê-kâl. a. Containing heresy.

HERETICALLY, hê-rêt'ê-kâl-ê. ad. With heresy.

HERETO, hêre-tôô'. ad. To this.

HERETOFORE, hêre-tô-fôre'. ad. Formerly, anciently.

HEREUNTO, hêre-ûn-tôô'. To this.

HERewith, hêre-wîth'. ad. With this—See FORTHWITH.

HERITABLE, hêr'ê-tâ-bl. a. Capable of being inherited.

HERITAGE, hêr'ê-tâje. s. (90). Inheritance, devolved by succession ; in divinity, the people of God.

HERMAPHRODITE, hêr-mâf'frô-dîte.s. (155). An animal uniting two sexes.

HERMAPHRODITICAL, hêr-mâf'frô-dît'ê-kâl. a. Partaking of both sexes.

HERMETICAL, hêr-mêt'ê-kâl. }

HERMETICK, hêr-mêt'îk. (509). } a. Chymical.

HERMETICALLY, hêf-mêt'ê-kâl-ê. ad. According to the hermetical or chymick art.

HERMIT, hêr'mît. s. A solitary, an anchorite, one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion ; a beadsman, one bound to pray for another.

HERMITAGE, hêr'mît-âje. s. (90). The cell or habitation of an hermit.

HERMITESS, hêr'mît-tês. s. A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL, hêr-mît'ê-kâl. a. Suitable to a hermit.

HERN, hêrn. s. Contracted from **HERON**.

HERNIA, hr'nê-â. s. Any kind of rupture.

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, bóll;—óll;—póund;—/hin, THIS.

HERO, hé'rò. s. A man eminent for bravery; a man of the highest class in any respect.

HEROICAL, hé-rò'é-kál. a. Befitting an hero, heroick.

HEROICALLY, hé-rò'é-kál-é. ad. After the way of an hero.

HEROICK, hé-rò'lk. a. Productive of heroes; noble; suitable to an hero, brave, magnanimous; reciting the acts of heroes.

HEROICKLY, hé-rò'lk-lé. ad. Suitably to an hero.

HEROINE, hér'ò-lñ. s. (535). A female hero.

HEROISM, hér'ò'lzm. s. (535). The qualities or character of an hero.

HERON, hér'ún. s. (166). A bird that feeds upon fish.

HERONRY, hér'ún-rè. (166). } s. A
HERONSHAW, hér'ún-shaw. } place where herons breed.

HERPES, hér'péz. s. A cutaneous inflammation.

HERRING, hér'ring. s. A small sea-fish.

HERS, hürz. pron. The female possessive, used without its substantive; as, this is her house, this house is hers.

HERSE, hérse. s. A temporary monument raised over a grave; the carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

TO HERSE, hérse. v. a. To put into an herse.

HERSELF, hür-sél'f. pron. The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.

HERSELIKE, hérse'llke. a. Funereal, suitable to funerals.

HESITANCY, héz'é-tán-sé. s. Dubiousness, uncertainty.

TO HESITATE, héz'é-táte. v. a. To be doubtful, to delay, to pause.

HESITATION, héz'é-tá'shún. s. Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made; intermission of speech, want of volubility.

HEST, hést. s. Command, precept, injunction.

HETEROCLITE, hét'er-ò-klite. s. (156). Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension; any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

☞ **Mr. Sheridan**, **Dr. Kenrick**, **Dr. Ash**, **Mr. Perry**, **Buchanan**, **Barclay**, and **Bailey**, unite in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word; **Entick** alone places it on the third. **Mr. Sheridan** and **Buchanan** place an accent also on the last

syllable, and make the *i* long; while **Dr. Kenrick** and **Mr. Perry** make it short. That the accent ought to be on the last syllable cannot be doubted, when we consider how uniformly we remove the accent higher when we anglicise Latin words by shortening them: and though the *i* in these terminations is rather ambiguous (156), it certainly inclines to the long sound which **Mr. Sheridan** and **Buchanan** have given it.—See **ACADEMY** and **INCOMPARABLE**.

HETEROCLITICAL, hét'er-ò-klit'é-kál. a. Deviating from the common rule.

HETERODOX, hét'er-ò-dòks. a. Deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox.

HETEROGENEAL, hét'er-ò-jé-né-ál. a. Not of the same nature, not kindred.

HETEROGENEITY, hét'er-ò-jé-né'é-té. a. Opposition of nature, contrariety of qualities; opposite or dissimilar part.

HETEROGENEOUS, hét'er-ò-jé-né-ús. a. Not kindred, opposite or dissimilar in nature.

☞ There is an affected pronunciation of this and the two preceding words, which, contrary to our own analogy, preserves the *g* hard. The plea is, that these words are derived from the Greek, which always preserved the *gamma* hard. To produce this reason is to expose it. What would become of our language if every word from the Greek and Latin, that had *g* in it, were so pronounced? What is most to be regretted is, that men of learning sometimes join in these pedantic deviations, which are only worthy of the lowest order of critical coxcombs.—See **GYNASTIC**.

TO HEW, hú. v. a. Part. Hewn or Hewed. To cut with an edged instrument, to hack; to chop, to cut; to fell as with an axe; to form laboriously.

HEWER, hú'úr. s. (98). One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

HEXAGON, hêks'á-gòn. s. (166). A figure of six sides or angles.

HEXAGONAL, hêgz-ág'ò-nál. a. (478). Having six sides.

HEXAGONY, hêgz-ág'gò-né. s. (478). A figure of six angles.

HEXAMETER, hêgz-ám'è-túr. s. (518). A verse of six feet.

HEXANGULAR, hêgz-áng'gù-lár. a. Having six corners.

HEXASTICK, hêgz-ás'tlk. s. (509). A poem of six lines.

HEY, há. interject. An expression of joy.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mé, mêt;—pine, pln;—

HEYDAY, há'dá. interject. An expression of frolick and exultation.

HEYDAY, há'dá. s. (269). A frolick, wildness.

HIATUS, hi-á'tús. s. An aperture, a breach; the opening of the mouth by the succession of some of the vowels.

HERNAL, hl-bér'nál. a. Belonging to the winter.

HICCOUGH, hlk'kúp, or hlk'kóf. s. A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.

☞ This is one of those words which seems to have been corrupted by a laudable intention of bringing it nearer to its original. The convulsive sob was supposed to be a species of cough; but neither Junius nor Skinner mention any such derivation, and both suppose it formed from the sound it occasions. Accordingly we find, though *hicough* is the most general orthography, *hicup* is the most usual pronunciation. Thus Butler:

"Quoth he, to bid me not to love,

"Is to forbid my pulse to move;

"My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,

"Or, when I'm in a fit to *hicup*."

To **HICCOUGH**, hlk'kúp. v. n. To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

To **HICUP**, hlk'kúp. v. n. To sob with a convulsed stomach.

HID, hid.

HIDDEN, hid'd'n. } part. pass. of Hide.

To **HIDE**, hide. v. a. Preter. Hid; Part pass. Hid or Hidden. To conceal, to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

To **HIDE**, hide. v. n. To lie hid, to be concealed.

HIDE-AND-SEEK, hld-ánd-séék'. s. A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

HIDE, hide. s. The skin of any animal either raw or dressed; the human skin, in contempt; a certain quantity of land.

HIDBOUND, hld'bóund. a. A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen one from the other; in trees, being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth; harsh, untractable.

HIDEOUS, hld'é-ús, or hld'jé-ús. a. (293). Horrible, dreadful.

HIDEOUSLY, hld'é-ús-lé. ad. Horribly, dreadfully.

HIDEOUSNESS, hld'é-ús-nés. s. Horribleness, dreadfulness.

HIDER, hi'dúr. s. (98). He that hides. To **HIE**, hi. v. n. To hasten, to go in haste.

HIERARCH, hi'é-rárk. s. The chief of a sacred order.

HIERARCHICAL, hi-é-rár'ké-kál. a. Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY, hi'é-rár-ké. s. A sacred government, rank or subordination of holy beings; ecclesiastical establishment.

HIEROGLYPHICK, hi-é-ró-glíf'k. s. An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied; the art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLYPHICAL, hi-é-ró-glíf'ké-kál. a. Emblematical, expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hi-é-ró-glíf'ké-kál-é. ad. Emblematically.

HIEROGRAPHY, hi-é-ró-g'ráf-é. s. (518). Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT, hi-ér'ò-fánt. s. (518). One who teaches rules of religion.

To **HIGGLE**, hlg'gl. v. n. (405). To chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain; to go selling provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hlg'gl-dé-plg'gl-dé. ad. A cant word, corrupted from higgler, which denotes any confused mass.

HIGGLER, hlg'gl-úr. s. (98). One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH, hi. a. (390). A great way upwards, rising above; elevated in place, raised aloft; exalted in nature; elevated in rank or condition; exalted in sentiment; difficult, abstruse; boastful, ostentatious; arrogant, proud, lofty; noble, illustrious; violent, tempestuous, applied to the wind; tumultuous, turbulent, ungovernable; full, complete; strong tasted; at the most perfect state, in the meridian; far advanced into antiquity; dear, exorbitant in price; capital, great, opposed to little, as high treason.

HIGH, hi. s. High place, elevation, superior region.

HIGH-BLEST, hi'blést. a. Supremely happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, hi'blóne. Swelled much with wind, much inflated.

HIGH-BORN, hi'börn. Of noble extraction.

HIGH-COLOURED, hi'kòl-lúr'd. Having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-DESIGNING, hi'dé-sí'ning. Having great schemes.

—nô, move, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—t/hin, -THIS.

HIGH-FLIER, hi'/flî-dr. s. One that carries his opinion to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, hi'/flône. a. Elevated, proud; turgid, extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, hi'/flî-ling. a. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-HEAPED, hi'/hép'd. a. Covered with high piles.

HIGH-METTLED, hi'/mêt-tl'd. (359). Proud or ardent of spirit.

HIGH-MINDED, hi'/mind-éd. Proud, arrogant.

HIGH-RED, hi'/réd. Deeply red.

HIGH-SEASONED, hi-sé'zûn'd. Piquant to the palate.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hi-spir'/t-éd. Bold, daring, insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED, hi-stûm'mâkt. Obstinate, lofty.

HIGH-TASTED, hi-tâs'téd. Gustful, piquant.

HIGH-VICED, hi'/vis't. (560). Enormously wicked.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hi-râwt. Accurately finished.

HIGHLAND, hi'lând. s. Mountainous regions.

HIGHLANDER, hi'lând-ûr. s. An inhabitant of mountains.

☞ We sometimes hear a most absurd pronunciation of this word taken from the Scotch, as if written *Heclander*. It is curious to observe, that while the Scotch are endeavouring to leave their own pronunciation and adopt that of the English, there are some English so capricious as to quit their own pronunciation, and adopt that which the Scotch strive carefully to avoid.

HIGHLY, hi'/lê. ad. With elevation as to place and situation; in a great degree; proudly, arrogantly, ambitiously; with esteem, with estimation.

HIGHMOST, hi'/môst. a. Highest, topmost.

HIGHNESS, hi'nês. s. Elevation above the surface; the title of princes, anciently of kings, dignity of nature, supremacy.

4 **HIGHT**, hîte. Was named, was called; called, named.

HIGHWATER hi-wâ-tûr. s. The utmost flow of the tide.

HIGHWAY, hi-wâ'. s. Great road, publick path.

☞ **HIGHWAYMAN**, hi-wâ-mân. s. (88). A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

HILARITY, hil-lâr-ê-tê. s. Merriment, gayety.

HILDING, hil'dîng. s. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow; it is used likewise for a mean woman.

HILL, hîl. s. An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, hil'lôk. s. A little hill.

HILLY, hil'/lê. a. Full of hills, unequal in the surface.

HILT, hîlt. s. The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

HIM, hîm. The oblique case of He.

HIMSELF, him-sêlf'. pron. In the nominative, He; in ancient authors, Itself; in the oblique cases, it has a reciprocal signification.

HIN, hîn. s. A measure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints.

HIND, hind. a. Compar. Hinder; Superl. Hindmost. Backward, contrary in position to the face.

☞ This word, with its comparative *hinder*, and its superlative *hindmost* and *hindermost*, are sometimes corruptly pronounced with the *i* short, as in *sinn'd*; but this is so contrary to analogy as to deserve the attention of every correct speaker.

HIND, hind. s. The she to a stag; a servant; a peasant, a boor.

HINDBERRIES, hind'bér-rlz. s. The peasant's berries; the same as raspberries.

TO HINDER, hin'dûr. v. a. To obstruct, to stop, to impede.

HINDER, hin'dûr. a. (515). That which is in a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, hin'dûr-ânse. s. Impediment, let stop.

HINDERER, hin'dûr-ûr. s. He or that which hinders or obstructs.

HINDERLING, hind'ûr-ling. s. A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, hind'ûr-môst. a. Hindmost, last, in the rear.

HINDMOST, hind'môst. a. The last, the lag.

HINGE, hinje. s. (74). Joints upon which a gate or door turns; the cardinal points of the world; a governing rule or principle; to be off the hinges, to be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

TO HINGE, hinje. v. a. To furnish with hinges; to bend as an hinge.

TO HINT, hint. v. a. To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pinc, pin;—

- HINT**, hint. s. Faint notice given to the mind, remote allusion; suggestion, intimation.
- HIP**, hip. s. The joint of the thigh, the fleshy part of the thigh; to have on the hip, to have an advantage over another. A low phrase.
- HIP**, hip. s. The fruit of the brier.
- TO HIP**, hip. v. a. To sprain or shoot the hips; Hip-hop, a cant word formed by the reduplication of Hop.
- HIP**, hip. interject. An exclamation, or calling to one.
- HIPPISH**, hip'plish. a. A corruption of Hypochondriack.
- HIPPOCENTAUR**, hip'pò-sén'tâwr. s. A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.
- HIPPOCRASS**, hip'pò-krâs. s. A medicated wine.
- HIPPOGRIFF**, hip'pò-grif. s. A winged horse.
- HIPPOPOTAMUS**, hip'pò-pôt'â-mûs. s. The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.
- HIPSHOT**, hip'shôt. a. Sprained or dislocated in the hip.
- HIPWORT**, hip'wûrt. s. A plant.
- TO HIRE**, hire. v. a. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price; to engage a man to temporary service for wages; to bribe; to engage himself for pay.
- HIRE**, hire. s. Reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing; wages paid for service.
- HIRELING**, hire'ling. s. One who serves for wages; a mercenary, a prostitute.
- HIRELING**, hire'ling. a. Serving for hire, venal, mercenary, doing what is done for money.
- HIRER**, hire'rûr. s. (98). One who uses any thing, paying a recompense; one who employs others, paying wages.
- HIRSUTE**, hêr-sûte'. a. Rough, rugged.
- HIS**, hîz. pron. possess. The masculine possessive, belonging to him; anciently its.
- TO HISS**, hiss. v. n. To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals.
- TO HISS**, hiss. v. a. To condemn by hissing, to explode; to procure hisses or disgrace.
- HISS**, hiss. s. The voice of a serpent; censure, expression of contempt used in theatres.
- HIST**, hist. interject. An exclamation commanding silence.
- HISTORIAN**, his-tô'rè-ân. s. A writer of facts and events.
- HISTORICAL**, his-tôr'ik-âl. } a.
- HISTORICK**, his-tôr'rik. (509). } a.
- Pertaining to history.
- HISTORICALLY**, his-tôr'rik-âl-ê. ad. In the manner of history, by way of narration.
- TO HISTORIFY**, his-tôr'è-fi. v. a. To relate, to record in history.
- HISTORIOGRAPHER**, his-tò-rè-ôg'râ-fûr. s. An historian, a writer of history.
- HISTORIOGRAPHY**, his-tò-rè-ôg'râ-fê. s. (518). The art of employment of an historian.
- HISTORY**, his'tûr-ê. s. (557). A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity; narration, relation; the knowledge of facts and events.
- HISTORY-PIECE**, his'tûr-ê-pêêse. s. A picture representing some memorable event.
- HISTRIONICAL**, his-trê-ôn'è-kâl. } a
- HISTRIONICK**, his-trê-ôn'ik. (509) } a
- Befitting the stage, suitable to a player.
- HISTRIONICALLY**, his-trê-ôn'è-kâl-ê. ad. Theatrically, in the manner of a buffoon.
- TO HIT**, hit. v. a. To strike, to touch with a blow; to touch the mark, not to miss; to attain, to reach the point; to strike a ruling passion; to hit off, to strike out, to fix or determine luckily.
- TO HIT**, hit. v. n. To clash, to collide; to chance luckily, to succeed by accident; to succeed; not to miscarry; to light on.
- HIT**, hit. s. A stroke; a lucky chance.
- TO HITCH** hitsh. v. n. To catch, to move by jerks.
- HITHE**, hithe. s. A small haven to land wares out of boats.
- HITHER**, hithe'rûr. ad. (98). To this place from some place; Hither and Thither, to this place and that; to this end, to this design.
- HITHER**, hithe'rûr. Nearer, towards this part.
- ♂ This word was probably formed for the comparative of *here*; and as naturally generated the superlative *hithermost*.

—nò, móve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

HITHERMOST, hìth'úr-mòst. a. Near-
est on this side.

HITHERTO, hìth'úr-tòò. ad. To this
time, yet, in any time till now; at every
time till now.

HITHERWARD, hìth'úr-wàrd. }

HITHERWARDS, hìth'úr-wàrdz. }

ad. This way, towards this place.

HIVE, hìve. s. The habitation or cell
of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

TO HIVE, hìve. v. a. To put into hives,
to harbour; to contain in hives.

TO HIVE, hìve. v. n. To take shelter
together.

HIVER, hìve'úr. s. (98). One who puts
bees in hives.

HO, } **hò**. { interject. A call, a sud-
HOA, } den exclamation to give notice of approach,
or any thing else.

HOAR, hòre. a. White; grey with age;
white with frost.

HOAR-FROST, hòre'fròst. s. The con-
gelations of dew in frosty mornings on
the grass.

HOARD, hòrde. s. A store laid up in
secret, a hidden stock, a treasure.

TO HOARD, hòrde. v. n. To make
hoards, to lay up store.

TO HOARD, hòrde. v. a. To lay in
hoards, to husband privily.

HOARDER, hòrd'úr. s. (98). One that
stores up in secret.

HOARHOUND, hòre'hòund. s. A plant.

HOARINESS, hò'rè-nès. s. The state of
being whitish, the colour of old men's
hair.

HOARSE, hòrse. a. Having the voice
rough, as with a cold; having a rough
sound.

HOARSELY, hòrse'lè. ad. With a rough
harsh voice.

HOARSENESS, hòrse'nès. s. Roughness
of voice.

HOARY, hò'rè. a. White, whitish;
white or grey with age; white with frost;
mouldy, mossy, rusty.

TO HOBBLE, hòb'bl. v. n. (405). To
walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg
more than the other; to move roughly or
unevenly.

HOBBLE, hòb'bl. s. Uneven awkward
gait.

HOBBLINGLY, hòb'blìng-lè. ad. Clum-
sily, awkwardly, with a halting gait.

HOBHY, hòb'bè. s. A species of hawk;
an Irish or Scottish horse; a stick on
which boys get astride and ride; a stupid
fellow.

HOBGOBLIN, hòb-gòb'lin. s. A sprite,
a fairy.

HOBNAIL, hòb'nàle. s. A nail used in
shoeing a horse.

HOBNAILED, hòb'nàl'd. a. Set with hob-
nails.

HOBNOB, hòb'nòb'. This is corrupted
from Habnab.

HOCK, hòk. s. The joint between the
knee and fetlock.

TO HOCK, hòk. v. a. To disable in the
hock.

HOCK, hòk. s. Old strong Rhenish.

HOCKHERB, hòk'èrb. s. A plant, the
same with mallows.

TO HOCKLE, hòk'kl. v. a. (405). To
hamstring.

HOCUS-FOCUS, hò'kùs-pò'kùs. s. A jug-
gle, a cheat.

HOD, hòd. s. A kind of trough in which,
a labourer carries mortar to the ma-
sons.

HODMAN, hòd'mán. s. (88). A labourer
that carries mortar.

HODGE-PODGE, hòdje'pòdje. s. A med-
ley of ingredients boiled together.

HODIERNAL, hò-dé-ér'nál. a. Of to-
day.

HOE, hò. s. An instrument to cut up
the earth.

TO HOE, hò. v. a. To cut or dig with
a hoe.

HOG, hòg. s. The general name of
swine; a castrated boar; to bring hogs to
a fair market, to fail of one's design.

HOGCOTE, hòg'kòt. s. A house for hogs.

HOGGEREL, hòg'grll. s. (99). A two-
years-old ewe.

HOGHERD, hòg'hèrd. s. A keeper of
hogs.

HOGGISH, hòg'glsh. a. Having the qua-
lities of an hog, brutish, selfish.

HOGGISHLY, hòg'glsh-lè. ad. Greedi-
ly, selfishly.

HOGGISHNESS, hòg'glsh-nès. s. Bruta-
lity, greediness, selfishness.

HOGSBEANS, hògz'bènz.

HOGSBREAD, hògz'brèd.

HOGSMUSHROOMS, hògz'mùsh-
ròòms.

s. Plants.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

HOGSFENNEL, hógz'fên-nêl. s. A plant.

HOGSHEAD, hógz'héd. s. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons; any large barrel.

☞ This word is sometimes pronounced as if written *hog-shed*: if Dr. Johnson's derivation of this word from *hog* and *head* be a true one, this pronunciation is certainly wrong, and arises from the junction of the letters *s* and *h* in printing, which may be presumed to have occasioned a similar mispronunciation in *household* and *falsehood*, which see. Junius derives this word from the Belgic *Ockshood*, *oghahead*, or *hockshoot*. Minshew, says Skinner, derives it from *Ockshold* and *Oghshood*; but he himself is of opinion that it rather comes from the Latin *Orca*, a great sea-fish, an enemy to the whale, and the Belgic *hoofd*, as much as to say, *Ork's hoofd*; that is, *Orca caput*, an *Ork's head*.

HOGSTY, hóg'sti. s. The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

HOGWASH, hóg'wôsh. s. The draff which is given to swine.

HOIDEN, hóé'd'n. s. (103). An ill-taught, awkward country girl.

To **HOIDEN**, hóé'd'n. v. n. To romp indecently.

To **HOISE**, hóése. } v. a. To raise up
To **HOIST**, hólst. } on high.

To **HOLD**, hólđ. v. a. Preter. Held; Part. pass. Held or Holden. To grasp in the hand, to gripe, to clutch; to keep, to retain, to gripe fast; to maintain as an opinion; to consider as good or bad, to hold in regard; to have any station; to possess, to enjoy; to possess in subordination; to suspend, to refrain; to stop, to restrain; to fix to any condition; to confine to a certain state; to detain; to retain, to continue; to offer, to propose; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; to hold forth, to exhibit; to hold in, to govern by the bridle, to restrain in general; to hold off, to keep at a distance; to hold on, to continue, to protract; to hold out, to extend, to stretch forth, to offer, to propose, to continue to do or suffer; to hold up, to raise aloft, to sustain, to support.

To **HOLD**, hólđ. v. n. To stand, to be right, to be without exception; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last, to endure; to continue; to refrain; to stand up for, to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right; to hold forth, to harangue, to speak in public; to hold in, to restrain

one's self, to continue in luck; to hold off, to keep at a distance; without closing with offers; to hold on, to continue, not to be interrupted, to proceed; to hold out, to last, to endure, not to yield, not to be subdued; to hold together, to be joined, to remain in union; to hold up, to support himself, not to be foul weather, to continue the same speed.

HOLD, hólđ. interject. Forbear, stop, be still.

HOLD, hólđ. s. The act of seizing, gripe, grasp, seizure; something to be held, support; catch, power of seizing or keeping; prison, place of custody; power, influence; custody; Hold of a ship, all that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck; a lurking place; a fortified place, a fort.

HOLDER, hól'dúr. s. (98). One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand; a tenant, one that holds land under another.

HOLDERFORTH, hól'dúr-fôrth'. s. A haranguer, one who speaks in public.

HOLDFAST, hólđ'fást. s. Any thing which takes hold, a catch, a hook.

HOLDING, hólđ'ing. s. Tenure, farm; it sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song.

HOLE, hôle. s. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal; a perforation, a small vacuity; a cave, a hollow place; a cell of an animal; a mean habitation; some subterfuge or shift.

HOLIDAM, hól'é-dám. s. Our blessed Lady.

HOLILY, hól'le-lé. ad. Piously, with sanctity; inviolably, without breach.

HOLINESS, hól'le-nés. s. Sanctity, piety, religious goodness; the state of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the Pope.

HOLLA, hól-ló'. interject. A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

HOLLAND, hól'lánd. s. (88). Fine linen made in Holland.

HOLLOW, hól'lo. a. (327). Excavated, having a void space within, not solid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not sound, not what one appears.

HOLLOW, hól'lo. s. Cavity, concavity; cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacuity; passage, canal.

To **HOLLOW**, hól'lo. v. a. To make hollow, to excavate.

To **HOLLOW**, hól'lo. v. n. To shout, to hoot.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

HOLLOWLY, hôl'lo-lê. ad. With cavities; unfaithfully, insincerely; dishonestly.

HOLLOWNESS, hôl'lo-nês. s. Cavity, state of being hollow; deceit, insincerity, treachery.

HOLLOWROOT, hôl'lo-rôôt. s. A plant.

HOLLY, hôl'lê. s. A tree.

HOLLYHOCK, hôl'lê-hôk. s. Rose mallow.

HOLLYROSE, hôl'lê-rôze. s. A plant.

HOLocaust, hôl'ô-kâwst. s. A burnt sacrifice.

HELP, hôlp. The old preterit and part. passive of Help.

HOLPEN, hôl'p'n. (103). The old part. passive of Help.

HOLSTER, hôl'stûr. s. (98). A case for a horseman's pistol.

HOLY, hô'lê. a. Good, pious, religious; hallowed, consecrated to divine use; pure, immaculate; sacred.

HOLY-THURSDAY, hô'lê-thûrz'dâ. s. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WEEK, hô'lê-wêék'. s. The week before Easter.

HOLY-DAY, hôl'ê-dâ. s. The day of some ecclesiastical festival; anniversary feast; a day of gayety and joy; a time that comes seldom.

HOMAGE, hôm'âje. s. (90). Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord; obeisance, respect paid by external action.

HOMAGER, hôm'â-jûr. s. (98). One who holds by homage of some superior lord.

HOME, hôme. s. His own house, the private dwelling; his own country; the place of constant residence; united to a substantive, it signifies domestic.

HOME, hôme. ad. To one's own habitation; to one's own country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed; united to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

HOMERORN, hôme'bôrn. a. Native, natural; domestick, not foreign.

HOMEbred, hôme'brêd. a. Bred at home, not polished by travel; plain, rude, artless, uncultivated; domestick, not foreign.

HOMEfelt, hôme'fêlt. a. Inward, private.

HOMELILY, hôme'lê-lê. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.

HOMELINESS, hôme'lê-nês. s. Plainness, rudeness.

HOMELY, hôme'lê. a. Plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarse.

HOMEMADE, hôme'mâde. ad. Made at home.

HOMER, hô'mûr. s. (98). A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

HOMESPUN, hôme'spûn. a. Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufactories; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarse, rude, homely, inelegant.

HOMESTALL, hôme'stâll. } s. (406).

HOMESTEAD, hôme'stêd. } The place of the house.

HOMEWARD, hôme'wârd. (88). } ad.

HOMEWARDS, hôme'wârdz. } Towards home, towards the native place.

HOMICIDE, hôm'ê-sîde. s. Murder, manslaughter; destruction; a murderer, a manslayer.

HOMICIDAL, hôm'ê-sî'dâl. a. Murderous, bloody.

HOMILETICAL, hôm'ê-lêt'lk-âl. a. Social, conversible.

HOMILY, hôm'ê-lê. A discourse read to a congregation.

HOMOGENEAL, hô-mô-jê'nê-âl. } a.

HOMOGENEOUS, hô-mô-jê'nê-ûs. } Having the same nature or principles.

For the true pronunciation of the g in these words, see HETEROGENEOUS.

HOMOGENEALNESS, hô-mô-jê'nê-âl-nês. } s.

HOMOGENEITY, hô-mô-jê'nê'ê-tê. } s.

HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hô-mô-jê'nê-ûs-nês. }

Participation of the same principles or nature, similitude of kind.

HOMOGENY, hô-môd'jê-nê. s. (518). Joint nature.

HOMOLOGOUS, hô-môl'ô-gûs. a. Having the same manner or proportions.

HOMONYMOUS, hô-môn'ê-mûs. a. Denominating different things; equivocal.

HOMONYMY, hô-môn'ê-mê. s. (518). Equivocation, ambiguity.

HOMOTOXIOUS, hô-môt'ô-tô-nûs. a. (518). Equitable, said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state and declension.

HONE, hône. s. A whetstone for a razor.

⚡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

HONEST, ôn'nést. a. (394). Upright, true, sincere; chaste; just, righteous, giving to every man his due.

HONESTLY, ôn'nést-lé. ad. Uprightly, justly; with chastity, modestly.

HONESTY, ôn'nést-té. s. Justice, truth, virtue, purity.

HONIED, hûn'nîd. a. (283). Covered with honey; sweet, luscious.

HONEY, hûn'né. s. (165). A thick, viscous, luscious substance, which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetness, lusciousness; a name of tenderness, sweet, sweetness.

HONEY-BAG, hûn'né-bâg. s. The bag in which the bee carries the honey.

HONEY-COMB, hûn'né-kômé. s. The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

HONEY-COMBED, hûn'né-kôm'd. a. Flawed with little cavities.

HONEY-DEW, hûn'né-dû. s. Sweet dew.

HONEY-FLOWER, hûn'né-fiôû-ûr. s. A plant.

HONEY-GNAT, hûn'né-nât. s. An insect.

HONEY-MOON, hûn'né-môôn. s. The first month after marriage.

HONEY-SUCKLE, hûn'né-sûk-kl. s. Woodbine.

HONEYLESS, hûn'né-lés. a. Without honey.

HONEY-WORT, hûn'né-wûrt. s. A plant.

HONORARY, ôn'nûr-â-ré. a. (557). Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.

HONOUR, ôn'nûr. s. (394). Dignity; reputation; the title of a man of rank; nobleness; reverence, due veneration; chastity; glory, boast; publick mark of respect; privileges of rank or birth; civilities paid; ornament, decoration.

⚡ This word, and its companion *favour*, the two servile attendants on cards and notes of fashion, have so generally dropped the *u*, that to spell these words with that letter is looked upon as *gauche* and rustic in the extreme. In vain did Dr. Johnson enter his protest against the innovation; in vain did he tell us, that the sound of the word required the *u*, as well as its derivation from the Latin through the French; the sentence seems to have been passed, and we now hardly ever find these words with this vowel but in our Dictionaries. But though I am a declared enemy to all needless innovation,

I see no inconvenience in spelling these words in the fashionable manner; there is no reason for preserving the *u* in *honour* and *favour*, that does not hold good for the preservation of the same letter in *error*, *author*, and a hundred others: and with respect to the pronunciation of these words without the *u*, while we have so many words where the *o* sounds *u*, even when the accent is on it, as *honey*, *money*, &c. we need not be in much pain for the sound of *u* in words of this termination, where the final *r* brings all the unaccented vowels to the same level; that is, to the short sound of *u*.—See Principles, No. 418.

TO HONOUR, ôn'nûr. v. a. (314). To reverence, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to raise to greatness.

HONOURABLE, ôn'nûr-â-bl. a. Illustrious, noble; great, magnanimous, generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; without taint, without reproach; honest, without intention of deceit; equitable.

HONOURABLENESS, ôn'nûr-â-bl-nés. s. Eminence, magnificence, generosity.

HONOURABLY, ôn'nûr-â-blé. ad. With tokens of honour; magnanimously, generously; reputably, with exemption from reproach.

HONOURER, ôn'nûr-rûr. s. (98). One that honours, one that regards with veneration.

HOOD, hûd. (307). In composition denotes quality, character, as knighthood, childhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively, as brotherhood, a confraternity.

HOOD, hûd. s. The upper cover of a woman's head; any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it; a covering put over the hawk's eyes; ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

TO HOOD, hûd. v. a. To dress in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.

HOODMAN'S-BLIND, hûd'mânz-blînd. s. A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name.

TO HOODWINK, hûd'wîpk. v. a. To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impose upon.

HOOF, hòûf. s. (306). The hard horny substance which composes the feet of several sorts of animals.

HOOK, hòûk. s. (306). Any thing bent so as to catch hold; the bended wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and

—*nô*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*; —*tûbe*, *tûb*, *bûll*; —*ôll*; —*pôund*; —*thin*, *THIS*.

with which the fish is pierced; a snare, a trap; a sickle to reap corn; an iron to seize the meat in the caldron; an instrument to cut or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the post; Hook or crook, one way or other, by any expedient.

TO HOOK, *hóók*. v. a. To catch with a hook; to entrap, to ensnare; to draw as with a hook; to fasten as with a hook, to be drawn by force or artifice.

HOOKE, *hóók'éd*. a. (366). Bent, curved.

HOOKE, *hóók'éd-nés*. s. State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNOSED, *hóók'nózd*. a. Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

HOOP, *hóóp*. s. (306). Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; part of a lady's dress; any thing circular.

TO HOOP, *hóóp*. v. a. To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle, to clasp, to surround.

TO HOOP, *hóóp*. v. n. To shout, to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

HOOPER, *hóóp'púr*. s. (98). A cooper, one that hoops tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH, *hóóp-pling-kóf*. s. A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

TO HOOT, *hóót*. v. n. (306). To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl.

TO HOOT, *hóót*. v. a. To drive with noise and shouts.

HOOT, *hóót*. s. Clamour, shout.

TO HOP, *hóp*. v. n. To jump, to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other.

HOP, *hóp*. s. A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where meaner people dance.

HOP, *hóp*. s. A plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing.

TO HOP, *hóp*. v. a. To impregnate with hops.

HOPE, *hópe*. s. Expectation of some good, an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body; that which gives hope; the object of hope.

TO HOPE, *hópe*. v. n. To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in futurity.

TO HOPE, *hópe*. v. a. To expect with desire.

HOPEFUL, *hópe'fúl*. a. Full of qualities which produce hope, promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

HOPEFULLY, *hópe'fúl-é*. ad. In such a manner as to raise hope; with hope.

HOPEFULNESS, *hópe'fúl-nés*. s. Promise of good, likelihood to succeed.

HOPELESS, *hópe'les*. a. Without hope, without pleasing expectation; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.

HOPE, *hó'púr*. s. (98). One that has pleasing expectations.

HOPINGLY, *hó'ping-lé*. ad. With hope, with expectations of good.

HOPPER, *hóp'púr*. s. (98). He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HOPPER, *hóp'púr*. s. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying seed.

HOPPERS, *hóp'púrz*. s. A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HORAL, *hó'rál*. a. Relating to the hour.

HORARY, *hó'rá-ré*. a. Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

HORDE, *hórdé*. s. A clan, a migratory crew of people; a body of Tartars.

HORIZON, *hó-rí-zón*. s. (503). The line that terminates the view.

☞ This word was, till of late years, universally pronounced, in prose, with the accent on the first syllable; and Shakespeare, says Dr. Johnson, has improperly placed it so in verse.

—“When the morning sun shall raise his car

“Above the borders of this horizon,
“We'll forwards towards to Warwick and his mates.”

With respect to the propriety of this pronunciation it may be observed, that there is scarcely any thing more agreeable to the genuine analogy of English orthöpey, than placing the accent on the first syllable of a trisyllable, when the middle syllable does not end with a consonant. (503). But another rule almost as constantly counteracts this analogy: when the word is perfectly Latin or Greek, and the accent is on the penultimate, then we generally follow the accentuation of those languages. Poets have so universally placed the accent on the second syllable of this word, and this pronunciation has so classical an air as to render the other accentuation vulgar.

HORIZONTAL, *hó-ré-zón'tál*. a. Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon, on a level.

⚡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pin;—

HORIZONTALLY, hôr-ê-zôn'tâl-ê. ad. In a direction parallel to the horizon.

HORN, hôrn. s. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons; an instrument of wind-musick made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or mining moon; the feelers of a snail; a drinking cup made of horn; antler of a cuckold; Horn mad, perhaps mad as a cuckold.

HORNBEAK, hôrn'béék. } s. A kind of fish.

HORNFISH, hôrn'fish. }

HORNBEAM, hôrn'bème. s. A tree.

HORNBOOK, hôrn'bóók. s. The first book for children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

HORNED, hôr'néd. a. Furnished with horns.

HORNER, hôr'nûr. s. (98). One that works in horn, and sells horn.

HORNET, hôr'nèt. s. (99). A very large strong stinging fly.

HORNFOOT, hôrn'fût. s. Hoofed.

HORNOWL, hôrn'ôul. s. A kind of horned owl.

HORNPIPE, hôrn'pipe. s. A dance.

HORNSTONE, hôrn'stône. s. A kind of blue stone.

HORNWORK, hôrn'wûrk. s. A kind of angular fortification.

HORN, hôr'nê. a. Made of horn; resembling horn; hard as horn, callous.

HOROGRAPHY, hô-rôg'grâ-fê. (518). An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE, hôr'ô-lôdjê. }

HOROLOG, hô-rôl'ô-jê. (518). } s. An instrument that tells the hour, as a clock, a watch, an hour-glass.

HOROMETRY, hô-rôm'ê-trê. s. (518). The art of measuring hours.

HOROSCOPE, hôr'rô-skôpe. s. The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HORRIBLE, hôr'rê-bl. a. (160). Dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, enormous.

⚡ This word is often pronounced so as to confound the *i* with *u*, as if written *horrible*; but this must be avoided as coarse and vulgar.

HORRIBLNESS, hôr'rê-bl-nês. s. Dreadfulness, hideousness, terribleness.

HORRIBLY, hôr'rê-blê. ad. Dreadfully; hideously; to a dreadful degree.

HORRID, hôr'rid. a. Hideous, dreadful, shocking; rough, rugged.

HORRIDNESS, hôr'rid-nês. s. Hideousness, enormity.

HORRIFICK, hôr-rif'ik. a. (509). Causing horror.

HORRISONOUS, hôr-ris'sò-nûs. a. Sounding dreadfully.

HORROUR, hôr'rûr. s. (314). Terror mixed with detestation; gloom, dreariness; in medicine, such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.

HORSE, hôrse. s. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught, and carriage; it is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry; something on which anything is supported; a wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment; joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse, as a horse-face, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

TO HORSE, hôrse. v. a. To mount upon a horse; to carry one on the back; to ride anything; to cover a mare.

HORSEBACK, hôrs'bâk. s. The seat of the rider, the state of being on a horse.

HORSEBEAN, hôrs'bène. s. A small bean usually given to horses.

HORSEBLOCK, hôrs'blôk. s. A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT, hôrs'bôte. s. A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY, hôrs'bôê. s. A boy employed in dressing horses, a stable-boy.

HORSEBREAKER, hôrs'brâ-kûr. s. One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

HORSECHESNUT, hôrs'tshês-nût. s. A tree, the fruit of a tree.

HORSECOURSER, hôrs'kôr-sûr. s. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race; a dealer in horses.

HORSECRAB, hôrs'krâb. s. A kind of fish.

HORSECUCUMBER, hôrs-kôu'kûm-bûr. s. See CUCUMBER. A plant.

HORSEDUNG, hôrs'dûng. s. The excrement of horses.

HORSEMET, hôrs'êm-mêt. s. An ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH, hôrs'flêsh. s. The flesh of horses.

HORSEFLY, hôrs'fli. s. A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT, hôrs'fût. s. An herb. The same with coltsfoot.

HORSEHAIR, hôrs'hâre. s. The hair of horses.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

HORSEHEEL, hòrs'héél. s. An herb.
HORSELAUGH, hòrs'láf. s. A loud violent rude laugh.
HORSELEECH, hòrs'léétsh. s. A great leech that bites horses; a farrier.
HORSELITTER, hòrs'lít-túr. s. A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along.
HORSEMAN, hòrs'mán. s. (88). One skilled in riding; one that serves in wars on horseback; a rider, a man on horseback.
HORSEMANSHIP, hòrs'mán-shíp. s. The art of riding, the art of managing a horse.
HORSEMATCH, hòrs'mátsh. s. A bird.
HORSEMEAT, hòrs'méte. s. Provenider.
HORSEMINT, hòrs'mínt. s. A large coarse mint.
HORSEMUSCLE, hòrs'mús-sl. s. (405). A large muscle.
HORSEPLAY, hòrs'plá. s. Coarse, rough, rugged play.
HORSEPOUND, hòrs'pònd. s. A pond for horses.
HORSERACE, hòrs'rác. s. A match of horses in running.
HORSERADISH, hòrs'rád-ish. s. A root acrid and biting, a species of scurvy-grass.
HORSESHOE, hòrs'shóó. s. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses; an herb.
HORSESTEALER, hòrs'sté-lúr. s. A thief who takes away horses.
HORSETAIL, hòrs'tále. s. A plant.
HORSETONGUE, hòrs'túng. s. An herb.
HORSEWAY, hòrs'wá. s. A broad way by which horses may travel.
HORTATION, hòr-tá'shún. s. The act of exhorting, advice or encouragement to something.
HORTATIVE, hòr-tá-tív. s. Exhortation, precept by which one incites or animates.
HORTATORY, hòr-tá-túr-é. a. (512). Encouraging, animating, advising to any thing. For the last o See DOMESTICK.
HORTICULTURE, hòr-té-kúl-tshùre. s. The art of cultivating gardens.
HORTULAN, hòr'tshú-lán. a. (461). Belonging to a garden.
HOSANNA, hò-zán'ná. s. (92). An exclamation of praise to God.

HOSE, hóze. s. Breeches; stockings, covering for the legs.
HOSIER, hò'zhúr. s. (283). One who sells stockings.
HOSPITABLE, hòs'pè-tá-bl. a. Giving entertainment to strangers, kind to strangers.
HOSPITABLY, hòs'pè-tá-blé. ad. With kindness to strangers.
HOSPITAL, ós'pè-tál. s. (394). A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor; a place for shelter or entertainment.
HOSPITALITY, hòs-pè-tál'é-té. s. The practice of entertaining strangers.
HOST, hòst. s. One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn; an army, numbers assembled for war; any great number; the sacrifice of the mass in the Roman Church.
TO HOST, hòst. v. n. To take up entertainment; to encounter in battle; to review a body of men, to muster.
HOSTAGE, hòs'táje. s. (90). One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.
HOSTEL, hò-tél' s. A genteel inn.
☞ This word is now universally pronounced and written without the z.
HOSTELRY, hò'tél-ré. The same as Hostel.
HOSTESS, hòst'és. s. A female host, a woman that gives entertainment.
HOSTESS-SHIP, hòst'és-shíp. s. The character of an hostess.
HOSTILE, hòs'tíl. a. (140). Adverse, opposite, suitable to an enemy.
HOSTILITY, hòs-tíl'é-té. s. The practices of an open enemy, open war, opposition in war.
HOSTLER, ós'lúr. s. (394) (472). One who has the care of horses at an inn.
HOT, hòt. a. Having the power to excite the sense of heat, fiery; lustful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in desire; piquant, acrid.
HOTBED, hòt'héd. s. A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.
HOTBRAINED, hòt'brán'd. a. (359). Violent, vehement, furious.
HOTCOCKLES, hòt-kòk'klz. s. (405). A child's play, in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.
HOTHEADED, hòt'héd-éd. a. Vehement, violent, passionate.
HOTHOUSE, hòt'hóuse. s. A bagnio, a place to sweat and cup in; a house in which tender plants are raised and pre-

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

served for the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.

HOTLY, hôt'lê. ad. With heat; violently, vehemently; lustfully.

HOTMOUTHED, hôt'móuth'd. a. Headstrong, ungovernable.

HOTNESS, hôt'nês. s. Heat, violence, fury.

ХОТЯРОТЪ, hódje'pódje. s. A mingled hash, a mixture.

HOTSPUR, hôt'spûr. s. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of speedy growth.

HOTSPURRED, hôt'spûr'd. a. (359). Vehement, rash, heady.

HOVE, hove. The preriter of Heave.

HOVEL, hów'il. s. (99). A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead; a mean habitation, a cottage.

HOVEN, hów'n. Part. passive. (103). Raised, swelled, tumented.

TO HOVER, hów'ûr. v. n. (165). To hang fluttering in the air over head; to wander about one place.

☞ The first syllable of this word is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, so as to rhyme with the first of *Novel*, but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with the first of *cover*, *lover*, &c. The last is, in my opinion, the most correct.

HOUGH, hók. s. (392). The lower part of the thigh.

TO HOUGH, hók. v. a. (392). To hamstring, to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to cut up with an hough or hoe.

HOUND, hóund. s. (313). A dog used in the chase.

TO HOUND, hóund. v. a. To set on the chase; to hunt, to pursue.

HOUNDFISH, hóund'flsh. s. A kind of fish.

HOUNDSTONGUE, hóundz'túng. s. A plant.

HOUR, óur. s. (394)(313). The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the space of sixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

HOURLASS, óur'glás. s. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

HOURLY, óur'lê. a. Happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated.

HOURLY, óur'lê. ad. Every hour, frequently.

HOURLATE, óur'pláte. a. The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HOUSE, hóuse. s. (313). A place wherein a man lives, a place of human abode; any place of abode; places in which religious or studious persons live in common; the manner of living, the table; station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered; family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, race; a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively considered.

TO HOUSE, hóuze. v. a. (437). To harbour, to admit to residence; to shelter, to keep under a roof.

TO HOUSE, hóuze. v. n. To take shelter, to keep the abode, to reside, to put into a house; to have an astrological station in the heavens.

HOUSEBREAKER, hóus'brá'kûr. s. Burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.

HOUSEBREAKING, hóus'brá-king. s. Burglary.

HOUSEDOG, hóus'dòg. s. A mastiff kept to guard the house.

HOUSEHOLD, hóus'hòld. a. A family living together; family life, domestick management; it is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick, belonging to the family.

☞ This word is sometimes corruptly spelt without the final *e* in *house*; and by the economy of typography, the *s* being joined to the *h*, the word is often corruptly pronounced as if written *how-shold*.—See **FALSEHOOD** and **HOGSHEAD**.

HOUSEHOLDER, hóus'hól-dûr. s. Master of a family.

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, hóus'hòld-stûf. s. Furniture of any house, utensils convenient for a family.

HOUSEKEEPER, hóus'kéép-ûr. s. Householder, master of a family; one who lives much at home; a woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants.

HOUSEKEEPING, hóus'kéép-ing. a. Domestick, useful to a family,

HOUSEKEEPING, hóus'kéép-ing. s. The provisions for a family; hospitality, liberal and plentiful table.

HOUSEL, hóu'zêl. s. The Holy Eucharist. Obsolete.

TO HOUSEL, hóu'zêl. v. a. To give or receive the Eucharist. Obsolete.

HOUSELEEK, hóus'léék. s. A plant.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

HOUSELESS, hòu'z'lès. s. (467). Without abode, wanting habitation.

HOUSEMAID, hòu's'màde. s. A maid employed to keep the house clean.

HOUSEROOM, hòu's'ròom. s. (467). Place in a house.

HOUSESNAIL, hòu's'nàle. s. A kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING, hòu's'wàr-mìng. s. A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HOUSEWIFE, hùz'wif. s. (144). The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business.

HOUSEWIFELY, hùz'wif-lé. a. Skilled in the acts of becoming a housewife.

HOUSEWIFELY, hùz'wif-lé. ad. With the economy of a housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY, hùz'wif-ré. s. Domestick or female business, management, female economy.

HOUSING, hòu'zìng. s. Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

How, hòu. ad. (223). In what manner, to what degree; for what reason, from what cause; by what means, in what state; it is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence; it is much used in exclamation.

HOWE'ER, hòu-bé'it. ad. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, however. Not now in use.

HOWD'YE, hòu'dé-yé. How do ye? In what state is your health.

HOWEVER, hòu-év'vùr. ad. In whatsoever manner, in whatsoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at least; nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.

TO HOWL, hòul. v. n. (223). To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress; to speak with a belluine cry or tone; it is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL, hòul. s. The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horreur.

HOWSOEVER, hòu-sò-év'vùr. ad. In what manner soever; although.

HOY, hòé. s. (329). A large boat, sometimes with one deck.

HUBBUB, hùb'bùp. s. A tumult, a riot.

HUCKABACK, hùk'kà-bák. s. A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HUCKLEBACK, hùk'kì-bàkt. a. Crooked in the shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE, hùk'kì-bòne. s. The hip-bone.

HUCKSTER, hùks'tùr. (98). } s. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a trickish mean fellow.

TO HUCKSTER, hùks'tùr. v. n. To deal in petty bargains.

TO HUDDLE, hùd'dl. v. a. (405). To dress up close so as not to be discovered, to mobble; to be put on carelessly in a hurry; to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion.

TO HUDDLE, hùd'dl. v. n. To come in a crowd or hurry.

HUDDLE, hùd'dl. s. (405). Crowd, tumult, confusion.

HUE, hù. s. (335). Colour, die; a clamour, a legal pursuit. It is commonly joined with cry, as to raise a Hue and Cry after a robber.

HUFF, hùf. s. Swell of sudden anger.

TO HUFF, hùf. v. a. To swell, to puff; to hector, to treat with insolence and arrogance.

TO HUFF, hùf. v. a. To bluster, to storm, to bounce.

HUFFISH, hùf'fìsh. a. Arrogant, insolent, hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, hùf'fìsh-lé. ad. With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, hùf'fìsh-nés. s. Petulance, arrogance, noisy bluster.

TO HUG, hùg. v. a. To press close in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderness; to hold fast.

HUG, hùg. s. Close embrace.

HUGE, hùje. a. Vast, immense; great even to deformity.

HUGELY, hùje'lé. ad. Immensely, enormously; greatly, very much.

HUGENESS, hùje'nés. s. Enormous bulk, greatness.

HUGGERMUGGER, hùg'gùr-mùg-gùr. s. Secrecy, by-place. A cant word.

HULK, hùlk. s. The body of a ship; any thing bulky and unwieldy.

HULL, hùl. s. The husk or integument of any thing, the outer covering; the body of a ship, the hulk.

HULLY, hùl'lé. a. Husky, full of hulls.

TO HUM, hùm. v. a. To make the noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to pause in speaking and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to sing low; to applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pln;—

publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

☞ "But when from thence the hen he draws,

"Amaz'd spectators *hum* applause."

Gay's Fable of the Jugglers.

There is a vulgar sense of this word, which, though it has not found a place in any Dictionary, has perhaps as good a title to it as *Bamboozle*, with which it is synonymous.

HUM, hûm. s. The noise of bees or insects; the noise of bustling crowds: any low dull noise; a pause with an articulate sound; an expression of applause.

HUM, hûm. interject. A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, hû'mân. a. (88). Having the qualities of a man.

HUMANE, hû'mâne'. a. Kind, civil, benevolent, good-natured.

HUMANELY, hû-mâne'lê. ad. Kindly, with good nature.

HUMANIST, hû'mâ-nîst. s. A philologist, a grammarian.

HUMANITY, hû-mân'ê-tê. s. The nature of man; humankind, the collective body of mankind; kindness, tenderness; philology, grammatical studies.

To HUMANIZE, hû'mân-ize. v. a. To soften, to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.

HUMANKIND, hû-mân-kyind'. s. The race of man.

HUMANLY, hû'mân-lê. ad. After the notions of men; kindly, with good nature.

HUMBIRD, hûm'bûrd. s. The humming bird.

HUMBLE, ûm'bl. a. (394) (405). Not proud, modest, not arrogant; low, not high, not great.

To HUMBLE, ûm'bl. v. a. To make humble, to make submissive; to crush, to break, to subdue; to make to condescend; to bring down from an height.

HUMBLEBEE, ûm'bl-bêê. s. A buzzing wild bee; an herb.

HUMBLENESS, ûm'bl-nêš. s. Humility, absence of pride.

HUMBLER, ûm'bl-ûr. s. (98). One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED, ûm'bl-môûth'd. a. Mild, meek.

HUMBLEPLANT, ûm'bl-plânt. s. A species of sensitive plant.

HUMBLES, ûm'blz. s. (405). Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLY, ûm'blê. ad. With humility; without elevation.

HUMDRUM, hûm'drûm. a. Dull, drowsish, stupid.

To HUMECT, hû-mêkt'.

To HUMECTATE, hû-mêk'tâte. } v. a.
To wet, to moisten. Little used.

HUMECTATION, hû-mêk-tâ'shûn. s. The act of wetting, moistening.

HUMERAL, hû'mé-râl. a. Belonging to the shoulder.

HUMID, hû'mîd. a. Wet, moist, watery.

HUMIDITY, hû-mîd'ê-tê. s. Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

HUMILIATION, hû-mîl'ê-â'shûn. s. Descent from greatness, act of humility; mortification, external expression of sin and unworthiness; abatement of pride.

HUMILITY, hû-mîl'ê-tê. s. Freedom from pride, modesty, not arrogance; act of submission.

HUMMER, hûm'mûr. s. One that hums.

HUMORAL, yû'mò-rûl. a. (88) (394). Proceeding from humours.

HUMORIST, yû'mûr-îst. s. One who conducts himself by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour.

☞ This word is often, though improperly, used for a jocular person.

HUMOROUS, yû'mûr-ûs. a. (314). Full of grotesque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleasant, jocular.

HUMOROUSLY, yû'mûr-ûs-lê. ad. Merri-ly, jocosely; with caprice, with whim.

HUMOROUSNESS, yû'mûr-ûs-nêš. s. Fickleness, capricious levity.

HUMORSOME, yû'mûr-sûm. a. Peevish, petulant; odd, humorous.

HUMORSOMELY, yû'mûr-sûm-lê. ad. Peevishly, petulantly.

HUMOUR, yû'mûr. s. (314) (394). Moisture; the different kinds of moisture in man's body; general turn of temper of mind; present disposition; grotesque imagery, jocularly, merriment; diseased or morbid disposition; petulance, peevishness; a trick, caprice, whim, predominant inclination.

To HUMOUR, yû'mûr. v. a. To gratify, to soothe by compliance, to fit, to comply with.

HUMP, hûmp. s. A crooked back.

HUMPBACK, hûmp'bák. s. Crooked back, high shoulders.

HUMPBACKED, hûmp'bákt. a. Having a crooked back.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

TO HUNCH, hùnsh. v. a. To strike or punch with the fists; to crook the back.
HUNCHBACKED, hùnsh'bákt. a. (359). Having a crooked back.
HUNDRED, hùn'dréd, or hùn'dúrd. a. Consisting of ten multiplied by ten.
 ☞ This word has a solemn and a colloquial pronunciation. In poetry and oratory, the first mode is best; on other occasions, the last.
HUNDRED, hùn'dréd. s. (417). The number of ten multiplied by ten; a company or body consisting of an hundred; a canton or division of a county, consisting originally of tithings.
HUNDREDTH, hùn'drédth. a. The ordinal of an hundred.
HUNG, húng. The preterit and part. pass. of Hang.
HUNGER, húng'gúr. s. (409). Desire of food, the pain felt from fasting; any violent desire.
TO HUNGER, húng'gúr. v. n. (98). To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness.
**HUNGERBIT, húng'gúr-bít. }
 HUNGERBITTEN, húng'gúr-bít-t'n. }
 a. (103). Pained or weakened with hunger.**
HUNGERLY, hùn'gúr-lé. a. Hungry, in want of nourishment.
HUNGRIPLY, húng'gúr-lé. ad. With keen appetite.
HUNGERSTARVED, húng'gúr-stárv'd. a. Starved with hunger, pinched by want of food.
HUNGERED, húng'gúr'd. a. (359). Pinched by want of food.
HUNGRIPLY, húng'gré-lé. ad. With keen appetite.
HUNGRY, húng'gré. a. Feeling pain from want of food; not fat, not fruitful, not prolific, greedy.
HUNKS, húngks. s. A covetous sordid wretch, a miser.
TO HUNT, hùnt. v. a. To chase wild animals; to pursue, to follow close; to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chase.
TO HUNT, hùnt. v. n. To follow the chase; to pursue or search.
HUNT, hùnt. s. A pack of hounds; a chase; pursuit.
HUNTER, hùn'túr. s. One who chases animals for pastime; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey.
HUNTINGHORN, hùn'ting-hórn. a. A bugle, a horn used to cheer the hounds.

HUNTRESS, hùn'trés. s. A woman that follows the chase.
HUNTSMAN, hùnts'mán. s. (88). One who delights in the chase; the servant whose office it is to manage the chase.
HUNTSMANSHIP, hùnts'mán-shíp. s. The qualifications of a hunter.
HURDLE, hùr'dl. s. (405). A texture of sticks woven together.
HURDS, hùrdz. s. The refuse of hemp or flax.
TO HURL, hùrl. v. a. To throw with violence, to drive impetuously; to utter with vehemence; to play at a kind of game.
HURL, hùrl. s. Tumult, riot, commotion; a kind of game.
HURLBAT, hùrl'bát. s. Whirlbat.
HURLER, hùr'lúr. s. One that plays at hurling.
**HURLY, hùr'le. }
 HURLYBURLY, hùr'le-búr-lé. } s. Tu-
 mult, commotion, bustle.**
**HURRICANE, hùr-ré-kán. }
 HURRICANO, hùr-ré-ká'nó. } s. A vio-
 lent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere.**
TO HURRY, hùr'ré. v. a. To hasten, to put into precipitation or confusion.
TO HURRY, hùr'ré. v. n. To move on with precipitation.
HURRY, hùr'ré. s. Tumult, precipitation, commotion, haste.
TO HURT, hùrt. v. a. Preter. I Hurt; Part. pass. I have hurt. To mischief, to harm; to wound, to pain by some bodily harm.
HURT, hùrt. s. Harm, mischief; wound or bruise.
HURTER, hùrt'úr. s. One that does harm.
HURTFUL, hùrt'fùl. a. Mischievous, pernicious.
HURTFULLY, hùrt'fùl-é. ad. Mischievously, perniciously.
HURTFULNESS, hùrt'fùl-nés. s. Mischievousness, perniciousness.
TO HURTLE, hùr'tl. v. n. (405). To skirmish, to run against any thing, to jostle.
HURTLEBERRY, hùr'tl-bér-é. s. Bilberry.
HURTLESS, hùrt'lés. a. Innocent, harmless, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt.
HURTLESSLY, hùrt'lés-lé. ad. Without harm.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

HURTLESSNESS, hûrt'lês-nês. s. Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND, hûz'bûnd. s. (88). The correlative to wife, a man married to a woman; the male of animals; an economist, a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer.

To HUSBAND, hûz'bûnd. v. a. To supply with an husband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.

HUSBANDLESS, hûz'bûnd-lês. a. Without a husband.

HUSBANDLY, hûs-bûnd-lê. a. Frugal, thrifty.

HUSBANDMAN, hûz'bûnd-mân. s. One who works in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, hûz'bûn-drê. s. Tillage, manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parsimony; care of domestic affairs.

HUSH, hûsh. interject. Silence! be still! no noise!

HUSH, hûsh. a. Still, silent, quiet.

To HUSH, hûsh. v. a. To still, to silence, to quiet, to appease.

HUSHMONEY, hûsh mûn-ê. s. A bribe to hinder information.

HUSK, hûsk. s. The outmost integument of some sorts of fruit.

To HUSK, hûsk. v. a. To strip off the outward integument.

HUSED, hûs'kêd. a. (366). Bearing in husk, covered with a husk.

HUSKY, hûs'kê. a. Abounding in husks.

HUSSY, hûz'zê. s. A sorry or bad woman.

HUSTINGS, hûs'tingz. s. A council, a court held.

To HUSTLE, hûs'sl. v. a. (472). To shake together.

HUSWIFE, hûz'zîf. s. (144). A bad manager, a sorry woman; an economist, a thrifty woman.

To HUSWIFE, hûz'zîf. v. a. To manage with economy and frugality.

HUSWIFERY, hûz'zîf-rê. s. Management good or bad; management of rural business committed to women.

HUT, hût. s. A poor cottage.

HUTCH, hûtsh. s. A corn chest.

To HUZ, hûz. v. n. To buzz, to murmur.

HUZZA, hûz-zâ'. interject. (174). A shout, a cry of acclamation.

To HUZZA, hûz-zâ'. v. n. To utter acclamation.

To HUZZA, hûz-zâ'. v. a. To receive with acclamation.

HYACINTH, hi'â-sîn'th. s. A plant; a kind of precious stone.

HYACINTHINE, hi'â-sîn'th-n. a. (140). Made of hyacinths.

HYADES, hi'â-dêz. } s. A watery constellation.

HYADS, hi'âdz. (186). }

HYALINE, hi'â-hn. a. (150). Glassy, crystalline.

HYBRIDOUS, hîb'brê-dûs. a. Begotten between animals of different species; produced from plants of different kinds.

HYDATIDES, hi-dât'ê-dêz. s. (187). Little transparent bladders of water in any part, most common in dropsical persons.

HYDRA, hi'drâ. s. A monster with many heads slain by Hercules.

HYDRAGOGUES, hi'drâ-gôgz. s. (187). Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HYDRAULICAL, hi-drâw'lê-kâl. } a.

HYDRAULICK, hi-drâw'llk. } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

HYDRAULICKS, hi-drâw'llks. s. (187). The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCELE, hi'drô-sêlc. s. (180). A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS, hi-drô-sêf'fâ-lûs. s. A dropsy in the head.

HYDROGRAPHER, hi-drôg'grâ-fûr. s. One who draws maps of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHY, hi-drôg'grâ-fê. s. (518). Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROMANCY, hi'drô-mân-sê. s. (519). Prediction by water.

HYDROMEL, hi'drô-mêl. s. (180). Honey and water.

HYDROMETER, hi-drôm'mê-tûr. s. (518). An instrument to measure the extent of water.

HYDROMETRY, hi-drôm'mê-trê. s. The act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, hi-drô-fô'bê-â. s. Dread of water.

♂ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word; for my reasons, see *Cyclopædia*. Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Entick, Mr. Barclay, and Dr.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—díl;—pòund;—thín, THIS.

Johnson, are uniformly for the antepenultimate accent.

HYDROFICAL, hi-dròp'pé-kál. }
HYDROFICK, hi-dròp'pik. } a.

Dropsical, diseased with extravasated water.

HYDROSTATICAL, hi-drò-stát'é-kál. a.
Relating to Hydrostaticks, taught by hydrostaticks.

HYDROSTATICALLY, hi-drò-stát'é-kál-é. ad. According to hydrostaticks.

HYDROSTATICKS, hi-drò-stát'íks. s.
The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTICKS, hi-dròt'íks. s. Purgers of water or phlegm.

HYEMAL, hi-é'mál. a. Belonging to winter.

HYEN, hi'é'n.

HYENA, hi-é'ná. } s. An animal like a wolf.

HYGROMETER, hi-gròm'mè-túr. s.
(187). An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

HYGROSCOPE, hi-grò-skòpe. s. An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

HYM, him. s. A species of dog.

HYMEN, hi'mén. s. The god of marriage; the vaginal membrane.

HYMENEAL, hi-mé-né'ál. }
HYMENEAN, hi-mé-né'án. } s. A

marriage song.

HYMENEAL, hi-mé-né'ál. }
HYMENEAN, hi-mé-né'án. } a. Per-

taining to marriage.

In these compounds of *Hymen*, Mr. Sheridan has shortened the *i* in the first syllable; but though I think this tendency of the secondary accent to shorten the vowel perfectly agreeable to analogy, yet *y* has so frequently the sound of the long *i* that it seems in this case and some others, to counteract that tendency, nor can any other reason be given why the same letter in *hyperbolic* and *hypercritic* should be long as Mr. Sheridan has properly marked them. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Perry, by their notation, seem of the same opinion.

HYMN, him. s. An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

To HYMN, him. v. a. To praise in song, to worship with hymns.

To HYMN, him. v. n. To sing songs of adoration.

HYMNICK, him'ník. a. Relating to hymns.

HYMNING, him'níng. p. a. (411). Celebrating in hymns.

To HYP, hip. v. a. To make melancholy, to dispirit.

HYPALLAGE, hé-pá'lá-gé. s. A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER, hi'púr. s. Injudiciously used by *Prior* for a hypercritick.

HYPERBOLA, hi-pér'bó-lá. s. (187). A term in mathematicks.

HYPERBOLE, hi-pér'bó-lé. s. (187). A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.

None of our orthoepists but Dr. Johnson accent this word on the first syllable; and that he should do so is the more surprising, as all his poetical authorities adopt a different pronunciation:

"*Hyperboles*, so daring and so bold,
"Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules con-
"troll'd." *Granville*.

HYPERBOLICAL, hi-pér'ból'lé-kál. }
HYPERBOLICK, hi-pér'ból'ík. }

a. Belonging to the hyperbola; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HYPERBOLICALLY, hi-pér'ból'lé-kál-lé. ad. (509). In form of a hyperbole; with exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBOLIFORM, hi-pér'ból'lé-fórm. a. Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOREAN, hi-pér'bó-ré-án. a. Northern.

HYPERCRITICK, hi-pér-krít'ík. s. A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

HYPERCRITICAL, hi-pér-krít'é-kál. a. Critical beyond use.

HYPERMETER, hi-pér'mè-túr. (518). Any thing greater than the standard requires.

HYPERSARCOSIS, hi-pér-sár-kò'sis. (520). The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

HYPHEN, hi'fén. s. A note of conjunction, as *vir-tue*, ever-living.

HYPNOTICK, hip-nót'ík. s. Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHONDRES, hip-ò-kón'dúr. s. (415). The two regions of the belly containing the liver and the spleen.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, hip-pò-kón-drí-á-kál. a. Melancholy; disorder in the imagination, producing melancholy.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâv, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

HYPOCHONDRIACK, hlp-pò-kôn'drè-âk. s. One affected with melancholy.

HYPOCIST, hlp'ò-slst. s. An astringent medicine of considerable power.

HYPOCRISY, hê-pòk'krè-sé. s. (187). Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

HYPOCRITE, hlp'pò-krlt. s. (156). A dissembler in morality or religion.

HYPOCRITICAL, hlp-pò-krlt'lk-kál. }
HYPOCRITICK, hlp-pò-krlt'lk. }

a. Dissembling, insincere, appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRITICALLY, hlp-pò-krlt'lk-kál-ê. ad. With dissimulation, without sincerity.

HYPOGASTRICK, hlp-ò-gâs'trk. a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGEUM, hlp-ò-gé'ûm. (512). A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

HYPOSTASIS, hì-pòs'tâ-sls. s. (187). Distinct substance; personality; a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTATICAL, hì-pò-stât'ê-kál. a. Constitutive, constituent as distinct ingredients; personal, distinctly personal.

HYPOTENUSE, hì-pôt'ê-nûse. s. (187). The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the subtense.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash accent this word on the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Bailey, and Buchanan, on the last. These authorities induced me, in the first edition of this Dictionary, to place the accent on the last syllable; but, upon farther inquiry, I found the best usage decidedly in

favour of the antepenultimate accent; and as the secondary accent is on the second syllable of the Latin *Hypotenusa*, this accentuation seems most agreeable to analogy.—See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

HYPOTHESIS, hlp'pòth'ê-sls, or hì-pòth'ê-sls. s. (187). A supposition, a system formed under some principle not proved.

HYPOTHETICAL, hì-pò-thêt'té-kál. (187). }

HYPOTHETICK, hì-pò-thêt'tlk. } a.
 (187). Including a supposition, conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY, hì-pò-thêt'té-kál-ê. ad. (187). Upon supposition, conditionally.

HYSSOP, hìz'zûp, or hì'sûp. s. A plant. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in the Scripture.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Entick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounce this word in the second manner; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Perry, in the first. To pronounce the y long before double s is contrary to every rule in spelling; and therefore if the first mode be not the best, the orthography ought necessarily to be changed.

HYSTERICAL, hls-têr'rè-kál. } a.

HYSTERICK, hls-têr'rik. (509). } Troubled with fits, disordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HYSTERICKS, hls-têr'rks. s. Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

I i. Pron. personal. Oblique case Me, Plural We; Oblique case Us. The pronoun of the first person, Myself; I is more than once, in Shakespeare, and (Dr. Johnson might have added, very often in Beaumont and Fletcher,) written for ay or yes.—See Principles, No. 8. 105, 185.

☞ It may be remarked that the frequent use of this letter in our old dramatic writers instead of *Ay*, is a proof that our ancestors pronounced *I* much broader than we do at present, and somewhat approaching to the sound it has at this day in the north of England.—See Directions to Foreigners prefixed to this Dictionary.

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—thin, THIS.

TO JABBER, jáb'búr. v. n. (98). To talk idly, without thinking, to chatter.

JABBERER, jáb'búr-úr. s. One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JACENT, já'sént. ad. Lying at length.

JACINTH, i'á-sínth. s. The same with hyacinth; a precious stone.

JACK, ják. s. The diminutive of John; the name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots; an engine which turns the spit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of the musical instrument called a virginal; the male of some animals; a support to saw wood on; the colours or ensign of a ship; a cunning fellow.

JACK-BOOTS, ják-bóóts'. s. Boots which serve as armour.

JACK-PUDDING, ják-púd'ding. s. A zany, a merry-andrew.

JACK-WITH-A-LANTERN, ják'wlth-á-lán'túrn. s. An ignis fatuus.

JACKALENT, ják-á-lént'. s. A simple sheepish fellow.

JACKAL, ják-káll'. s. (406). A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

☞ Mr. Nares who is an excellent judge both of analogy and usage, says, the accentuation of this word upon the last syllable is adopted by Dr. Johnson; but it is certainly now obsolete. I am reluctantly of a different opinion, and think Dryden's accentuation the best:

"Close by their fire-ships like *Jackalls* ap-
"pear,

"Who on their lions for their prey at-
"tend."

JACKANAPES, ják'án-áps. s. A monkey, an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent.

JACKDAW, ják-dáw'. s. A small species of crow.

JACKET, ják'klt. s. (99). A short coat, a close waistcoat.

JACOBINE, ják'ó-bin. s. (149). A pigeon with a high tuft; a monk of a particular order.

☞ In the first edition of this Dictionary I had marked the *i* in the last syllable of this word long. Since that time there has unfortunately been so much occasion to pronounce it, that no doubt is left of the sound of the last vowel.

JACTITATION, ják-té-tá'shún. s. Tossing, motion, restlessness.

JACULATION, ják-ù-lá'shún. s. The act of throwing missile weapons.

JADE, jáde. s. A horse of no spirit, a hired horse, a worthless nag; a sorry woman.

TO JADE, jáde. v. a. To tire, to harass, to dispirit, to weary; to overbear; to employ in vile offices; to ride, to rule with tyranny.

JADISH, já'dlsh. a. Vitious, bad; unchaste; incontinent.

TO JAGG, jág. v. a. To cut into indentures, to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, jág. s. A protuberance or denticulation.

JAGGY, jág'gé. a. (383). Uneven, denticulated.

JAGGEDNESS, jág'géd-nés. s. (366). The state of being denticulated, unevenness.

JAIL, jále. s. (52) (202) (212). A gaol, a prison.

JAILBIRD, jále'búrd. s. One who has been in a jail.

JAILER, já'lúr. s. The keeper of a prison.

JAKES, jáks. a. A house of office, a privy.

JALAP, jál'lúp. s. A purgative root.

☞ The pronunciation of this word, as if written *Jollop*, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, is, in my opinion, now confined to the illiterate and vulgar.

JAM, jám. s. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB, jám. s. Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

☞ This ought to have been added to the catalogue of words having the *b* silent, Principles, No. 347.

JAMBICK, i-ám'bik. s. Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately.

TO JANGLE, jáng'gl. v. n. (405). To quarrel, to bicker in words.

JANGLER, jáng'gl-úr. s. A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JANIZARY, ján'né-zár-é. s. One of the guards of the Turkish Sultan.

JANTY, jánté. a. Showy, fluttering.

☞ It is highly probable, that, when this word was first adopted, it was pronounced as close to the French *gentile* as possible; but we have no letter in our language equivalent to the French soft *g*; and as the nasal vowel *en*, when not fol-

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- lowed by hard *g*, *c*, or *k*, is not to be pronounced by a mere English speaker, (see *Encore*,) it is no wonder that the word was anglicised in its sound, as well as in its orthography. Mr. Sheridan has preserved the French sound of the vowel in this word and its compound *jauntiness*, as if written *jaunty* and *jauntiness*; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, give the *a* the Italian sound, as heard in *aunt*, *father*, &c. and this, I imagine, it ought to have (214).
- JANUARY**, jân'nû-âr-ê. *s.* The first month of the year.
- JAPAN**, jâ-pân'. *s.* Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.
- TO JAPAN**, jâ-pân'. *v. a.* To varnish, to embellish with gold and raised figures; to black shoes, a low phrase.
- JAPANNER**, jâ-pân'nûr. *s.* One skilled in japan work; a shoe-blacker.
- TO JAR**, jâr. *v. n.* (78). To strike together with a kind of short rattle; to strike or sound untuneably; to clash, to interfere, to act in opposition; to quarrel, to dispute.
- JAR**, jâr. *s.* A kind of rattling vibration of sound; clash, discord, debate; a state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; an earthen vessel.
- JARGON**, jâr'gûn. *s.* (166). Unintelligible talk; gabble, gibberish.
- JARGONELLE**, jâr-gô-nêl'. *s.* A species of pear.
- JASMINE**, jâz'mîn. *s.* (434). A flower.
- JASPER**, jâs'pûr. *s.* (98). A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white.
- JAVELIN**, jâv'lin. *s.* A spear or half-pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse.
- JAUNDICE**, jân'dls. *s.* (142 (214). A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver.
- JAUNDICED**, jân'dlst. *a.* (359). Infected with the jaundice.
- TO JAUNT**, jânt. *v. n.* (214). To wander here and there; to make little excursions for air or exercise.
- JAUNTINESS**, jân'tê-nês. *s.* Airiness, flutter, genteelness.
- JAW**, jâw. *s.* (219). The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.
- JAY**, jâ. *s.* (220). A bird.
- ICE**, isc. *s.* Water or other liquor made solid by cold; concreted sugar; to break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt.
- TO ICE**, isc. *v. a.* To cover with ice, to turn to ice; to cover with concreted sugar.
- ICEHOUSE**, isc'hôusc. *s.* A house in which ice is repositied.
- ICHNEUMON**, lk-nû'môn. *s.* A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.
- ICHNEUMONFLY**, lk-nû'môn-flî. *s.* A sort of fly.
- ICHOGRAPHY**, lk-nôg'grâ-fê. *s.* (518). The ground-plot.
- ICHOR**, i'kôr. *s.* (166). A thin watery humour like serum.
- ICHOROUS**, i'kôr-ûs. *a.* Sanious, thin, undigested.
- ICHTHYOLOGY**, lk-îhê-ôl'ô-jê. *s.* (518). The doctrine of the nature of fish.
- ICHTHYOPHAGIST**, lk-îhê-ôf'â-jist. *s.* A fish-eater; one who lives on fish.
- ICHTHYOPHAGY**, lk-îhê-ôf'â-jê. *s.* The practise of eating fish. Fish diet.
- ICICLE**, i'slk-kl. *s.* (405). A shoot of ice hanging down.
- ICINESS**, i'sê-nês. *s.* The state of generating ice.
- ICON**, i'kôn. *s.* (166). A picture or representation.
- ICONCLAST**, i-kôn'ô-klâst. *s.* A breaker of images.
- ICONOLOGY**, i-kô-nôl'ô-gê. *s.* (518). The doctrine of picture or representation.
- ICTERICAL**, lk-têr'ê-kâl. *s.* (509). Afflicted with the jaundice, good against the jaundice.
- ICY**, i'sê. *a.* Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, frosty; cold, free from passion; frigid, backward.
- I'D**, ide. Contracted for I would.
- IDEA**, i-dê'â. (115). A mental image.
- IDEAL**, i-dê'âl. *a.* Mental, intellectual.
- IDEALLY**, i-dê'âl-ê. *ad.* Intellectually, mentally.
- IDENTICAL**, i-dên'tê-kâl. } *a.* The
- IDENTICK**, i-dên'tik. } same, implying the same thing.
- IDENTITY**, i-dên'tê-tê. *s.* Sameness, not diversity.
- IDES**, idz. *s.* A term anciently used among the Romans with regard to time; and meant the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; and the thirteenth of every other month.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

IDIOCRACY, id-é-òk'krá-sé. s. (518). Peculiarity of constitution.
IDIOCRITICAL, id-é-ò-krát'té-kál. a. Peculiar in constitution.
IDIOCTY, id-é-ò-sé. s. Want of understanding.
IDIOM, id-é-ù-m. s. (166). A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect.
IDIOMATICAL, id-é-ò-mát'é-kál. (509). } a. Peculiar to a tongue, phraseological.
IDIOMATICK, id-é-ò-mát'tlk. }
IDIOPATHY, id-é-òp'pá-rhé. s. (518). A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.
IDIOSYNCRASY, id-é-ò-sín'krá-sé. s. A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another.
IDIOT, id-é-ùt. s. (166). A fool, a natural, a changeling.
IDIOTISM, id-é-ùt-izm. s. Peculiarity of expression; folly, natural imbecility of mind.
IDLE, l'dl. a. (405). Lazy, averse from labour; not busy; not employed; useless, vain; trifling, of no importance.
TO IDLE, l'dl. v. n. To lose time in laziness and inactivity.
IDLEHEADED, l'dl-héd-déd. a. Foolish, unreasonable.
IDLENESS, l'dl-nés. s. Laziness, sloth, sluggishness; omission of business; trivialness; uselessness; worthlessness.
IDLER, l'dl-ùr. s. (98). A lazy person, a sluggard; one who trifles away his time.
IDLY, l'dl-é. ad. Lazily, without employment; foolishly, in a trifling manner; carelessly, without attention; ineffectually, vainly.
IDOL, l'dùl. s. (37) (166). An image worshipped as God; an image; a representation; one loved or honoured to adoration.
IDOLATER, l-dòl'lá-tùr. s. (98). One who pays divine honours to images, one who worships the creature instead of the Creator.
TO IDOLATRIZE, l-dòl'lá-trize. v. a. To worship idols.
IDOLATROUS, l-dòl'lá-trùs. a. (314). Tending to idolatry, comprising idolatry.
IDOLATROUSLY, l-dòl'lá-trùs-lé. ad. In an idolatrous manner.
IDOLATRY, l-dòl'lá-tré. s. The worship of images.

IDOLIST, l'dùl-ist. s. (166). A worshipper of images.
TO IDOLIZE, l'dò-lize. v. a. To love or reverence to adoration.
IDONEOUS, l-dò-né-ùs. a. Fit, proper, convenient.
IDYL, l'dil. s. A small short poem.
JEALOUS, jèl'lùs. a. (234) (314). Suspicious in love emulous; zealously cautious against dishonour; suspiciously vigilant; suspiciously fearful.
JEALOUSY, jèl'lùs-é. ad. Suspiciously, emulously.
JEALOUSNESS, jèl'lùs-nés. s. The state of being jealous.
JEALOUSLY, jèl'lùs-lé. s. Suspicion in love; suspicious fear; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.
TO JEER, jéér. v. n. (246). To scoff, to flout, to make mock.
TO JEER, jéér. v. a. To treat with scoffs.
JEER, jéér. s. Scoff, taunt, biting jest, flout.
JEERER, jéér'rùr. s. A scoffer, a scorn, a mocker.
JEERINGLY, jéér'ing-lé. ad. Scornfully, contemptuously.
JEHOVAH, jé-hò'vá. s. The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.
JEJUNE, jé-jóon'. a. Wanting, empty; hungry; dry, unaffecting.
JEJUNENESS, jé-jóon'nés. s. Penury, poverty; dryness, want of matter that can engage the attention.
JELLIED, jèl'lid. a. (283). Glutinous, brought to a viscous state.
JELLY, jèl'lé. s.—See **GELLY**. Any thing brought to a glutinous state; a kind of tender coagulation.
JENNETING, jèn'né-ting. s. A species of apple soon ripe.
JENNET, jèn'nit. s. (99). See **GENNET**.—A Spanish horse.
TO JEOPARD, jép'pùrd. v. a. (256). To hazard, to put in danger.
JEOPARDOUS, jép'pùr-dùs. a. Hazardous, dangerous.
JEOPARDY, jép'pùr-dé. s. Hazard, danger, peril.
TO JERK, jèrk. v. a. To strike with a quick smart blow, to lash.
TO JERK, jèrk. v. n. To strike up.
JERK, jèrk. s. A smart quick lash; a sudden spring, a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

✂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- JERKEN**, jêr'kln. s. (103). A jacket, short coat; a kind of hawk.
- JERSEY**, jêr'zé. s. Fine yarn of wool.
- JESS**, jês. s. Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.
- JESSAMINE**, jês'sâ-mîn. s. (150). See **JASMINE**.—A fragrant flower.
- JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE**s, jê-rôô-sâ-lêm-âr'tê-tshôks. s. Sunflower, of which they are a species.
- TO JEST**, jêst. v. n. To divert, to make merry by words or actions; not to speak in earnest.
- JEST**, jêst. s. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter; the object of jests, laughing-stock; a thing said in joke, not in earnest.
- JESTER**, jês'tûr. s. (98). One given to merriment and pranks; one given to sarcasm; buffoon, jackpudding.
- JET**, jêt. s. A very beautiful fossil, of a fine deep black colour; a spout or shoot of water.
- TO JET**, jêt. v. n. To shoot forward, to shoot out, to intrude, to jut out; to strut; to jolt.
- JETTY**, jêt'té. a. Made of jet; black as jet.
- JEWEL**, jû'il. s. (99). Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones; a precious stone, a gem; a name of fondness.
- JEWEL-HOUSE**, or office, jû'il-hôûse. s. The place where the regal ornaments are deposited.
- JEWELLER**, jû'il-lûr. s. (98). One who trafficks in precious stones.
- JEWS-EARS**, jûze'éêrz. s. A fungus.
- JEWS-MALLOW**, jûze-mâl'lô. s. An herb.
- JEWS-STONE**, jûze'stône. s. An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth.
- JEWS-HARP**, jûze'hârp. s. A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.
- IF**, if. conjunct. Suppose that, allow that; whether or no; though I doubt whether, suppose it be granted that.
- IGNEOUS**, ig'né-ûs. a. Fiery, containing fire, emitting fire.
- IGNIPOTENT**, ig-nîp'pô-tênt. a. (518). Presiding over fire.
- IGNIS-FATUUS**, ig'nîs-fât'shû-ûs. s. Will-with-the-wisp, Jack-with-the-lantern.
- TO IGNITE**, ig-nîte'. v. a. To kindle, to set on fire.
- IGNITION**, ig-nîsh'ûn. s. The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.
- IGNITIBLE**, ig-nî'tè-bl. a. Inflammable, capable of being set on fire.
- IGNIVOMOUS**, ig-nîv'vô-mûs. (518). Vomiting fire.
- IGNOBLE**, ig-nô'bl. a. Mean of birth; worthless, not deserving honour.
- IGNOBLY**, ig-nô'blé. ad. Ignominiously, meanly, dishonourably.
- IGNOMINIOUS**, ig-nô-mîn'yûs. a. Mean, shameful, reproachful.
- IGNOMINIOUSLY**, ig-nô-mîn'yûs-lé. ad. Meanly, scandalously, disgracefully.
- IGNOMINY**, ig'nô-mîn-é. s. Disgrace, reproach shame.
- ✂ This word is sometimes, but very improperly, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if divided into *ig-nôm-i-ny*; but it must be observed, that this termination is not enclitical (513), and the accent on the first syllable seems agreeable to the general rule in similar words. All our orthoëpists are uniform in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word.—See **INCOMPARABLE**.
- IGNORAMUS**, ig-nô-râ'mûs. s. The indorsement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, when they apprehend there is not sufficient foundation for the prosecution; a foolish fellow, a vain uninstructed pretender.
- IGNORANCE**, ig'nô-rânse. s. Want of knowledge, unskilfulness; want of knowledge, discovered by external effect; in this sense it has a plural.
- IGNORANT**, ig'nô-rânt. a. Wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninstructed; unknown, undiscovered; unacquainted with; ignorantly made or done.
- IGNORANT**, ig'nô-rânt. s. One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.
- IGNORANTLY**, ig'nô-rânt-lé. ad. Without knowledge, unskilfully, without information.
- TO IGNORE**, ig-nôre'. v. a. Not to know, to be ignorant of.
- IGNOSCIBLE**, ig-nôs'sé-bl. a. Capable of pardon.
- JIG**, jîg. s. A light careless dance or tune.
- TO JIG**, jîg. v. n. To dance carelessly, to dance.
- JIGMAKER**, jîg'mâ-kûr. s. One who dances or plays merrily.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

JIGOT, jìg'út. s. (166). A leg; as a Jigot of mutton.

JIGUMBOB, jìg'gùm-bòb. s. A trinket, a nick-nack. A cant word.

JILT, jìlt. s. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.

TO JILT, jìlt. v. a. To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.

TO JINGLE, jìng'gl. v. n. To clink, to sound correspondently.

JINGLE, jìng'gl. s. (405). Correspondent sounds; any thing sounding, a rattle, a bell.

ILE, ile. From *Aisle*, a wing. *French*. A walk or alley in a church or public building.

ILEX, i'lèks. s. The scarlet oak.

ILIAC, il'è-ák. s. Relating to the lower bowels.

ILIAC-PASSION, il'è-ák-pàsh'ùn. s. A kind of nervous cholic, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILL, il. a. Bad in any respect, contrary to good, whether physical or moral, evil; sick, disordered, not in health.

ILL, il. s. Wickedness; misfortune, misery.

ILL, il. ad. Not well, not rightly in any respect; not easily.

ILL, substantive, adjective, or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with L, stands for In.

ILLACHRYMABLE, il-lák'kré-má-bl. a. (353) (405). Incapable of weeping.

ILLAPSE, il-láps'. s. Gradual immission or entrance of any thing into another; sudden attack, casual coming.

TO ILLAQUEATE, il-lá-qwé-áte. v. a. (507). To entangle, to entrap, to ensnare.

ILLAQUEATION, il-lá-qwé-á'shùn. s. The act of catching or ensnaring; a snare, any thing to catch.

ILLATION, il-lá'shùn. s. Inference, conclusion drawn from premises.

ILLATIVE, il'lá-tiv. (157). Relating to illation or conclusion.

ILLAUDABLE, il-láw'dá-bl. s. (405). Unworthy of praise or commendation.

ILLAUDABLY, il-láw'dá-blé'. ad. Unworthily, without deserving praise.

ILLEGAL, il-lé'gál. a. (88). Contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY, il-lé'gál'lé-té. s. Contrariety to law.

ILLEGALLY, il-lé'gál-lé. ad. In a manner contrary to law.

ILLEGIBLE, il-léd'jé-bl. a. (405). What cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, il-lé-jit'è-má-sé. s. State of bastardy.

ILLEGITIMATE, il-lé-jit'té-máte. a. (91). Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY, il-lé-jit'té-mát-lé. a. Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION, il-lé-jit'té-má'shùn. s. The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEVIABLE, il-lév'vé-á-bl. a. (405). What cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLFAVOURED, il-fá'vúr'd. a. (362). Deformed.

ILLFAVOUREDLY, il-fá'vúr'd-lé. ad. With deformity.

ILLFAVOUREDNESS, il-fá'vúr'd-nés. s. Deformity.

ILLIBERAL, il-lìb'bér-ál. a. (88). Not noble, not ingenuous; not generous, sparing.

ILLIBERALITY, il-lìb'bér-rál'lé-té. s. Parsimony, niggardliness.

ILLIBERALLY, il-lìb'bér-rál-é. ad. Disingenuously, meanly.

ILLICIT, il-lìs'sit. a. Unlawful.

TO ILLIGHTEN, il-lì't'n. v. n. (103). To enlighten, to illuminate.

ILLIMITABLE, il-lìm'mé-tá-bl. a. That which cannot be bounded or limited.

ILLIMITABLY, il-lìm'mé-tá-blé. ad. Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED, il-lìm'mit-éd. a. Unbounded, interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS, il-lìm'mit-éd-nés. s. Exemption from all bounds.

ILLITERACY, il-lit'tér-á-sé. s. Illiterate-ness, want of learning.

☞ I have adopted this word from the learned and ingenious Dr. Farmer, in his Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare, who, by his printing it in italicks, seems to use it with timidity; but in nothing is the old English proverb, *store is no store*, better verified than in words. Poetry will find employment for a thousand words not used in prose, and a nice discernment will scarcely find any words entirely useless that are not quite obsolete.

𐄂 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

- ILLITERATE**, il-lit'ér-âte. a. (91). Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.
- ILLITERATENESS**, il-lit'ér-ât-nês. s. Want of learning, ignorance of science.
- ILLITERATURE**, il-lit'ér-â-tûre. s. Want of learning.
- ILLNESS**, il'nês. s. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; sickness, malady; wickedness.
- ILLNATURE**, il-nâ'tshûre. (461). Habitual malevolence.
- ILLNATURED**, il-nâ'tshûr'd. a. (362). Habitually malevolent; mischievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.
- ILLNATUREDLY**, il-nâ'tshûr'd-lê. ad. In a peevish, froward manner.
- ILLNATUREDNESS**, il-nâ'tshûr'd-nês. s. Want of kindly disposition.
- ILLOGICAL**, il-lôd'jê-kâl. a. (88). Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of reason.
- ILLOGICALLY**, il-lôd'jê-kâl-lê. ad. In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.
- TO ILLUDE**, il-lûde'. v. a. To deceive, to mock.
- TO ILLUME**, il-lûme'. v. a. To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.
- TO ILLUMINE**, il-lû'mîn. v. a. (140). To enlighten, to supply with light; to decorate, to adorn.
- TO ILLUMINATE**, il-lû'mê-nâte. v. a. To enlighten, to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illustrate.
- ILLUMINATION**, il-lû'mê-nâ'shûn. s. The act of supplying with light; that which gives light; festal light hung out as a token of joy; brightness, splendour; infusion of intellectual light, knowledge or grace.
- ILLUMINATIVE**, il-lû'mê-nâ-tiv. a. Having the power to give light.
- ILLUMINATOR**, il-lû'mê-nâ-tûr. s. One who gives light; one whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.
- ILLUSION**, il-lû'zhûn. s. (451). Mockery, false show, counterfeit appearance, error.
- ILLUSIVE**, il-lû'siv. a. (158) (428). Deceiving by false show.
- ILLUSORY**, il-lû'sûr-ê. a. (429) (512). Deceiving, fraudulent.—For the o, see **DOMESTICK**.
- TO ILLUSTRATE**, il-lûs'trâte. v. a. (91). To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.
- ILLUSTRATION**, il-lûs-trâ'shûn. s. Explanation, elucidation, exposition.
- ILLUSTRATIVE**, il-lûs-trâ-tiv. a. Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.
- ILLUSTRATIVELY**, il-lûs-trâ-tiv-lê. ad. By way of explanation.
- ILLUSTRIOUS**, il-lûs'trê-ûs. a. (314). Conspicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.
- ILLUSTRIOUSLY**, il-lûs'trê-ûs-lê. ad. Conspicuously, nobly, eminently.
- ILLUSTRIOUSNESS**, il-lûs'trê-ûs-nês. s. Eminence, nobility, grandeur.
- I'm, ime**. Contracted from **I am**.
- IMAGE**, im'mldje. s. (90). Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue, a picture; an idol, a false god; a copy, representation, likeness; an idea, a representation of any thing to the mind.
- TO IMAGE**, im'mldje. v. a. To copy by the fancy, to imagine.
- IMAGERY**, im'mld-jêr-rê. s. Sensible representations; show, appearance; copies of the fancy, false ideas, imaginary phantasmas.
- IMAGINABLE**, ê-mâd'jîn-â-bl. a. Possible to be conceived.—See **TO DESPATCH**.
- IMAGINANT**, ê-mâd'jîn-ânt, s. Imagining, forming ideas.
- IMAGINARY**, ê-mâd'jîn-âr-ê. a. Fancied, visionary, existing only in the imagination.
- IMAGINATION**, ê-mâd'jîn-â'shûn. s. Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of representing things absent to one's self or others; conception, image in the mind, idea; contrivance, scheme.
- IMAGINATIVE**, ê-mâd'jîn-â-tiv. a. (512). Fantastick, full of imagination.
- TO IMAGINE**, ê-mâd'jîn. v. a. (140). To fancy, to paint in the mind; to scheme, to contrive.—See **TO DESPATCH**, and **TO ENBALM**.
- IMAGINER**, ê-mâd'jîn-ûr. s. (98). One who forms ideas.
- IMBECILE**, im-bês'sil, or im-bê-sêél'. a. (140) (112). Weak, feeble, wanting strength of either mind or body.
- 𐄂 Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Entick, accent this word on the second syllable, as in the Latin *imbecilis*; but Mr. Scott and Mr. Sheridan on the last, as in the French *imbecille*. The latter is,

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—/sin, THIS.

in my opinion, the more fashionable, but the former more analogical. We have too many of these French sounding words; and if the number cannot be diminished, they should, at least, not be suffered to increase.

This word, says Dr. Johnson, is corruptly written *embezzle*. This corruption, however, is too well established to be altered; and as it is appropriated to a particular species of deficiency, the corruption is less to be regretted.

IMBECILITY, im-bé-sil'lé-té. s. Weakness, feebleness of mind or body.

To IMBIBE, im-bîbe'. v. a. To drink in; to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to soak.

IMBIBER, im-bî'bûr. s. (98). That which drinks or sucks.

IMBIBITION, im-bé-bîsh'ûn. s. The act of sucking or drinking in.

To IMBITTER, im-bît'tûr. v. a. (98). To make bitter; to deprive of pleasure, to make unhappy; to exasperate.

To IMBODY, im-bôd'dé. v. a. To condense to a body; to invest with matter; to bring together into one mass or company.

To IMBODY, im-bôd'dé. v. n. To unite into one mass, to coalesce.

To IMBOLDEN, im-bôl'd'n. v. a. (103). To raise to confidence, to encourage.

To IMBOSOM, im-bôô'zûm. v. a. (169). To hold on the bosom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.

To IMBOUND, im-bôund'. v. a. (312). To enclose, to shut in.

To IMBOW, im-bôû'. v. a. (322). To arch, to vault.

IMBOWMENT, im-bôû'mént. s. Arch, vault.

To IMBOWER, im-bôû'ûr. v. a. (322). To cover with a bower, to shelter with trees.

To IMBRANGLE, im-brâng'gl. v. a. To entangle. A low word.

IMBRICATED, im-bré-ká-téd. a. Indented with concavities.

IMBRICATION, im-bré-ká'shûn. s. Concave indenture.

To IMBROWN, im-brôûn'. v. a. To make brown, to darken, to obscure, to cloud.

To IMBUE, im-brôû'. v. a. (339). To steep, to soak, to wet much or long.

To IMBRUTE, im-brôût'. v. a. (339). To degrade to brutality.

To IMBRUTE, im-brôût'. v. n. To sink down to brutality.

To IMBUE, im-bû'. v. a. (335). To tincture deep, to infuse any tincture or dye.

To IMBURSE, im-bûrse'. v. a. To stock with money.

IMITABILITY, im-é-tâ-bîl'è-té. s. The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, im-é-tâ-bl. a. (405). Worthy to be imitated; possible to be imitated.

To IMITATE, im-é-tâte. v. a. (91). To copy, to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; to pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, im-mé-tâ'shûn. s. The act of copying, attempt to resemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign.

IMITATIVE, im-é-tâ-tiv. a. (512). Inclined to copy.

IMITATOR, im-é-tâ-tûr. s. (98) (166). One that copies another, one that endeavours to resemble another.

IMMACULATE, im-mâk'kû-lâte. a. (91). Spotless, pure, undefiled.

To IMMANACLE, im-mân'nâ-kl. v. a. (405). To fetter, to confine.

IMMANE, im-mâne'. a. Vast, prodigiously great.

IMMANENT, im'mâ-nént. a. Intrinsic, inherent, internal.

IMMANIFEST, im-mân'né-fést. a. Not manifest, not plain.

IMMANITY, im-mân'né-té. s. Barbarity, savageness.

IMMARCESSIBLE, im-mâr-sés'sé-bl. a. Unfading.

IMMARTIAL, im-mâr'shâl. a. (88). Not warlike.

To IMMASK, im-mâsk'. v. a. To cover, to disguise.

IMMATERIAL, im-mâ-té-ré-âl. a. Incorporeal, distinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, impertinent.

IMMATERIALITY, im-mâ-té-ré-âl'è-té. a. Incorporeity, distinctness from body or matter.

IMMATERIALLY, im-mâ-té-ré-âl-é. ad. In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATERIALIZED, im-mâ-té-ré-âl-iz'd. a. (359). Distinct from matter, incorporeal.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

IMMATERIALNESS, im-mâ-tê-ré-âl-nés. s. Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE, im-mâ-tê-ré-âte. a. (91). Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, without body.

IMMATURE, im-mâ-tûre'. a. Not ripe; Not arrived at fulness or completion; hasty, early, come to pass before the natural time.

IMMATURELY, im-mâ-tûre'lê. ad. Too soon, too early, before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS, im-mâ-tûre'nés. } s.

IMMATURITY, im-mâ-tû-ré-tê. } s. Unripeness, incompleteness, a state short of completion.

IMMEABILITY, im-mê-â-bil'ê-tê. s. Want of power to pass.

IMMEASURABLE, im-mêzh'û-râ-bl. a. Immense, not to be measured, indefinitely extensive.

IMMEASURABLY, im-mêzh'û-râ-blê. ad. Immensely, beyond all measure.

IMMECHANICAL, im-mê-kân'nê-kál. a. Not according to the laws of mechanics.

IMMEDIACY, im-mê-dê-â-sê, or, im-mê-jê-â-sê. s. (293). Personal greatness, power of acting without dependence.

IMMEDIATE, im-mê-dê-ât. a. (91). Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; not acting by second causes; instant, present with regard to time.

☞ This word and its compounds are often, and not improperly, pronounced as if written *im-me-je-ate*, *im-me-je-ate-ly*, &c.—For the reasons, see Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.

IMMEDIATELY, im-mê-dê-ât-lê. ad. Without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly, at the time present, without delay.

IMMEDIATENESS, im-mê-dê-ât-nés. s. Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE, im-mêd'dê-kâ-bl. a. Not to be healed, incurable.

IMMEMORABLE, im-mêm'mô-râ-bl. a. Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, im-mê-mô-ré-âl. a. Past time of memory, so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

IMMENSE, im-mênse'. a. Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.

IMMENSELY, im-mênslê. ad. Infinitely, without measure.

IMMENSITY, im-mên'sé-tê. s. Unbounded greatness, infinity.

IMMENSURABILITY, im-mên-shû-râ-bl'ê-tê. s. (452). Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE, im-mên'shû-râ-bl. a. Not to be measured.

To IMMERGE, im-mêrdje'. v. a. To put under water.

IMMERIT, im-mêr'it. s. Want of worth, want of desert.

IMMERSE, im-mêrse'. a. Buried, covered, sunk deep.

To IMMERSE, im-mêrse'. v. a. To put under water; to sink or cover deep; to depress.

IMMERSION, im-mêr'shûn. s. (452). The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; the state of sinking below the surface of a fluid; the state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

IMMETHODICAL, im-mê-âhód'ê-kál. a. Confused, being without regularity, being without method.

IMMETHODICALLY, im-mê-âhód'ê-kál-ê. ad. Without method.

IMMINENCE, im'mê-nêse. s. Any ill impending; immediate, or near danger.

IMMINENT, im'mê-nênt. a. Impending, at hand, threatening.

To IMMINGLE, im-mîng'gl. v. a. To mingle, to mix, to unite.

IMMINUTION, im-mê-nû'shûn. s. Diminution, decrease.

IMMISCIBILITY, im-mîs-sé-bl'ê-tê. s. Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE, im-mîs-sé-bl. a. (405). Not capable of being mingled.

IMMISSION, im-mîsh'ûn. s. The act of sending in, contrary to emission.

To IMMIT, im-mît'. v. n. To send in.

To IMMIX, im-mîks'. v. a. To mingle.

IMMIXABLE, im-mîks'â-bl. a. (405). Impossible to be mingled.

IMMOBILITY, im-mô-bl'ê-tê. s. Unmoveableness, want of motion, resistance to motion.

IMMODERATE, im-môd'dêr-ât. a. (91). Exceeding the due mean.

IMMODERATELY, im-môd'dêr-rât-lê. ad. In an excessive degree.

IMMODERATION, im-môd'dêr-â'shûn. s. Want of moderation, excess.

IMMODEST, im-môd'dést. a. Wanting shame, wanting delicacy or chastity; unchaste, impure; obscene; unbecomable, exorbitant.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt; —tùbe, tùb, búll; —òil pòund; —/ain, THIS.

IMMODESTY, *lm-mòd'dés-té*. ad. Want of modesty.

TO IMMOLATE, *lm'mò-lâte*. v. a. (91). To sacrifice, to kill in sacrifice.

IMMOLATION, *lm-mò-lá'shùn*. s. The act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.

IMMOMENT, *lm-mò'mént*. a. Trifling, of no importance or value.

IMMORAL, *lm-mòr'rál*. a. (88) (168). Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion, contrary to honesty, dishonest.

IMMORALITY, *lm-mò-rál'é-té*. s. Dishonesty, want of virtue, contrariety to virtue.

IMMORTAL, *lm-mòr'tál*. a. (88). Exempt from death, never to die; never ending, perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, *lm-mòr-tál'é-té*. s. Exemption from death, life never to end.

TO IMMORTALIZE, *lm-mòr'tá-lize*. v. a. To make immortal, to perpetuate, to exempt from death.

IMMORTALLY, *lm-mòr'tál-é*. ad. With exemption from death, without end.

IMMOVEABLE, *lm-mòv'á-bl*. a. Not to be forced from its place; unshaken.

IMMOVEABLY, *lm-mòv'á-blé*. ad. In a state not to be shaken.

IMMUNITY, *lm-mù'né-té*. s. Discharge from any obligation; privilege, exemption, freedom.

TO IMMURE, *lm-mùre'*. v. a. To enclose within walls, to confine, to shut up.

IMMUSICAL, *lm-mù'zé-kál*. a. (88). Unmusical, inharmonious.

IMMUTABILITY, *lm-mù-tá-bl'é-té*. s. Exemption from change, invariableness.

IMMUTABLE, *lm-mù'tá-bl*. a. (405). Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.

IMMUTABLY, *lm-mù'tá-blé*. ad. Unalterably, invariably, unchangeably.

IMP, *imp*. s. A son, the offspring, progeny; a subaltern devil, a puny devil.

TO IMP, *imp*. v. a. To enlarge with anything adscititious; to assist.

TO IMPACT, *lm-pákt'*. v. a. To drive close or hard.

TO IMPAINT, *lm-pánt'*. v. a. To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in use.

TO IMPAIR, *lm-pàre'*. v. a. To diminish, to injure, to make worse.

TO IMPAIR, *lm-pàre'*. v. n. To be lessened or worn out.

IMPAIRMENT, *lm-pàre'mént*. s. Diminution, injury.

IMPALPABLE, *lm-pál'pá-bl*. a. (405). Not to be perceived by touch.

TO IMPARADISE, *lm-pár'á-dise*. v. a. To put in a state resembling paradise.

IMPARITY, *lm-pár'é-té*. s. Inequality, disproportion; oddness, indivisibility into equal parts.

TO IMPARK, *lm-pàrk'*. v. a. (81). To enclose with a park, to sever from a common.

TO IMPART, *lm-pàrt'*. v. a. To grant, to give; to communicate.

IMPARTIAL, *lm-pár'shál*. a. (88). Equitable, free from regard or party, indifferent, disinterested, equal in distribution of justice.

IMPARTIALITY, *lm-pár'shé-ál'é-té*. a. Equitableness, justice.

IMPARTIALLY, *lm-pár'shál-é*. ad. Equitably, with indifferent and unbiassed judgment, without regard to party or interest.

IMPARTIBLE, *lm-pàrt'é-bl*. a. (405). Communicable, to be conferred or bestowed.

IMPASSABLE, *lm-pás'sá-bl*. a. (405). Not to be passed, not admitting passage, impervious.

IMPASSIBILITY, *lm-pás'sé-bl'é-té*. s. Exemption from suffering.

IMPASSIBLE, *lm-pás'sé-bl*. a. (405). Incapable of suffering, exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPASSIBLENESS, *lm-pás'sé-bl-nés*. s. Impassibility, exemption from pain.

IMPASSIONED, *lm-pàsh'shùn'd*. (362). Seized with passion.

IMPASSIVE, *lm-pás'siv*. a. (158). Exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPASTED, *lm-pás'téd*. a. Covered as with paste.

IMPATIENCE, *lm-pá'shénse*. s. (463). Inability to suffer pain, rage under suffering; vehemence of temper, heat of passion; inability to suffer delay, eagerness.

IMPATIENT, *lm-pá'shént*. a. (463). Not able to endure, incapable to bear; furious with pain; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by some painful passion; eager, ardently desirous, not able to endure delay.

IMPATIENTLY, *lm-pá'shént-lé*. ad. Passionately, ardently; eagerly, with great desire.

TO IMPAWN, *lm-pàwn'*. v. a. To give, as a pledge, to pledge.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pia;—

TO IMPEACH, im-péetsh'. v. a. To hinder, to impede; to accuse by publick authority.

IMPEACH, im-péetsh'. s. Hindrance, let, impediment.

IMPEACHABLE, im-péetsh'â-bl. a. Accusable, chargeable.

IMPEACHER, im-péetsh'ûr. s. (98). An accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.

IMPEACHMENT, im-péetsh'mént. s. Hindrance, let, impediment, obstruction; public accusation, charge preferred.

TO IMPEARL, im-pêrl'. v. a. To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.

IMPECCABILITY, im-pék-kâ-bl'l'é-té. s. Exemption from sin, exemption from failure.

IMPECCABLE, im-pék/kâ-bl. a. (405). Exempt from possibility of sin.

TO IMPEDE, im-péde'. v. a. To hinder, to let, to obstruct.

IMPEDIMENT, im-péd'é-mént. s. Hindrance, let, impeachment, obstruction, opposition.

TO IMPEL, im-pél'. v. a. To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to press on.

IMPELLENT, im-pél'lént. s. An impulsive power, a power that drives forward.

TO IMPEND, im-pénd'. v. a. To hang over, to be at hand, to press nearly.

IMPENDENT, im-pén'dént. a. Imminent, hanging over, pressing closely.

IMPENDENCE, im-pén'dénse. s. The state of hanging over, near approach.

IMPENETRABILITY, im-pén-é-trâ-bl'l'é-té. s. Quality of not being pierceable; insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPENETRABLE, im-pén-é-trâ-bl. a. Not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not to be taught; not to be moved.

IMPENETRABLY, im-pén-é-trâ-blé. ad. With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

IMPENITENCE, im-pén-é-ténse. } s.

IMPENITENCY, im-pén-é-tén-sé. } s. Obduracy, want of remorse for crimes, final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

IMPENITENT, im-pén-é-tént. a. Finally negligent of the duty of repentance, obdurate.

IMPENITENTLY, im-pén-é-tént-lé. ad. Obdurately, without repentance.

IMPENNOUS, im-pén'nûs. a. (314). Wanting wings.

IMPERATE, im'pé-râte. a. (91). Done with consciousness, done by direction of the mind.

IMPERATIVE, im-pér-râ-tiv. a. Commanding, expressive of command.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, im-pér-sép'té-bl. a. Not to be discovered, not to be perceived.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, im-pér-sép'té-bl-nés. s. The quality of eluding observation.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, im-pér-sép'té-blé. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPERFECT, im-pér'fèct. a. Not complete, not absolutely finished, defective; frail, not completely good.

IMPERFECTION, im-pér-fèk'shûn. s. Defect, failure, fault, whether physical or moral.

IMPERFECTLY, im-pér'fèkt-lé. ad. Not completely, not fully.

IMPERFORABLE, im-pér'fô-râ-bl. a. Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE, im-pér'fô-râte. a. Not pierced through, without a hole.

IMPERIAL, im-pé-ré-âl. a. (88). Royal, possessing royalty; betokening royalty; belonging to an emperor or monarch, regal, monarchical.

IMPERIALIST, im-pé-ré-âl-lst. s. One that belongs to an emperor.

IMPERIOUS, im-pé-ré-ûs. a. (314). Commanding, tyrannical; haughty, arrogant, assuming, overbearing.

IMPERIOUSLY, im-pé-ré-ûs-lé. ad. With arrogance of command, with insolence of authority.

IMPERIOUSNESS, im-pé-ré-ûs-nés. s. Authority, air of command; arrogance of command.

IMPERISHABLE, im-pér'rish-â-bl. a. not to be destroyed.

IMPERSONAL, im-pér'sûn-âl. a. (88). Not varied according to the persons.

IMPERSONALLY, im-pér'sûn-âl-é. ad. According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUASIBLE, im-pér-swâ-zé-bl. a. (439). Not to be moved by persuasion.

IMPERTINENCE, im-pér'té-nénse. } s.

IMPERTINENCY, im-pér'té-nén-sé. } s. That which is of no present weight, that which has no relation to the matter in

—nò, mòve, mòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—t/in, THIS.

hand, silly, rambling thought; troublesome, intrusion; trifle, thing of no value.

IMPERTINENT, *im-pér'té-nént*. a. Of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight; importunate, intrusive, meddling, foolish, trifling.

IMPERTINENT, *im-pér'té-nént*. s. A trifter, a meddler, an intruder.

IMPERTINENTLY, *im-pér'té-nént-lé*. ad. Without relation to the present matter; troublesomely, officiously, intrusively.

IMPERVIOUS, *im-pér've-ús*. a. (314). Unpassable, impenetrable.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, *im-pér've-ús-nés*. s. The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, *im-pér-trán-sé-bl'è-té*. s. Impossibility to be passed through.

IMPETRABLE, *im'pé-trá-bl*. a. (405). Possible to be obtained.

TO IMPETRATE, *im'pé-tráte*. v. a. To obtain by entreaty.

IMPETRATION, *im-pé-trá'shùn*. s. The act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, *im-pétsh-ù-òs'è-té*. s. Violence, fury, vehemence, force.

IMPETUOUS, *im-pétsh-ù-ús*. a. (314) (461). Violent, forcible, fierce; vehement, passionate.

IMPETUOUSLY, *im-pétsh-ù-ús-lé*. ad. Violently, vehemently.

IMPETUOUSNESS, *im-pétsh-ù-ús-nés*. s. Violence, fury.

IMPETUS, *im'pé-tùs*. s. (503). Violent tendency to any point, violent effort.

IMPIERCEABLE, *im-pére'sá-bl*. a. Impenetrable, not to be pierced.

IMPIETY, *im-p'è-té*. s. Irreverence to the Supreme Being, contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedness, expression of irreligion.

TO IMPIGNORATE, *im-plg'nò-ráte*. v. a. To pawn, to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, *im-plg'nò-rá'shùn*. s. The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

TO IMPINGE, *im-plnje'*. v. n. To fall against, to strike against, to clash with.

TO IMPINGUATE, *im-plng'gwáte*. v. a. To fatten, to make fat.

IMPIOUS, *im'pé-ús*. a. (503). Irreligious, wicked, profane.

IMPIOUSLY, *im'pé-ús-lé*. ad. Profanely, wickedly.

IMPLACABILITY, *im-plá-ká-bl'è-té*. s. Inexorableness, irreconcilable enmity, determined malice.

IMPLACABLE, *im-plá'ká-bl*. a. (405). Not to be pacified, inexorable, malicious, constant in enmity.—See **PLACABLE**.

IMPLACABLY, *im-plá'ká-blé*. ad. With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.

TO IMPLANT, *im-plánt'*. v. a. To infix, to insert, to place, to engraft.

IMPLANTATION, *im-plán-tá'shùn*. s. The act of setting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE, *im-pláw'zé-bl*. a. (439). Not specious, not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLEMENT, *im'plé-mént*. s. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants; tool, instrument of manufacture; utensil.

IMPLETION, *im-plé'shùn*. s. The act of filling, the state of being full.

IMPLEX, *im'pléks*. a. Intricate, entangled, complicated.

TO IMPLICATE, *im'plé-káte*. v. a. (91). To entangle, to embarrass, to unfold.

IMPLICATION, *im-plé-ká'shùn*. s. Involution, entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

IMPLICIT, *im-plis'it*. a. Entangled, infolded, complicated; inferred; tacitly comprised, not expressed; entirely obedient.

IMPLICITLY, *im-plis'it-lé*. ad. By inference comprised though not expressed; by connexion with something else, dependently, with unreserved confidence or obedience.

TO IMPLORE, *im-plòrè'*. v. a. To call upon in supplication, to solicit; to ask, to beg.

IMPLORER, *im-plò'rùr*. s. (98). One that implores.

IMPLUMED, *im-plùm'd'*. a. (362). Without feathers.

TO IMPLY, *im-pli'*. v. a. To infold, to cover, to entangle; to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

TO IMPOISON, *im-pòé'z'n*. v. a. To corrupt with poison; to kill with poison.

IMPOLITICAL, *im-pò-lit'è-kál*. } a.
IMPOLITICK, *im-pòl'è-tik*. (510). }
Imprudent, indiscreet, void of art or forecast.

IMPOLITICALLY, *im-pò-lit'è-kál-é*. (509). } ad.

IMPOLITICKLY, *im-pòl'è-tik-lé*. }
Without art or forecast.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

IMPONDEROUS, *im-pôn'dér-ús*. a. Void of perceptible weight.

IMPOROSITY, *im-pô-rôs'sé-té*. s. Absence of interstices, compactness, closeness.

IMPOROUS, *im-pô'rús*. a. (314). Free from pores, free from vacuities or interstices.

To IMPORT, *im-pôrt'*. v. a. (492). To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in consequence; to be of moment.

IMPORT, *im'pôrt*. s. Importance, moment, consequence; tendency; any thing imported from abroad.

☞ This substantive was formerly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, but has of late years adopted the accent on the first, and classes with the general distinction of dissyllable, nouns and verbs of the same form. See Principles, No. 492.

IMPORTANCE, *im-pôr'tânse*, or *im-pôr'tânse*. s. Thing imported or implied; matter, subject; consequence, moment; importunity.

IMPORTANT, *im-pôr'tânt*, or *im-pôr'tânt*. a. Momentous, weighty, of great consequence.

☞ The second syllable of this and the foregoing word is frequently pronounced as in the verb *import*. The best usage, however, is on the side of the first pronunciation, which seems to suppose that it is not a word formed from *import*, but an adoption of the French *importance*, and therefore it ought not to be pronounced as a compound, but as a simple. The authorities for this pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Scott is for either, but gives the first the preference.

IMPORTATION, *im-pôr-tá'shún*. s. The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMPORTER, *im-pôrt'úr*. s. (98). One that brings in any thing from abroad.

IMPOTUNATE, *im-pôr'tshú-náte*. a. (461). Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations, not to be repulsed.

IMPOTUNATELY, *im-pôr'tshú-nát-lé*. ad. With incessant solicitation, pertinaciously.

IMPOTUNATENESS, *im-pôr'tshú-nát-nés*. s. (91). Incessant solicitation.

To IMPORTUNE, *im-pôr-tune'*. v. a. To tease, to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring, to molest.

IMPORTUNE, *im-pôr-tune'*. a. Constantly recurring, troublesome by frequency; troublesome, vexatious; unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.—See **FUTURITY**.

IMPOTUNELY, *im-pôr-tune'lé*. ad. Troublesomely, incessantly; unseasonably, improperly.

IMPOTUNITY, *im-pôr-tú-né-té*. s. Incessant solicitation.

To IMPOSE, *im-pôze'*. v. a. To lay on as a burden or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to obtrude fallaciously; to impose on, to put a cheat on, to deceive.

IMPOSE, *im-pôze'*. s. Command, injunction.

IMPOSEABLE, *im-pô'zá-bl*. a. (405). To be laid as obligatory on a body.

IMPOSER, *im-pô'zúr*. s. (98). One who enjoins.

IMPOSITION, *im-pô-zish'ún*. s. The act of laying any thing on another; injunction of any thing as a law or duty; constraint, oppression; cheat, fallacy, imposture.

IMPOSSIBLE, *im-pôs'sé-bl*. a. (405). Not to be done, impracticable.

IMPOSSIBILITY, *im-pôs-sé-bl'è-té*. s. Impracticability; that which cannot be done.

IMPOST, *im'pôst*. s. A tax, a toll, custom paid.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, *im-pôs'tshú-máte*. v. n. (91). To form an abscess, to gather, to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, *im-pôs'tshú-máte*. v. a. To afflict with an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, *im-pôs'tshú-má'shún*. s. The act of forming an imposthume, the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPOSTHUME, *im-pôs'tshúme*. s. (461). A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

IMPOSTOR, *im-pôs'túr*. s. (166). One who cheats by a fictitious character.

IMPOSTURE, *im-pôs'tshüre*. s. Cheat.

IMPOTENCE, *im'pô-ténse*. } s. Want

IMPOTENCY, *im'pô-tén-sé*. } of power, inability, imbecility; ungovernableness of passion; incapacity of propagation.

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óil;—pòund;—zhin, THIS.

IMPOTENT, im'pò-tént. a. (170).

Weak, feeble, wanting force, wanting power; disabled by nature or disease; without power of restraint; without power of propagation.

IMPOTENTLY, im'pò-tént-lè. ad.
Without power.

To IMPOUND, im-pòund'. v. a. To enclose as in a pound, to shut in, to confine; to shut up in a pinfold.

IMPRACTICABILITY, im-prák'té-ká-blí'è-té. s. Impossibility, the state of being not feasible.

☞ This word is not in Johnson, but I insert it on his own authority: for though it is not in his Vocabulary, he has used it to explain the word *impossibility*. But the very current use of this word would be a sufficient authority for it, as its synonym *Impracticableness*, from the necessity of placing the accent high, is so difficult of pronunciation, and so inferior in sound, as to leave no doubt to which we should give the preference.

IMPRACTICABLE, im-prák'té-ká-bl. a. Not to be performed, unfeasible, impossible; untractable, unmanageable.

IMPRACTICABLENESS, im-prák'té-ká-bl-nés. s. Impossibility.

To IMPRECATE, im'pré-káte. v. a. To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION, im-pré-ká'shùn. s. Curse, prayer by which any evil is wished.

IMPRECATORY, im'pré-ká-túr-é. a. Containing wishes of evil.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He places the accent on the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Scott, on the first. He himself places the accent on the first of *Deprécatory*; and the same reason holds in both.—See Principles, No. 512.

To IMPREGN, im-prèné'. v. a. (386). To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.

IMPREGNABLE, im-prég'ná-bl. a. Not to be stormed, not to be taken; unshaken, unmoved, unaffected.

IMPREGNABLY, im-prég'ná-blé. ad. In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

To IMPREGNATE, im-prég'náte. v. a. To fill with young, to make prolific; to fill, to saturate.

IMPREGNATION, im-prég'ná'shùn. s. The act of making prolific; fecundation; that with which any thing is impregnated; saturation.

IMPREJUDICATE, im-prè-jóó'dé-káte. a. (91). Unprejudiced, not prepossessed; impartial.

IMPREPARATION, im-prép-á-rá'shùn. s. Unpreparedness, want of preparation.

To IMPRESS, im-prés'. v. a. To print by pressure, to stamp; to fix deep; to force into service.

IMPRESS, im'prés. s. (492). Mark made by pressure; mark of distinction, stamp; device, motto; act of forcing any into service.

IMPRESSION, im-prèsh'ùn. s. The act of pressing one body upon another; mark made by pressure, stamp, image fixed in the mind; operation, influence; edition, number printed at once, one course of printing; effect of an attack.

IMPRESSIBLE, im-prés'sé-bl. a. What may be impressed.

IMPRESSURE, im-prèsh'ùre. s. The mark made by pressure, the dent, the impression.

To IMPRINT, im-print'. v. a. To mark upon any substance by pressure; to stamp words upon paper by the use of types; to fix on the mind or memory.

To IMPRISON, im-priz'z'n. v. a. To shut up, to confine, to keep from liberty.

IMPRISONMENT, im-priz'z'n-mént. s. Confinement, state of being shut in prison.

IMPROBABILITY, im-prób-á-blí'è-té. s. Unlikelihood, difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE, im-prób-á-bl. a. Unlikely, incredible.

IMPROBABLY, im-prób-á-blé. ad. Without likelihood.

To IMPROBATE, im'prò-báte. v. a. Not to approve.

IMPROBATION, im-prò-bá'shùn. s. Act of disallowing.

IMPROBITY, im-prób-é-té. s. Want of honesty, dishonesty, baseness.

To IMPROLIFICATE, im-prò-llí'è-káte. v. a. (91). To impregnate, to fecundate.

IMPROPER, im-próp'ùr. a. (98). Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not just, not accurate.

IMPROPERLY, im-próp'ùr-lé. ad. Not fitly, incongruously; not justly, not accurately.

To IMPROPRIATE, im-prò'pré-áte. v. a. To convert to private use, to seize to himself; to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

IMPROPRIATION, *im-prô-prê-â'shûn*.
s. An impropriation is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college or religious house.

IMPROPRIATOR, *im-prô-prê-â'tûr*. s.
A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church. (166).

IMPROPRIETY, *im-prô-pri-ê-té*. s. Unfitness, unsuitableness, inaccuracy, want of justness.

IMPROSPEROUS, *im-prôs-pûr-ûs*. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, not successful.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, *im-prôs-pûr-ûs-lê*. ad. Unhappily, unsuccessfully, with ill fortune.

IMPROVABLE, *im-prôô-vâ-bl*. a. Capable of being advanced to a better state.

IMPROVABLENESS, *im-prôô-vâ-bl-nês*. s. Capableness of being made better.

IMPROVABLY, *im-prôô-vâ-blê*. ad. In a manner that admits of melioration.

TO IMPROVE, *im-prôôv'*. v. a. To advance any thing nearer to perfection, to raise from good to better.

TO IMPROVE, *im-prôôv'*. v. n. To advance in goodness.

IMPROVEMENT, *im-prôôv'ment*. s. Melioration, advancement from good to better; act of improving; progress from good to better; instruction, edification; effect of melioration.

IMPROVER, *im-prôôv'ûr*. s. (98). One that makes himself or any thing else better; any thing that meliorates.

IMPROVIDED, *im-prô-vi'déd*. a. Unforeseen, unexpected, unprovided against.

IMPROVIDENCE, *im-prôv'ê-dênsé*. s. Want of forethought, want of caution.

IMPROVIDENT, *im-prôv'ê-dênt*. a. Wanting forecast, wanting care to provide.

IMPROVIDENTLY, *im-prôv'ê-dênt-lê*. ad. Without forethought, without care.

IMPROVISION, *im-prô-vlzh'ûn*. s. Want of forethought.

IMPRUDENCE, *im-prôô-dênsé*. s. (343). Want of prudence, indiscretion, negligence, inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT, *im-prôô-dênt*. a. (343). Wanting prudence, injudicious, indiscreet, negligence.

IMPUDENCE, *im-pû-dênsé*. } s.

IMPUDENCY, *im-pû-dên-sê*. } Shamelessness, immodesty.

IMPUDENT, *im-pû-dênt*. a. (503). Shameless, wanting modesty.

IMPUDENTLY, *im-pû-dênt-lê*. ad. Shamelessly, without modesty.

TO IMPUGN, *im-pûnê'*. v. a. (386). To attack, to assault.

☞ Notwithstanding the clear analogy there is for pronouncing this word in the manner it is marked, there is a repugnance at leaving out the *g*, which nothing but frequent use will take away. If *sign* were in as little use as *impugn*, we should feel the same repugnance at pronouncing it in the manner we do. But as language is association, no wonder association should have such power over it.—For the analogies that lead us to this pronunciation, see Principles, No. 385.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the word as I have marked it; that is, with the *g* silent, and the *u* long; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, though they suppress the *g*, pronounce the *u* short. That this short sound is contrary to analogy cannot be doubted, when we take a view of the words of this termination; and the only plea for it is, the short sound of the vowels before *gm* in *phlegm*, *diaphragm*, *paraplegm*, *apophthegm*, and *paradigm*, (389): but as the accent is not on any of these syllables, except *phlegm*, which is irregular, (389,) it is no wonder the vowel should shorten in these words as it so frequently does in the numerous terminations in *ile*, *inc*, *ite*, &c. (147).

IMPUGNER, *im-pû'nûr*. s. One that attacks or invades.

☞ In judging of the propriety of this pronunciation, we must not confound the participles *impugning*, *impugned*, and the verbal noun *impugner*, with such words as we do not form ourselves, as *repugnant*, *malignant*, &c. The former are mere branches of the verb *impugn*, and therefore make no alteration in the root; the latter we receive already formed from the Latin or the French, and pronounce the *g* as we do in *signify* and *signet*, though it is silent in *signed*, *signing*, or *signer*. For it must be carefully observed, that the analogy of pronunciation admits of no alteration in the sound of the verb, upon its being formed into a participle or verbal noun; nor in the sound of the adjective, upon its acquiring a comparative or superlative termination.—See Principles, No. 409.

IMPUISANCE, *im-pû-ls'ânse*. s. Impotence, inability, weakness, feebleness. See **PUISANCE**.

IMPULSE, *im-pûlse*. s. Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind, motion, idea.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôh;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

- IMPULSION**, *lm-pûl'shûn*. s. The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.
- IMPULSIVE**, *lm-pûl'siv*. a. Having the power of impulse, moving impellent.
- IMPUNITY**, *lm-pû'né-té*. s. Freedom from punishment, exemption from punishment.
- IMPURE**, *lm-pûré'*. a. Contrary to sanctity, unhallowed, unholy; unchaste; feculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, drossy.
- IMPURELY**, *lm-pûré'lé*. ad. With impurity.
- IMPURENESS**, *lm-pûré'nés*. } s. Want
- IMPURITY**, *lm-pû'rè-té*. } of sanctity, want of holiness; act of unchastity; feculent admixture.
- TO IMPURPLE**, *lm-pûr'pl*. v. a. (405). To make red, to colour as with purple.
- IMPUTABLE**, *lm-pû'tâ-bl*. a. Chargeable upon any one; accusable, chargeable with a fault.
- IMPUTABLENESS**, *lm-pû'tâ-bl-nés*. s. The quality of being imputable.
- IMPUTATION**, *lm-pû'tâ'shûn*. s. Attribution of any thing, generally of ill; censure, reproach; hint, reflection.
- IMPUTATIVE**, *lm-pû'tâ-tiv*. a. (512). Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation.
- TO IMPUTE**, *lm-pûte'*. v. a. To charge upon, to attribute, generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.
- IMPUTER**, *lm-pû'tûr*. s. (98). He that imputes.
- IN**, *ln*. prep. Noting the place where any thing is present; noting the state present at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; concerning; In that, because; Inasmuch, since, seeing that.
- IN**, *ln*. ad. Within some place, not out; engaged to any affair, placed in some state; noting entrance; into any place; close connexion with.
- IN** has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. *In* before *r* is changed into *Ir*, before *l* into *Il*, and into *In* before some other consonants.
- INABILITY**, *ln-â-bil'é-té*. s. Impuissance, impotence, want of power.
- INABSTINENCE**, *ln-âb'sté-nénse*. s. Intemperance, want of power to abstain.
- INACCESSIBLE**, *ln-âk-sés'sé-bl*. a. Not to be reached, not to be approached.
- INACCURACY**, *ln-âk'kû-râ-sé*. s. Want of exactness.
- INACCURATE**, *ln-âk'kû-râte*. a. (91). Not exact, not accurate.
- INACTION**, *ln-âk'shûn*. s. Cessation from labour, forbearance of labour.
- INACTIVE**, *ln-âk'tiv*. a. Idle, indolent, sluggish.
- INACTIVELY**, *ln-âk'tiv-lé*. ad. Idly, sluggishly.
- INACTIVITY**, *ln-âk'tiv'é-té*. s. Idleness, rest, sluggishness.
- INADEQUACY**, *ln-âd'é-kwâ-sé*. s. The state of being unequal to some purpose.
- ✧ The frequent use of this word in Parliament, and its being adopted by some good writers, made me esteem it not unworthy of a place here; though I have not met with it in any other Dictionary. The word *inadequateness*, which is equivalent to it, is not in Johnson; but there seems a repugnance in writers and speakers to abstracts formed by *ness*, if it is possible to find one of another termination: and to this repugnance we owe the currency of this word.
- INADEQUATE**, *ln-âd'é-kwâte*. a. (91). Not equal to the purpose, defective.
- INADEQUATELY**, *ln-âd'é-kwâte-lé*. ad. Defectively, not completely.
- INADVERTENCE**, *ln-âd-vér'ténse*. } s.
- INADVERTENCY**, *ln-âd-vér'tén-sé*. } Carelessness, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence.
- INADVERTENT**, *ln-âd-vér'tént*. a. Negligent, careless.
- INADVERTENTLY**, *ln-âd-vér'tént-lé*. ad. Carelessly, negligently.
- INALIENABLE**, *ln-âle'yén-â-bl*. a. (113). That cannot be alienated.
- INALIMENTAL**, *ln-âl-é-mén'tâl*. a. Affording no nourishment.
- INAMISSIBLE**, *ln-â-mis'sé-bl*. a. Not to be lost.
- INANE**, *ln-nâné'*. a. Empty, void.
- TO INANIMATE**, *ln-ân'é-mâte*. v. a. To animate, to quicken.
- INANIMATE**, *ln-ân'é-mâte*. (91). } a.
- INANIMATED**, *ln-ân'é-mâ-téd*. } Void of life, without animation.
- INANITION**, *ln-â-nish'ûn*. s. Emptiness of body, want of fullness in the vessels of the animal.
- INANITY**, *ln-ân'é-té*. s. (511). Emptiness, void space.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pînc, pln;—

INAPPETENCY, in-áp'pé-tén-sé. s. Want of stomach or appetite.
INAPPLICABLE, in-áp'plé-ká-bl. a. Not to be put to a peculiar use.
INAPPLICATION, in-áp'plé-ká'shùn. s. Indolence, negligence.
INARABLE, in-ár-rá-bl. a. (405). Not capable of tillage.
TO INARCH, in-ártsh'. v. a. (81). Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach.
INARTICULATE, in-ár-tik'ù-láte. a. (91). Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.
INARTICULATELY, in-ár-tik'kù-láte-lé. ad. Not distinctly.
INARTICULATENESS, in-ár-tik'kù-láténés. s. Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.
INARTIFICIAL, in-ár-té-fish'ál. a. Contrary to art.
INARTIFICIALLY, in-ár-té-fish'ál-é. ad. Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art.
INATTENTION, in-át-tén'shùn. s. Disregard, negligence, neglect.
INATTENTIVE, in-át-tén'tív. a. Careless, negligent, regardless.
INAUDIBLE, in-áw'dé-bl. a. (405). Not to be heard, void of sound.
TO INAUGURATE, in-áw-gù-ráte. v. a. To consecrate, to invest with a new office by solemn rites.
INAUGURATION, in-áw-gù-rá'shùn. s. Investiture by solemn rites.
INAURATION, in-áw-rá'shùn. s. The act of gilding or covering with gold.
INAUSPICIOUS, in-áw-splsh'ús. a. Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.
INBORN, in'börn. a. Innate, implanted by nature.
INBREATHED, in-bréth'd'. a. (362). Inspired, infused by inspiration.
INBRED, in'bréd. a. Produced within; hatched or generated within.
TO INCAGE, in-kádje'. v. a. To coop up, to shut up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.
INCALCULABLE, in-kál'kù-lá-bl. a. (405).
 ☞ This may be called a revolutionary word, as we never heard of it till it was lately made so much use of in France; but its real utility, as well as the propriety of its formation, gives it an undoubted right to become a part of our language.

INCALESCENCE, in-ká-lés'sense. } s.
INCALESCENCY, in-ká-lés'sén-sé. } s.
 (510). The state of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat.
INCANTATION, in-kán-tá'shùn. s. Enchantment.
INCANTATORY, in-kán'tá-túr-é. a. (512). Dealing by enchantment, magical.
TO INCANTON, in-kán'tùn. v. a. To unite to a canton or separate community.
INCAPABILITY, in-ká-pá-bíl'è-té. } s.
INCAPABLENESS, in-ká-pá-bi-nés. } s.
 Inability natural, disqualification legal.
INCAPABLE, in-ká-pá-bl. a. (405). Wanting power, wanting understanding, unable to comprehend, learn, or understand; not able to receive any thing; unable, not equal to any thing; disqualified by law.
 ☞ As *Placable* and *Implacable* seem to follow the Latin quantity in the antepenultimate *a*, so *Capable* and *Incapable*, if we derive them from *Capax* and *Incapax*, reject it: but the most natural derivation of these words is from the French *Capable* and *Incapable*. Some speakers, however, make the *a* short in all; but this is a provincial pronunciation that must be carefully avoided.—See **PLACABLE**.
INCAPACIOUS, in-ká-pá'shús. a. Narrow, of small content.
INCAPACIOUSNESS, in-ká-pá'shús-nés. s. Narrowness, want of containing space.
TO INCAPACITATE, in-ká-pás'sé-táte. v. a. To disable, to weaken; to disqualify.
INCAPACITY, in-ká-pás'è-té. s. Inability, want of natural power, want of power of body, want of comprehensiveness of mind.
TO INCARCERATE, in-kár'sé-ráte. v. a. (555). To imprison, to confine.
INCARCERATION, in-kár'sé-rá'shùn. s. Imprisonment, confinement.
TO INCARN, in-kárn'. v. a. (81). To cover with flesh.
TO INCARN, in-kárn'. v. n. To breed flesh.
TO INCARNADINE, in-kárn'ná-dine. v. a. (149). To dye red. "This word," says Dr. Johnson, "I find only once." *Macbeth*, Act II. Scene III.
TO INCARNATE, in-kárn'áte. v. a. To clothe with flesh, to embody with flesh.
INCARNATE, in-kárn'áte. partic. a. (91). Clothed with flesh, embodied in flesh.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—*thin*, *THIS*.

INCARNATION, in-kâr-nâ'shùn. s. The act of assuming body; the state of breeding flesh.

INCARNATIVE, in-kâr-nâ-tiv. s. (512). A medicine that generates flesh.

TO INCASE, in-kâse'. v. a. To cover, to enclose, to inwrap.

INCAUTIOUS, in-kâw'shùs. a. Unwary, negligent, heedless.

INCAUTIOUSLY, in-kâw'shùs-lé. ad. Unwarily, heedlessly, negligently.

INCENDIOUS, in-sén'dé-ùs. a. (294).

☞ I have not met with this word in any Dictionary, and have often regretted being obliged to use the word *incendiary* as an adjective; but meeting with *incendious* in Lord Bacon, where, speaking of rebellion, he says, "Because of the infinite evils which it brings on princes and their subjects, it is represented by the horrid image of *Typhoeus*, whose hundred heads are the divided powers, and flourishing jaws *incendious* designs," I thought I should do a real service to the language by inserting this word.

INCENDIARY, in-sén'dé-â-ré, or in-sén'jé-â-ré. s. (293) (376). One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery; one who inflames faction, or promotes quarrels.

INCENSE, in'sense. s. (492). Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

TO INCENSE, in'sense. v. a. To perfume with incense.

TO INCENSE, in-sense'. v. a. To enkindle, to rage, to inflame with anger, to enrage, to provoke, to exasperate.

INCENSEMENT, in-séns'mént. s. Rage, heat, fury.

INCENSION, in-sén'shùn. s. The act of kindling, the state of being on fire.

INCENSOR, in-sén'sûr. s. (166). A kindler of anger, an inflamer of passions.

INCENSORY, in-sén-sûr-é. s. (512). The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.—For the *o*, see *DOMESTICK*.

INCENTIVE, in-sént'iv. s. That which kindles, provokes, or encourages; incitement, motive, encouragement.

INCENTIVE, in-sént'iv. a. (157). Inciting, encouraging.

INCEPTION, in-sép'shùn. s. Beginning.

INCEPTIVE, in-sép'tiv. a. (157). Noting a beginning.

INCEPTOR, in-sép'tûr. s. (166). A beginner, one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION, in-sé-râ'shùn. s. The act of covering with wax.

INCERTITUDE, in-sér'té-tùde. s. Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

INCESSANT, in-sés'sánt. a. Unceasing, unintermitted, continual.

INCESSANTLY, in-sés'sánt-lé. ad. Without intermission, continually.

INCEST, in'sést. s. Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

INCESTUOUS, in-sés'tshù-ùs. a. (461). Guilty of incest, guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

INCESTUOUSLY, in-sés'tshù-ùs-lé. ad. With unnatural love.

INCH, insh. s. (352). The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a small quantity; a nice point of time.

TO INCH, insh. v. a. To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give sparingly.

INCHED, insh't. a. (359). Containing inches in length or breadth.

INCHMEAL, insh'méle. s. A piece an inch long.

TO INCHOATE, ing'kò-âce. v. a. (91). To begin, to commence.

INCHOATION, ing-kò-â'shùn. s. Inception, beginning.

INCHOATIVE, in-kò-â-tiv. a. (157). Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.

TO INCIDE, in-slide'. v. a. Medicines *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.

INCIDENCE, in'sé-dénse. } s. The

INCIDENCY, in'sé-dén-sé. } direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of incidence; accident, hap, casualty.

INCIDENT, in'sé-dént. a. Casual, fortuitous, occasional, happening accidentally, falling in beside the main design; happening, apt to happen.

INCIDENT, in'sé-dént. s. Something happening beside the main design, casualty, an event.

INCIDENTAL, in-sé-dén'tál. a. Incident, casual, happening by chance.

INCIDENTALLY, in-sé-dén'tál-é. ad. Beside the main design, occasionally.

INCIDENTLY, in'sé-dént-lé. ad. Occasionally, by the bye, by the way.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

- TO INCINERATE, in-sin'nêr-âte. v. a. To burn to ashes.
- INCINERATION, in-sin-nêr-râ'shùn. s. The act of burning any thing to ashes.
- INCIRCUMSPECTION, in-sêr-kûm-spêk'shùn. s. Want of caution, want of heed.
- INCISED, in-siz'd'. a. (362). Cut, made by cutting.
- INCISION, in-sizh'ûn. s. A cut, a wound made with a sharp instrument; division of viscosities by medicines.
- INCISIVE, in-si'siv. a. (158) (428). Having the quality of cutting or dividing.
- INCISOR, in-si'sôr. s. (166). Cutter, tooth in the forepart of the mouth.
- INCISORY, in-si'sûr-ê. a. (512). Having the quality of cutting.—For the o, see DOMESTICK.
- INCISURE, in-sizh'ûre. s. A cut, an aperture.
- INCITATION, in-sê-tâ'shùn. s. Incitement, incentive, motive, impulse.
- TO INCITE, in-site'. v. a. To stir up, to push forward in a purpose, to animate, to spur, to urge on.
- INCITEMENT, in-sîte'mént. s. Motive, incentive, impulse, inciting power.
- INCIVIL, in-siv'vll. a. Unpolished.
- INCIVILITY, in-sê-vil'lê-tê. s. Want of courtesy, rudeness; act of rudeness.
- INCLEMENCY, in-klêm'mên-sê. s. Unmercifulness, cruelty, severity, harshness, roughness.
- INCLEMENT, in-klêm'mént. a. Unmerciful, un pitying, void of tenderness, harsh.
- INCLINABLE, in-klî'nâ-bl. a. Having a propension of will, favourably disposed, willing; having a tendency.
- INCLINATION, in-klê-nâ'shùn. s. Tendency towards any point; natural aptness; propension of mind, favourable disposition; love, affection; the tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.
- INCLINATORY, in-klîn'â-tûr-ê. a. Having a quality of inclining to one or other.
- ☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the vowel in the second syllable of this word, as well as in *Declinatory*. My reason is, that the termination *atory* has a tendency to shorten the preceding vowel, as is evident in *Declamatory*, *Predatory*, &c. which have the vowel in the second syllable short, though it is long in the Latin words from which these are derived.
- INCLINATORILY, in-klîn'â-tûr-ê-lê. ad. Obliquely, with inclination to one side or the other.
- TO INCLINE, in-klîne'. v. n. To bend, to lean, to tend towards any part; to be favourably disposed to, to feel desire beginning.
- TO INCLINE, in-klîne'. v. a. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state; to turn the desire towards any thing; to bend, to incurvate.
- TO INCLIP, in-klîp'. v. a. To grasp, to enclose, to surround.
- TO INCLOISTER, in-klôis'tûr. v. a. To shut up in a cloister.
- TO INCLOUD, in-klôûd'. v. a. To darken, to obscure.
- TO INCLUDE, in-klûde'. v. a. To enclose, to shut; to comprise, to comprehend.
- INCLUSIVE, in-klû'siv. a. (158) (428). Enclosing, encircling; comprehending in the sum or number.
- INCLUSIVELY, in-klû'siv-lê. ad. The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.
- INCOAGULABLE, in-kô-âg'gû-lâ-bl. a. Incapable of concretion.
- INCOEXISTENCE, in-kô-êg-zis'tênsê. s. The quality of not existing together.
- INCOG, in-kôg'. ad. Unknown, in private.
- INCOGITANCY, in-kôd'jê-tân-sê. s. Want of thought.
- INCOGITATIVE, in-kôd'jê-tâ-tiv. a. Wanting the power of thought.
- INCOGNITO, in-kôg'nê-tô. ad. In a state of concealment.
- INCOHERENCE, in-kô-hê'rênsê. } s.
- INCOHERENCY, in-kô-hê'rên-sê. } s. Want of connexion, incongruity, consequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of cohesion, looseness of material parts.
- INCOHERENT, in-kô-hê'rênt. a. Inconsequential, inconsistent; without cohesion, loose.
- INCOHERENTLY, in-kô-hê'rênt-lê. ad. Inconsistently, inconsequentially.
- INCOLUMITY, in-kô-lû'mê-tê. s. Safety, security.
- INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-kôm-bûs-tê-bil'ê-tê. s. The quality of resisting fire.
- INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kôm-bûs'tê-bl. a. Not to be consumed by fire.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS,

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, in-kóm-bùs'té-bl-nés. s. The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME, in'kúm. s. (165). Revenue, produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-kóm-mén-shù-rá-bl'l'é-té. s. The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kóm-mén'shù-rá-bl. a. (405). Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE, in-kóm-mén'shù-rá-té. a. (91). Not admitting one common measure.

TO INCOMMODATE, in-kóm'mó-dá-té. (91). } v. a.

TO INCOMMODOE, in-kóm-mó-dé'. }
To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

INCOMMODIOUS, in-kóm-mó'dé-ús, or in-kóm-mó'jé-ús. a. (293). Inconvenient, vexatious without great mischief.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, in-kóm-mó'dé-ús-lé. ad. Inconveniently, not at ease.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, in-kóm-mó'dé-ús-nés. s. Inconvenience.

INCOMMODITY, in-kóm-mód'é-té. s. Inconvenience, trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kóm-mù-né-ká-bl'l'é-té. s. The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kóm-mù'né-ká-bl. a. (405). Not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expressed, not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kóm-mù'né-ká-blé. ad. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, in-kóm-mù'né-ká-t'ing. a. Having no intercourse with each other.

INCOMPACT, in-kóm-pákt'. } a.

INCOMPACTED, in-kóm-pák'téd. }
Not joined, not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, in-kóm'pá-rá-bl. a. Excellent above compare, excellent beyond all conception.

☞ This is among some of the words in our own language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incom-*

parable have not the same accent as the verb *compare*. To which it may be answered: One reason is, that the English are fond of appearing in the borrowed robes of other languages; and as *comparable* and *incomparable* may possibly be derived from *comparabilis* and *incomparabilis*, they seem desirous of laying the stress on the first syllable, both to show their affinity to the Latin words (*see Academy*), and to distinguish them from the homespun words formed from our own verb. When this distinction is once adopted, the mind, which is always labouring to express its ideas distinctly and forcibly, finds a sort of propriety in annexing different ideas to the different accentuation; and thus the distinction becomes accurate and classical. If we may compare small things with great, it may be observed, that the evils of language, like other evils in nature, produce some good. But it may be likewise observed, that producing different meanings by a different accentuation of words, is but a bungling way of promoting the copiousness of languages, and ought as much as possible to be discouraged; especially when it adds to the difficulty, and takes away from the harmony of pronunciation. Besides, there is a petty criticism which always induces coxcombs in pronunciation to carry these distinctions farther than they ought to go. Not content with accenting *acceptable*, *admirable*, *commendable*, *comparable*, *lamentable*, &c. on the first syllable, which implies not a mere capacity of being *accepted*, *admired*, &c. but a worthiness of being *accepted*, *admired*, &c.: *corruptible* and *susceptible* are sometimes accented in this manner, without the least necessity from a difference of signification. In short, all these refinements in language, which are difficult to be understood, and productive of perplexity, ought to be considered rather as evils than advantages, and to be restrained within as narrow bounds as possible.—See **BOWL**.

INCOMPARABLY, in-kóm'pá-rá-blé. ad. Beyond comparison, without competition; excellently, to the highest degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE, in-kóm-pásh'ún-á-té. a. (91). Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, in-kóm-pát'é-bl'l'é-té. s.—See **COMPATIBLE**. Inconsistency of one thing with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, in-kóm-pát'é-bl. a. Inconsistent with something else, such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else.

☛ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

INCOMPATIBLY, in-kôm-pât'ê-blê. ad. Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY, in-kôm'pé-tên-sê. s. Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT, in-kôm'pé-tént. a. Not suitable, not adequate, not proportionate.

INCOMPETENTLY, in-kôm'pé-tént-lê. ad. Unsuitably, unduly.

INCOMPLETE, in-kôm-plête'. a. Not perfect, not finished.

INCOMPLETENESS, in-kôm-plête'nês. s. Imperfection, unfinished state.

INCOMPLIANCE, in-kôm-pli'ânse. s. Untractableness, impracticableness, contradictionstemper; refusal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, in-kôm-pôz'd'. a. (359). Disturbed, discomposed, disordered.

IMPOSSIBILITY, in-kôm-pôs-sê-blî'ê-tê. s. Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something.

IMPOSSIBLE, in-kôm-pôs'sê-blî. a. Not possible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, in-kôm-prê-hên-sê-blî'ê-tê. s. Unconceivableness, superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, in-kôm-prê-hên'sê-blî. a. (405). Not to be conceived, not to be fully understood.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, in-kôm-prê-hên'sê-blî-nês. s. Unconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in-kôm-prê-hên'sê-blê. ad. In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, in-kôm-prês'sê-blî. a. (405). Not capable of being compressed into less space.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, in-kôm-prês-sê-blî'ê-tê. s. Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING, in-kôn-kûr'ring. a. Not agreeing.

INCONCEALABLE, in-kôn-sê'lâ-blî. a. Not to be hid, not to be kept secret.

INCONCEIVABLE, in-kôn-sê'vâ-blî. a. Incomprehensible, not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCEIVABLY, in-kôn-sê'vâ-blê. ad. In a manner beyond comprehension.

INCONCEPTIBLE, in-kôn-sêp'tê-blî. a. Not to be conceived, incomprehensible.

INCONCLUDENT, in-kôn-klû'dént. a. Inferring no consequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, in-kôn-klû'slv. a. Not enforcing any determination of the mind, not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, in-kôn-klû'slv-lê. ad. Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, in-kôn-klû'slv-nês. s. Want of rational cogency.

INCONCOCT, in-kôn-kôkt'.

INCONCOCTED, in-kôn-kôkt'êd. } a. Unripened, immature.

INCONCOCTION, in-kôn-kôk'shôn. s. The state of being indigested.

INCONDITE, in-kôn'dîte. a. Irregular, rude, unpolished.—See **RECONDITE**.

INCONDITIONAL, in-kôn-dîsh'ûn-âl. a. Without exception, without limitation.

INCONDITIONATE, in-kôn-dîsh'ûn-âte. a. (91). Not limited, not restrained by any conditions.

INCONFORMITY, in-kôn-fôr'mê-tê. s. Incompliance with the practice of others.

INCONGRUENCE, in-kông'grô-ênse. s. (408). Unsuitableness, want of adaptation.

INCONGRUITY, in-kôn-grô'ê-tê. s. Unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency, absurdity, impropriety; disagreement of parts, want of symmetry.

INCONGRUOUS, in-kông'grô-ûs. a. Unsuitable, not fitting; inconsistent, absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, in-kông'grô-ûs-lê. ad. Improperly, unfitly.

INCONNEXEDLY, in-kôn-nêk'sêd-lê. ad. Without any connexion or dependance.

INCONSCIONABLE, in-kôn'shûn-â-blî. a. (405). Void of the sense of good and evil, unreasonable.

INCONSEQUENCE, in-kôn'sê-kwênse. s. Inconclusiveness, want of just inference.

INCONSEQUENT, in-kôn'sê-kwént. a. Without just conclusion, without regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, in-kôn-sîd'êr-â-blî. a. (405). Unworthy of notice, unimportant.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, in-kôn-sîd'êr-â-blî-nês. s. Small importance.

INCONSIDERATE, in-kôn-sîd'êr-âte. a. (91). Careless, thoughtless, negligent, inattentive, inadvertent; wanting due regard.

INCONSIDERATELY, in-kôn-sîd'êr-âtê-lê. ad. (91). Negligently, thoughtlessly.

—nô, mǎve, nǎr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—ôll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

- INCONSIDERATENESS**, in-kôn-sid'ér-àtè-nēs. s. (91). Carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence.
- INCONSIDERATION**, in-kôn-sid'ér-à'shùn. s. Want of thought, inattention, inadvertence.
- INCONSISTING**, in-kôn-sis'ting. a. Not consistent, incompatible with.
- INCONSISTENCE**, in-kôn-sis'ténse. } s.
- INCONSISTENCY**, in-kôn-sis'tén-sé. } s.
Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together; absurdity in argument or narration, argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; incongruity; unsteadiness, unchangeableness.
- INCONSISTENT**, in-kôn-sis'tént. a. Incompatible, not suitable, incongruous; contrary, absurd.
- INCONSISTENTLY**, in-kôn-sis'tént-lé. ad. Absurdly, incongruously, with self-contradiction.
- INCONSOLABLE**, in-kôn-sò'lá-bl. a. Not to be comforted, sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.
- INCONSONANCY**, in-kôn-sò'nán-sé. s. Disagreement with itself.
- INCONSPICUOUS**, in-kôn-spl'ù-ùs. a. Indiscernible, not perceptible by the sight.
- INCONSTANCY**, in-kôn'stán-sé. s. Unsteadiness, want of steady adherence, mutability.
- INCONSTANT**, in-kôn'stánt. a. Not firm in resolution, not steady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.
- INCONSUMABLE**, in-kôn-sù'má-bl. a. Not to be wasted.
- INCONSUMPTIBLE**, in-kôn-sùm'té-bl. a. (412). Not to be spent, not to be brought to an end.
- INCONTTESTABLE**, in-kôn-tès'tá-bl. a. Not to be disputed, not admitting debate, uncontrovertible.
- INCONTTESTABLY**, in-kôn-tès'tá-blé. ad. Indisputably, incontrovertibly.
- INCONTIGUOUS**, in-kôn-tìg'gù-ùs. a. Not touching each other, not joined together.
- INCONTINENCE**, in-kôn'tè-nénse. } s.
- INCONTINENCY**, in-kôn'tè-nén-sé. } s.
Inability to restrain the appetites, unchastity.
- INCONTINENT**, in-kôn'tè-nént. a. Unchaste, indulging unlawful pleasure; shunning delay, immediate. An obsolete sense.
- INCONTINENTLY**, in-kôn'tè-nént-lé. ad. Unchastly, without restraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obsolete sense.
- INCONTROVERTIBLE**, in-kôn-trò-vér'té-bl. a. (405). Indisputable, not to be disputed.
- INCONTROVERTIBLY**, in-kôn-trò-vér'té-blé. ad. To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.
- INCONVENIENCE**, in-kôn-vé'né-énse. } s. Un-
- INCONVENIENCY**, in-kôn-vé'né-én-sé. } s. Un-
fitness, inexpedience; disadvantage, cause of uneasiness, difficulty.
- INCONVENIENT**, in-kôn-vé'né-ént. a. Incommodious, disadvantageous; unfit, inexpedient.
- INCONVENIENTLY**, in-kôn-vé'né-ént-lé. ad. Unfitly, incommodiously; unseasonably.
- INCONVERSABLE**, in-kôn-vér'sá-bl. a. Incommunicative, unsocial.
- INCONVERTIBLE**, in-kôn-vér'té-bl. a. Not transmutable.
- INCONVINCIBLE**, in-kôn-vìn'sé-bl. a. Not to be convinced.
- INCONVINCIBLY**, in-kôn-vìn'sé-blé. ad. Without admitting conviction.
- INCORPORAL**, in-kòr'pò-rál. a. Immaterial, distinct from matter, distinct from body.
- INCORPORALITY**, in-kòr'pò-rál'é-tè. s. Immaterialness.
- INCORPORALLY**, in-kòr'pò-rál'é. ad. Without matter.
- TO INCORPORATE**, in-kòr'pò-ráte. v. a. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably; to form into a corporation or body politick; to unite, to associate; to embody.
- TO INCORPORATE**, in-kòr'pò-ráte. v. n. To unite into one mass.
- INCORPORATE**, in-kòr'pò-ráte. a. (91). Immaterial, un bodied.
- INCORPORATION**, in-kòr'pò-rá'shùn. s. Union of divers ingredients in one mass; formation of a body politick; adoption, union, association.
- INCORPOREAL**, in-kòr'pò-ré-ál. a. Immaterial, un bodied.
- INCORPOREALLY**, in-kòr'pò-ré-ál-é. ad. Immaterially.
- INCORPOREITY**, in-kòr'pò-ré-é-té. s. Immateriality.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pin;—

TO INCORPS, in-kôrps'. v. a. To incorporate.

INCORRECT, in-kôr-rékt'. a. Not nicely finished, not exact.

INCORRECTLY, in-kôr-rékt'lé. ad. Inaccurately, not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, in-kôr-rékt'nés. s. Inaccuracy, want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE, in-kôr-ré-jé-bl. a. Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, in-kôr-ré-jé-bl-nés. s. Hopeless depravity, badness beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRIGIBLY, in-kôr-ré-jé-blé. ad. To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, in-kôr-rûpt'. } a.
INCORRUPTED, in-kôr-rûpt'éd. } a.
 Free from foulness or depravation; pure of manners, honest, good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, in-kôr-rûp-té-bl'é-té. s. Insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.

INCORRUPTIBLE, in-kôr-rûp-té-bl. a. Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.—See **CORRUPTIBLE** and **INCOMPARABLE**.

INCORRUPTION, in-kôr-rûp'shûn. s. Incapacity of corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, in-kôr-rûp'nés. s. Purity of manners, honesty, integrity; freedom from decay or degeneration.

TO INCRASSATE, in-krás'sáte. v. a. To thicken, the contrary to attenuate.

INCRASSATION, in-krás-sá'shûn. s. The act of thickening; the state of growing thick.

INCRASSATIVE, in-krás'sá-tiv. a. (512). Having the quality of thickening.

TO INCREASE, in-krése'. v. n. To grow more or greater.

TO INCREASE, in-krése'. v. a. To make more or greater.

INCREASE, in-krése'. s. Augmentation, the state of growing more or greater; increment, that which is added to the original stock; produce; generation; progeny; the state of waxing greater.

INCREASER, in-kré'sûr. s. (98). He who increases.

INCREATED, in-kré-á'téd. a. Not created.

INCREDIBILITY, in-kréd-dé-bl'é-té. s. The quality of surpassing belief.

INCREDIBLE, in-kréd'é-bl. a. (405). Surpassing belief, not to be credited.

INCREDIBLENESS, in-kréd'é-bl-nés. s. Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY, in-kréd'é-blé. ad. In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, in-kré-dù'lé-té. s. Quality of not believing, hardness of belief.

INCREDULOUS, in-kréd'ù-lûs, or in-kréd'jù-lûs. a. (293) (276). Hard of belief, refusing credit.

INCREDULOUSNESS, in-kréd'jù-lûs-nés. s. Hardness of belief, incredulity.

INCREMENT, ing'kré-mént. s. Act of growing greater; increase, cause of growing more; produce.

☞ The inseparable preposition *in*, with the accent on it, when followed by hard *c* or *g*, is exactly under the same predicament as *con*; that is, the liquid and guttural coalesce.—See **Principles**, No. 408.

TO INCREASE, ing'kré-pâte. v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

INCREASE, ing-kré-pá'shûn. s. Reprehension, chiding.

TO INCRUST, in-krúst'. } v. a.
TO INCRUSTATE, in-krús'táte. } v. a.
 To cover with an additional coat.

INCRUSTATION, ing-krús-tá'shûn. s. An adherent covering, something superinduced.

TO INCUBATE, ing'kù-báte. v. n. To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION, ing-kù-bá'shûn. s. The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, ing'kù-bûs. s. The nightmare.

TO INCULCATE, in-kùl'kâte. v. a. To impress by frequent admonitions.

INCULCATION, ing-kùl-ká'shûn. s. The act of impressing by frequent admonition.

INCULT, in-kùlt'. a. Uncultivated, untitled.

INCULPABLE, in-kùl'pá-bl. a. (405). Unblameable.

INCULPABLY, in-kùl'pá-blé. ad. Unblameably.

INCUMBENCY, in-kùm'bén-sé. s. The act of lying upon another; the state of keeping a benefice.

INCUMBENT, in-kùm'bént. a. Resting upon, lying upon; imposed as a duty.

INCUMBENT, in-kùm'bént. s. He who is in present possession of a benefice.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

TO INCUMBER, in-kûm'bûr. v. a. To embarrass.

TO INCUR, in-kûr'. v. a. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension; to occur, to press on the senses.

INCURABILITY, in-kû-râ-bil'è-té. s. Impossibility of cure.

INCURABLE, in-kû'râ-bl. a. (405). Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine, irremediable, hopeless.

INCURABLENESS, in-kû'râ-bl-nès. s. State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, in-kû'râ-blé. ad. Without remedy.

INCURIOS, in-kû'rè-ûs. a. Negligent, inattentive, without curiosity.

INCURSION, in-kûr'shûn. s. Attack, mischievous occurrence; invasion, inroad, ravage.

INCURVATION, ing-kûr-vâ'shûn. s. The act of bending or making crooked; flexion of the body in token of reverence.

TO INCURVATE, in-kûr'vâte. v. a. To bend, to crook.

INCURVITY, in-kûr've-té. s. Crookedness, the state of bending inward.

TO INDAGATE, in'dâ-gâte. v. a. To search, to examine.

INDAGATION, in-dâ-gâ'shûn. s. Search, inquiry, examination.

INDAGATOR, in'dâ-gâ-tôr. s. (166). A searcher, an inquirer, an examiner.

TO INDART, in-dârt'. v. a. To dart in, to strike in.

TO INDEBT, in-dét'. v. a. (374). To put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, in-dét'téd. part. a. Obligated by something received, bound to restitution, having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, in-dé'sén-sé. s. Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, in-dé'sént. a. Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, in-dé'sént-lé. ad. Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, in-dé-sld'û-ûs, or in-dé-sld'jû-ûs. a. (276) (293). Not falling, not shed.

INDECLINABLE, in-dé-klî'nâ-bl. a. Not varied by terminations.

INDECOROUS, in-dé-kô'rûs, or in-dék'ô-rûs. a. Indecent, Unbecoming.—*See DECOROUS.*

Nothing can show more with what servility we sometimes follow the Latin accentuation than pronouncing this word with the accent on the penultimate. In the Latin *decorous* the *o* is long, and therefore has the accent; but in *ddecorous* the *o* is short, and the accent is consequently removed to the antepenultimate; this alteration of accent obtains likewise when the word is used in English, and this accentuation is perfectly agreeable to our own analogy: but because the Latin adjective *indecorus* has the penultimate long, and consequently the accent on it, we must desert our own analogy, and servilely follow the Latin accentuation, though that accentuation has no regard to analogy; for why *ddecorous* and *indecorous*, words which have a similar derivation and meaning, should have the penultimate of different quantities, can be resolved into nothing but the caprice of custom; but that so clear an analogy of our own language should be subservient to the capricious usages of the Latin, is a satire upon the good sense and taste of Englishmen. Dr. Ash is the only one who places the accent on the antepenultimate of this word: but what is his single authority, though with analogy on his side, to a crowd of coxcombs flirting with scraps of Latin?—*See Principles*, No. 512.

INDECORUM, in-dé-kô'rûm. s. Indecency, something unbecoming.

INDEED, in-dééd'. ad. In reality, in truth; above the common rate; this is to be granted that; it is used to note a full concession.

INDEFATIGABLE, in-dé-fât'té-gâ-bl. a. Unwearied, not tired, not exhausted by labour.

INDEFATIGABLY, in-dé-fât'té-gâ-blé. ad. Without weariness.

INDEFECTIBILITY, in-dé-fék'té-bl'è-té. s. The quality of suffering no decay, of being subject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, in-dé-fék'té-bl. a. Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFEISIBLE, in-dé-fé'zé-bl. a. (439). Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.

INDEFENSIBLE, in-dé-fén'sé-bl. a. (439). What cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFINITE, in-déf'è-nit. a. (156). Not determined, not limited, not settled; large beyond the comprehension of maps; though not absolutely without limits.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

INDEFINITELY, in-dêf'é-nit-lê. ad. Without any settled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.

INDEFINITUDE, in-dê-fin'é-tûde. s. Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, in-dê-llb'bér-âte. } (91).

INDELIBERATED, in-dê-llb'bér-â-têd. } a.

Unpremeditated, done without consideration.

INDELIBLE, in-dêl'é-bl. a. (405). Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

☞ This word, Mr. Nares observes, both from its French and Latin etymology, ought to be written *Indeleble*; where we may observe that the different orthography would not make the least difference in the pronunciation.

INDELICACY, in-dêl'é-kâ-sé. s. Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.

INDELICATE, in-dêl'é-kâte. a. (91). Without decency, void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, in-dêm-nê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. Security against loss or penalty; reimbursement of loss or penalty;

TO INDEMNIFY, in-dêm'nê-fl. v. a. To secure against loss or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY, in-dêm'nê-tê. s. Security from punishment, exemption from punishment.

TO INDENT, in-dênt'. v. a. To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth.

TO INDENT, in-dênt'. v. n. To contract, to make a compact.

INDENT, in-dênt'. s. Inequality, incisure, indentation.

INDENTATION, in-dên-tâ'shûn. s. An indenture, waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, in-dên'tshûre. s. (461). A covenant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPENDENCE, in-dê-pên'dêense. } s.

INDEPENDENCY, in-dê-pên'dên-sê. } s. Freedom, exemption from reliance or control, state over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, in-dê-pên'dênt. a. Not depending, not supported by any other, not relying on another, not controlled; nor relating to any thing else, as to a superior.

INDEPENDENT, in-dê-pên'dênt. s. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPENDENTLY, in-dê-pên'dênt-lê. ad. Without reference to other things.

INDESERT, in-dê-zêrt'. s. Want of merit.

INDESINENTLY, in-dês'sê-nênt-lê. ad. Without cessation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-dê-strûk'tê-bl. a. Not to be destroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, in-dê-têr'mê-nâ-bl. a. (405). Not to be fixed, not to be defined or settled.

INDETERMINATE, in-dê-têr'mê-nât. a. (91). Unfixed, not defined, indefinite.

INDETERMINATELY, in-dê-têr'mê-nâte-lê. ad. Indefinitely, not in any settled manner.

INDETERMINED, in-dê-têr'mln'd. a. (359). Unsettled, unfixed.

INDETERMINATION, in-dê-têr'mê-nâ'shûn. s. Want of determination, want of resolution.

INDEVOTION, in-dê-vô'shûn. s. Want of devotion, irreligion.

INDEVOUT, in-dê-vôût'. a. Not devout, not religious, irreligious.

INDEX, in'dêks. s. The discoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to any thing; the table of contents to a book.

INDEXTERITY, in-dêks-têr'é-tê. s. Want of dexterity, want of readiness.

INDIAN, in'dê-ân, or in'jê-ân, or ind'yân. s. (88) (294). A native of India.

INDIAN, in'dê-ân. a. Belonging to India.

INDICANT, in'dê-kânt. a. Showing, pointing out, that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

TO INDICATE, in'dê-kâte. v. a. (91). To show, to point out; in physick, to point out a remedy.

INDICATION, in-dê-kâ'shûn. s. Mark, token, sign, note, symptom; discovery made, intelligence give.

INDICATIVE, in-dlk'kâ-îlv. a. (512). Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, in-dlk'kâ-tlv-lê. ad. In such a manner as shows or betokens.

TO INDICT, in-dite'. See **INDITE** and its derivatives.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—*thin*, THIS.

INDICTION, in-dik'shùn. s. Declaration, proclamation; an epocha of the Roman calendar, instituted by Constantine the Great.

INDIFFERENCE, in-dif'fèr-ènsè. } s.

INDIFFERENCY, in-dif'fèr-èn-sè. } s.

Neutrality, suspension; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedness; state in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, in-dif'fèr-ènt. a. Neutral, not determined to either side; unconcerned, inattentive, regardless; impartial, disinterested; passable, of a middling state; in the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, in-dif'fèr-ènt-lè. ad. Without distinction, without preference; in a neutral state, without wish or aversion; not well, tolerably, passably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, in'dé-jènsè. } s.

INDIGENCY, in'dé-jèn-sè. } s. Want, penury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS, in-did'jè-nùs. a. Native to a country.

INDIGENT, in'dé-jènt. a. Poor, needy necessitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, in-dé-jèst'. } a.

INDIGESTED, in-dé-jès'tèd. } a. Not separated into distinct orders; not formed, or shaped; not concocted in the stomach; not brought to suppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, in-dé-jès'tè-bl. a. Not concoctible in the stomach.

INDIGESTION, in-dé-jès'tshùn. s. The state of meats unconcocted.

TO INDIGITATE, in-did'jè-tàte. v. a. To point out, to show.

INDIGITATION, in-did-jè-tà'shùn. s. The act of pointing out or showing.

INDIGN, in-dìne'. a. (385). Unworthy, undeserving; bringing indignity.

INDIGNANT, in-dìg'nànt. a. Angry, raging, inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNATION, in-dìg-nà'shùn. s. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superiour; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, in-dìg'né-tè. s. Contumely, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with insult.

INDIGO, in'dé-gò. a. (112). A plant, by the Americans called Anil, used in dyeing for a blue colour.

INDIRECT, in-dé-rèkt'. a. Not straight, not rectilinear; not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point; not fair, not honest.

INDIRECTION, in-dé-rèk'shùn. s. Oblique means, tendency not in a straight line; dishonest practice.

INDIRECTLY, in-dé-rèkt'lè. ad. Not in a right line, obliquely; not in express terms; unfairly, not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, in-dé-rèkt'nès. s. Obliquity; unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE, in-dìz-zér'né-bl. a. Not perceptible, not discoverable.

INDISCERNIBLY, in-dìz-zér'né-blé. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCRIPTIBLE, in-dìs-sèrp'té-bl. a. Not to be separated, incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCRIPTIBILITY, in-dìs-sèrp-té-blil'è-tè. s. Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY, in-dìs-kùv'ùr-è. s. The state of being hidden.

INDISCREET, in-dìs-krèèt'. a. Impudent, incautious, inconsiderate, injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, in-dìs-krèèt'lè. ad. Without prudence.

INDISCRETION, in-dìs-krèsh'ùn. s. Impudence, rashness, inconsideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, in-dìs-krìn'è-nàte. a. (91). Undistinguishable, not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, in-dìs-krìm'è-nàte-lè. ad. Without distinction.

INDISPENSABLE, in-dìs-pèn'sà-bl. a. Not to be remitted, not to be spared, necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, in-dìs-pèn'sà-bl-nès. s. State of not being to be spared, necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, in-dìs-pèn'sà-blé. ad. Without dispensation, without remission, necessarily.

TO INDISPOSE, in-dìs-pòze'. v. a. To make unfit; to disincline, to make averse; to disorder, to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder slightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

INDISPOSEDNESS, in-dìs-pò-zéd-nès. s. (365). State of unfitness or disinclination, depraved state.

INDISPOSITION, in-dìs-pò-zish'ùn. s. Disorder of health, tendency to sickness; disinclination, dislike.

INDISPUTABLE, in-dìs-pù-tà-bl, or in-dìs-pù'tà-bl. a.—See **DISPUTABLE**. —Uncontrovertible, incontestable.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pin;—

☞ This word is nearly under the same predicament as *Disputable*. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Buchanan and Bailey, adopt the last accentuation, and only Mr. Sheridan and Entick the first; and yet my experience and recollection grossly fail me, if this is not the general pronunciation of polite and lettered speakers. Mr. Scott has given both pronunciations; but, by placing this the first, seems to give it the preference.—See *DISPUTABLE*.

INDISPUTABLENESS, in-dîs'pù-tâ-bl-nès. s. The state of being indisputable, certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, in-dîs'pù-tâ-blé. ad. Without controversy, certainly; without opposition.

INDISSOLVABLE, in-dîz-zól'vâ-bl. a. Indissoluble, not separable as to its parts; not to be broken, binding for ever.

☞ For the orthography of this word, see *DISSOLVIBLE*.

INDISSOLUBILITY, in-dîs-sò-lù-bl'è-té. s. Resistance of a dissolving power, firmness, stableness.

INDISSOLUBLE, in-dîs'sò-lù-bl. a. Resisting all separation of its parts, firm, stable; binding for ever, subsisting for ever.—See *DISSOLUBLE*.

INDISSOLUBLENES, in-dîs'sò-lù-bl-nès. s. Indissolubility, resistance to separation of parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, in-dîs'sò-lù-blé. ad. In a manner resisting all separation; for ever, obligatorily.

INDISTINCT, in-dîs-tînk't'. a. Not plainly marked, confused; not exactly discerning.

INDISTINCTION, in-dîs-tînk'shùn. s. Confusion, uncertainty; omission of discrimination.

INDISTINCTLY, in-dîs-tînk't'le. ad. Confusedly, uncertainly; without being distinguished.

INDISTINCTNESS, in-dîs-tînk't'nès. s. Confusion, uncertainty.

INDISTURBANCE, in-dîs-tùr-bânse. s. Calmness, freedom from disturbance.

INDIVIDUAL, in-dé-vid'jù-ál. s. A single being, as opposed to the species.

☞ It is somewhat strange that this word as a substantive should not have found its way into Johnson's Dictionary, but not in the least strange that Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick should omit it.

INDIVIDUAL, in-dé-vid'ù-ál, or in-dé-vid'jù-ál. a. (463). Separate from

others or the same species, single, numerically one; undivided, not to be parted or disjoined.

☞ The tendency of *d* to go into *j*, when the accent is before, and *u* after it, is evident in this and the succeeding words.—See *Principles*, No. 293, 294, 376.

INDIVIDUALITY, in-dé-vid'ù-ál'è-té. s. Separate or distinct existence.

INDIVIDUALLY, in-dé-vid'ù-ál-é. ad. With separate or distinct existence, numerically.

TO INDIVIDUATE, in-dé-vid'ù-âte. v. a. To distinguish from others of the same species, to make single.

INDIVIDUATION, in-dé-vid'ù-á'shùn. s. That which makes an individual.

INDIVIDUITY, in-dé-vid'ù'è-té. s. The state of being an individual, separate existence.

INDIVISIBILITY, in-dé-vîz'è-bl'è-té. (552).

INDIVISIBLENESS, in-dé-vîz'è-bl-nès. } s.

State in which no more division can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, in-dé-vîz'è-bl. a. What cannot be broken into parts, so small as that it cannot be smaller.

INDIVISIBLY, in-dé-vîz'è-blé. ad. So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, in-dôs'è-bl. a. (405). Un-teachable, insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCIL, in-dôs'sîl. a. Unteachable, incapable of being instructed.

☞ This word and all its relatives have the *o* so differently pronounced by our best orthoëpists, that the shortest way to shew the difference will be to exhibit them at one view:

Dôcile. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Entick, Nares, Smith.

Dôcile. Kenrick, Perry.

Indôcile. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick.

Indôcile.

Dôcible. Sheridan, Scott, Entick.

Dôcible. Kenrick, Perry.

Indôcible. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Entick.

Indôcible. Perry.

We here see the great preponderance of authority for the short sound of *o* in all these words of three syllables, not because this letter is short in the Latin words whence they are derived; for *resibile* and *visibile*, which have the *i* short with us, are *resibilis* and *visibilis* in Latin;

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—dùl;—pòund;—thin, THYs.

but because the accent in our English word is antepenultimate, and because this accent has a shortening power in all words of this form, which may be called *simples* (503), unless the antepenultimate vowel be *u*, and then it is always long, (509) (511) (537). Thus the antepenultimate vowels in *credible*, *clavicle*, *vesicle*, &c. are short, though derived from *crēdibilis*, *clāvicula*, *vēnicula*, &c.; but the *a* in *tamable*, *debatable*, &c. is long, because they are formatives of our own, from *tame*, *debate*, &c.

Why Dr. Johnson should spell this word without the final *e*, as we see it in the first and last editions of his Dictionary, cannot be conceived. As well might he have left this letter out in *puerile*, *versatile*, and *fertile*. In this he seems implicitly to have followed the authority of Dr. Bently, who, however versed in Latin and Greek, has been proved by Dr. Lowth not to be infallible in the Grammar of his own language.

INDOCILITY, in-dò-sil'è-tè. *s.* Un-teachableness, refusal of instruction.

TO INDOCTRINATE, in-dòk'trè-nâte. *v. a.* (91). To instruct, to tincture with any science or opinion.

INDOCTRINATION, in-dòk-trè-nà'shùn. *s.* Instruction, information.

INDOLENCE, in'dò-lènse. } *s.* Free-
INDOLENCY, in'dò-lèn-sé. }
dom from pain; laziness, inattention, listlessness.

INDOLENT, in'dò-lènt. *a.* Free from pain; careless, lazy, inattentive, listless.

INDOLENTLY, in'dò-lènt-lè. *ad.* With freedom from pain; carelessly, lazily, inattentively, listlessly.

TO INDOW, in-dòù'. *v. a.* To portion, to enrich with gifts.—See **ENDOW**.

INDRAUGHT, in'dràft. *s.* An opening in the land, into which the sea flows; inlet, passage inwards.

TO INDRENCH, in-drèنش'. *v. a.* To soak, to drown.

INDUBIOUS, in-dù'bè-ùs. *a.* Not doubtful, not suspecting, certain.

INDUBITABLE, in-dù'bè-tà-bl. *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable.

INDUBITABLY, in-dù'bè-tà-blè. *ad.* Undoubtedly, unquestionably.

INDUBITATE, in-dù'bè-tâte. *a.* (91). Unquestioned, certain, apparent, evident.

TO INDUCE, in-dùse'. *v. a.* To persuade, to influence any thing; to produce by persuasion or influence; to offer by way of induction or consequential reason-

ing; to produce; to introduce, to bring into view.

INDUCEMENT, in-dùse'mènt. *s.* Motive to any thing, that which allures or persuades to any thing.

INDUCER, in-dù'sùr. *s.* (98). A persuader, one that influences.

TO INDUCT, in-dùkt'. *v. a.* To introduce, to bring in; to put in actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTION, in-dùk'shùn. *s.* Introduction, entrance; induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; the act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE, in-dùk'tiv. *a.* Leading, persuasive, with *To*; capable to infer or produce.

TO INDUE, in-dù'. *v. a.* To invest.

TO INDULGE, in-dùlje'. *v. a.* To fondle, to favour, to gratify with concession; to grant, not of right, but favour.

TO INDULGE, in-dùlje'. *v. n.* To be favourable.

INDULGENCE, in-dùljènce. } *s.* Fond-
INDULGENCY, in-dùljén-sé. }
ness, fond kindness; forbearance, tenderness, opposite to rigour; favour granted; grant of the church of Rome.

INDULGENT, in-dùljènt. *a.* Kind, gentle; mild, favourable; gratifying, favouring, giving way to.

INDULGENTLY, in-dùljènt-lè. *ad.* Without severity, without censure.

INDULT, in-dùlt'. } *s.* Privilege or
INDULTO, in-dùltò. }
exemption.

TO INDURATE, in'dù-râte. *v. n.* (293). To grow hard, to harden.

TO INDURATE, in'dù-râte. *v. a.* To make hard, to harden the mind.—See **OBDURATE**.

INDURATION, in-dù-rá'shùn. *s.* The state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardness of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, in-dùs'trè-ùs. *a.* Diligent, laborious; designed, done for the purpose.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, in-dùs'trè-ùs-lè. *ad.* Diligently, laboriously, assiduously; for the set purpose, with design.

INDUSTRY, in'dùs-trè. *s.* Diligence, assiduity.

TO INEBRIATE, in-è-brè-âte. *v. a.* (91). To intoxicate, to make drunk.

INEBRIATION, in-è-brè-à'shùn. *s.* Drunkenness, intoxication.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

INEFFABILITY, in-êf-fâ-bll'ê-tê. s. Un-speakableness.

INEFFABLE, in-êf-fâ-bl. a. (405). Un-speakable.

INEFFABLY, in-êf-fâ-blê. ad. In a manner not to be expressed.

INEFFECTIVE, in-êf-fêk'tlv. a. That which can produce no effect.

INEFFECTUAL, in-êf-fêk'tshù-âl. a. Unable to produce its proper effect, weak, without power.

INEFFECTUALLY, in-êf-fêk'tshù-âl-ê. ad. Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, in-êf-fêk'tshù-âl-nês. s. (463). Inefficacy, want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS, in-êf-fê-kâ'shûs. a. Unable to produce effects, weak, feeble.

INEFICACY, in-êf-fê-kâ-sê. s. Want of power, want of effect.

INELEGANCE, in-êl'ê-gânse. } s. Ab-
INELEGANCY, in-êl'ê-gân-sê. } sence of beauty, want of elegance.

INELEGANT, in-êl'ê-gânt. a. Not becoming, not beautiful, opposite to elegant; mean, despicable, contemptible.

INELOQUENT, in-êl'ê-kwênt. a. Not persuasive, not oratorical.

INEPT, in-êpt'. a. Unfit, useless, trifling, foolish.

INEPTLY, in-êpt'lê. ad. Triflingly, foolishly, unfitly.

INEPTITUDE, in-êp'tê-tùde. s. Unfitness.

INEQUALITY, in-ê-kwâl'ê-tê. s. Difference of comparative quantity; unevenness, interchange of higher and lower parts; disproportion to any office or purpose, state of not being adequate, inadequateness; change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of rank or station.

INERRABILITY, in-êr-râ-bll'ê-tê. s. Exemption from error.

INERRABLE, in-êr-râ-bl. a. (405). Exempt from error.

INERRABLENESS, in-êr-râ-bl-nês. s. Exemption from error.

INERRABLY, in-êr-râ-blê. ad. With security from error, infallibly.

INERRINGLY, in-êr-rîng-lê. ad. Without error.

INERT, in-êrt'. a. Dull, sluggish, motionless.

INERTLY, in-êrt'lê. ad. Sluggishly, dully.

INESCATION, in-ês-kâ'shûn. s. The act of laying a bait in order to deceive.

INESTIMABLE, in-ês'tê-mâ-bl. a. Too valuable to be rated, transcending all price.

INEVIDENT, in-êv'ê-dênt. a. Not plain, obscure.

INEVITABILITY, in-êv'ê-tâ-bll'ê-tê. s. Impossibility to be avoided, certainty.

INEVITABLE, in-êv'ê-tâ-bl. a. Unavoidable, not to be escaped.

INEVITABLY, in-êv'ê-tâ-blê. ad. Without possibility of escape.

INEXCUSABLE, in-êks-kû'zâ-bl. a. Not to be excused, not to be palliated by apology.

INEXCUSABLENESS, in-êks-kû'zâ-bl-nês. s. Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

INEXCUSABLY, in-êks-kû'zâ-blê. ad. To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

INEXHALABLE, in-êks-hâ'lâ-bl. a. That which cannot evaporate.

INEXHAUSTED, in-êks-hâws'têd. a. Unemptied, not possible to be emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-êks-hâws'tê-bl. a. Not to be spent.

INEXISTENT, in-êgz-ls'tênt. a. (478). Not having being, not to be found in nature.

INEXISTENCE, in-êgz-ls'tênse. s. Want of being, want of existence.

INEXORABLE, in-êks'ô-râ-bl. a. Not to be entreated, not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, in-êks-pê'dê-ênse. } s.
INEXPEDIENCY, in-êks-pê'dê-ên-sê. } s.

Want of fitness, want of propriety, unsuitableness to time or place.

INEXPEDIENT, in-êks-pê'dê-ênt. a. (293). Inconvenient, unfit, improper.

INEXPERIENCE, in-êks-pê'rê-êns. s. Want of experimental knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, in-êks-pê'rê-ênst. a. Not experienced.

INEXPERT, in-êks-pêrt'. a. Unskilful, unskilled.

INEXPIABLE, in-êks/pê-â-bl. a. Not to be atoned; not to be mollified by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, in-êks/pê-â-blê. ad. To a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLICABLE, in-êks/plê-kâ-bl. a. Incapable of being explained.

—nè, mòve, mòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

INEXPLICABLY, in-èks'plè-ká-blè. ad.
In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-èks-près'sé-bl. a.
Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, in-èks-près'sé-blè. ad.
To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.

INEXPUGNABLE, in-èks-pùg'ná-bl. a.
Impregnable, not to be taken by assault, not to be subdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-èks-ting'gwish-á-bl. a. (405). Unquenchable.

INEXTRICABLE, in-èks'trè-ká-bl. a.
Not to be disentangled, not to be cleared.

INEXTRICABLY, in-èks'trè-ká-blè. ad.
To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

TO INEYE, in-í'. v. n. To inoculate, to propagate trees by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock.

INFALLIBILITY, in-fál'lè-blí'è-tè. } s.
INFALLIBleness, in-fál'lè-bl-nès. }

Inerrability, exemption from error.

INFALLIBLE, in-fál'lè-bl. a. (405).
Privileged from error, incapable of mistake.

INFALLIBLY, in-fál'lè-blè. ad. Without danger or deceit, with security from error, certainly.

TO INFAME, in-fá'mè'. v. a. To represent to disadvantage, to defame, to censure publicly.

INFAMOUS, in-fá-mùs. a. Publicly branded with guilt, openly censured.

INFAMOUSLY, in-fá-mùs-lè. ad. With open reproach, with public notoriety of reproach; shamefully, scandalously.

INFAMOUSNESS, in-fá-mùs-nès. } s.
INFAMY, in-fá-mè. (503). }

Public reproach, notoriety of bad character.

INFANCY, in-fán-sé. s. The first part of life; first age of any thing, beginning, original.

INFANT, in-fánt. s. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year; in law, a young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFANTA, in-fán'tá. s. (92). A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain or Portugal.

INFANTICIDE, in-fán'té-side. s. (143). The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

INFANTILE, in-fán-tile. a. (145). Pertaining to an infant.

INFANTRY, in-fán-trè. s. The foot soldiers of an army.

TO INFATUATE, in-fátsh-'ù-áte. v. a. To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

INFATUATION, in-fátsh-'ù-á'shùn. s. The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

INFEASIBLE, in-fé'zé-bl. a. Impracticable.

TO INFECT, in-fèkt'. v. a. To act upon by contagion, to effect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion; to fill with something hurtfully contagious.

INFECTION, in-fèk'shùn. s. Contagion, mischief by communication.

INFECTIOUS, in-fèk'shùs. a. Contagious, influencing by communicated qualities.

INFECTIOUSLY, in-fèk'shùs-lè. ad. Contagiously.

INFECTIOUSNESS, in-fèk'shùs-nès. s. The quality of being infectious, contagiousness.

INFECTIVE, in-fèk'tiv. a. Having the quality of contagion.

INFECUND, in-fèk'ùnd. a. Unfruitful, infertile.—See **FACUND**.

INFECUNDITY, in-fè-kùn'dè-tè. s. Want of fertility.

INFELICITY, in-fè-lls'sé-tè. s. Unhappiness, misery, calamity.

TO INFER, in-fèr'. v. a. To bring on, to induce; to draw conclusions from foregoing premises.

INFERENCE, in-fèr-ènsè. s. Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

INFERRIBLE, in-fèr'rè-bl. a. Deducible from premised grounds.

INFERIORITY, in-fè-rè-òr'è-tè. s. Lower state of dignity or value.

INFERIOUR, in-fè'rè-ùr. a. (314). Lower in place; lower in station or rank of life; lower in value or excellency; subordinate. See **HONOUR**.

INFERIOUR, in-fè'rè-ùr. s. One in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERNAL, in-fèr'nál. a. Hellish, Tartarean.

INFERNAL, in-fèr'nál. s. One that comes from hell; one exceedingly wicked.

INFERNAL STONE, in-fèr'nál-stòne'. s. The lunar caustick.

INFERTILE, in-fèr'til. a. (140). Unfruitful, not productive.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pin;—

INFERTILITY, in-fér-tîl'ê-tê. s. Unfruitfulness.

TO INFEST, in-fést'. v. a. To harass, to disturb, to plague.

INFESTIVITY, in-fès-tîv'ê-tê. s. Mourfulness, want of cheerfulness.

INFESTRED, in-fès-tûr'd. a. Rankling, inveterate; properly *Infestered*.

INFEUODATION, in-fû-dâ'shûn. s. The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

INFIDEL, in'fê-dêl. s. An unbeliever, a miscreant, a pagan, one who rejects Christianity.

INFIDELITY, in-fê-dêl'ê-tê. s. Want of faith; disbelief of Christianity; treachery, deceit.

INFINITE, in'fê-nîl. a. Unbounded, unlimited, immense; it is hyperbolically used for large, great.

INFINITELY, in'fê-nîl-lê. ad. Without limits, without bounds, immensely.

INFINITENESS, in'fê-nîl-nês. s. Immensity, boundlessness.

INFINITESIMAL, in-fê-nê-tês'sê-mâl. a. Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE, in-flî'ê-tîv. a. Unconfined, belonging to that mode of a verb which expresses the action or being indeterminately.

INFINITUDE, in-flî'ê-tûde. s. Infinity, immensity; boundless number.

INFINITY, in-flî'ê-tê. s. Immensity, boundlessness, unlimited qualities; endless number.

INFIRM, in-fêrm'. a. (108). Weak, feeble, disabled of body; weak of mind, irresolute; not stable, not solid.

INFIRMARY, in-fêr'mâ-rê. s. Lodgings for the sick.

INFIRMITY, in-fêr'mê-tê. s. Weakness of sex, age, or temper; failing, weakness, fault; disease, malady.

INFIRMNESS, in-fêrm'nês. s. Weakness, feebleness.

TO INFIX, in-flîks'. v. a. To drive in, to fasten.

TO INFLAME, in-flâmê'. v. a. To kindle, to set on fire; to kindle desire; to exaggerate, to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with passion.

TO INFLAME, in-flâmê'. v. n. To grow hot and painful by obstructed matter.

INFLAMER, in-flâ'mûr. s. The thing or person that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, in-flâm-mâ-blî'ê-tê. s. The quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE, in-flâm'mâ-bl. a. Easy to be set on flame.

INFLAMMABLENESS, in-flâm'mâ-bl-nês. s. The quality of easily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION, in-flâm-mâ'shûn. s. The act of setting on flame; the state of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occasioned by obstruction; the act of exciting fervour of mind.

INFLAMMATORY, in-flâm'mâ-tûr-ê. a. (512). Having the power of inflaming. For the o, see **DOMESTICK**.

TO INFLATE, in-flâte'. v. a. To swell with wind; to fill with the breath.

INFLATION, in-flâ'shûn. s. The state of being swelled with wind, flatulence.

TO INFLECT, in-flêkt'. v. a. To bend, to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION, in-flêk'shûn. s. The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

INFLECTIVE, in-flêk'tîv. a. Having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, in-flêks-ê-blî'ê-tê. }

INFLEXIBLENESS, in-flêks'ê-bl-nês. }

Stiffness, quality of resisting flexure; obstinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable persistence.

INFLEXIBLE, in-flêks'ê-bl. a. (405). Not to be bent; not to be prevailed on, immovable; not to be changed or altered.

INFLEXIBLY, in-flêks'ê-blê. ad. Inexorably, invariably.

TO INFLECT, in-flîkt'. v. a. To put in act or impose as a punishment.

INFLECTER, in-flîk'tûr. s. (98). He who punishes.

INFLECTION, in-flîk'shûn. s. The act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

INFLECTIVE, in-flîk'tîv. a. That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE, in'flû-ênce. s. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs; ascendant power of directing or modifying.

TO INFLUENCE, in'flû-ênce. v. a. To act upon with directive or impulsive power, to modify to any purpose.

INFLUENT, in'flû-ênt. a. Flowing in.

INFLUENTIAL, in'flû-ên'shâl. a. Exerting influence or power.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óil;—pòund;—*chin*, THIS.

INFLUX, in-fúks. s. Act of flowing into any thing; infusion.

To INFOLD, in-fòld'. v. a. To involve, to inwrap.

To INFOLIATE, in-fò'lé-áte. v. a. (91). To cover with leaves.

To INFORM, in-fòrm'. v. a. To animate, to actuate by vital powers; to instruct, to supply with new knowledge, to acquaint; to offer an accusation to a magistrate.

To INFORM, in-fòrm'. v. n. To give intelligence.

INFORMANT, in-fòr'mánt. s. One who gives information or instruction; one who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION, in-fòr-má'shún. s. Intelligence given, instruction; charge or accusation exhibited; the act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER, in-fòrm'úr. s. (98). One who gives intelligence; one who discovers offenders to the magistrates.

INFORMIDABLE, in-fòr'mé-dá-bl. a. Not to be feared, not to be dreaded.

INFORMITY, in-fòr'mé-té. s. Shapelessness.

INFORMOUS, in-fòr'mús. a. (314). Shapeless, of no regular figure.

To INFRACT, in-frákt'. v. a. To break.

INFRACTION, in-frák'shún. s. The act of breaking, breach, violation.

INFRANGIBLE, in-frán'jé-bl. a. Not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, in-fré'kwén-sé. s. Uncommonness, rarity.

INFREQUENT, in-fré'kwént. a. Rare, uncommon.—See **FREQUENT**.

To INFRIGIDATE, in-frí'd'jé-dáte. v. a. To chill, to make cold.

To INFRINGE, in-frínje'. v. a. To violate, to break laws or contracts; to destroy, to hinder.

INFRINGEMENT, in-frínje'mént. s. Breach, violation.

INFRINGER, in-frínje'úr. s. (98). A breaker, a violator.

INFURIATE, in-fú'ré-áte. a. (91). Enraged, raging.

INFUSATION, in-fús-ká'shún. s. The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFUSE, in-fúze'. v. a. To pour in, to instill; to pour into the mind, to inspire into; to steep in any liquor with a gentle

heat; to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused; to inspire with.

INFUSIBLE, in-fú'zé-bl. a. (439). Possible to be infused; incapable of dissolution, not fusible.

INFUSION, in-fú'zhún. s. The act of pouring in, instillation; the act of pouring into the mind, inspiration; the act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling; the liquor made by infusion.

INFUSIVE, in-fú'slv. a. (158) (428). Having the power of infusion or being infused.

INGATHERING, in-gáth'úr-ing. s. The act of gathering in harvest.

To INGEMINATE, in-jém'mé-náte. v. a. To double, to repeat.

INGEMINATION, in-jém-mé-ná'shún. a. Repetition, republication.

INGENDERER, in-jén'dúr-úr. s. He that generates.—See **ENGENDER**.

INGENERABLE, in-jén'é-rá-bl. a. Not to be produced or brought into being.

INGENERATE, in-jén'é-ráte. (91). }

INGENERATED, in-jén'é-rá-téd. } a;

Inborn, innate, inbred; unbegotten.

INGENIOUS, in-jé'né-ús. a. Witty, inventive, possessed of genius.

INGENIOUSLY, in-jé'né-ús-lé. ad. Wittingly, subtly.

INGENIOUSNESS, in-jé'né-ús-nés. s. Wittiness, subtlety.

INGENITE, in-jén-ít. a. (140). Innate, unborn, ingenerate.

INGENUITY, in-jé'nú-é-té. s. Wit, invention, genius, subtlety, acuteness, craft.

INGENUOUS, in-jén'nú-ús. a. Open, fair, candid, generous, noble; freeborn, not of servile extraction.

INGENUOUSLY, in-jén'nú-ús-lé. ad. Openly, fairly, candidly, generously.

INGENUOUSNESS, in-jén'nú-ús-nés. a. Openness, fairness, candour.

INGESTION, in-jés'tahún. s. (464). The act of throwing into the stomach.

INGLORIOUS, in-gló'ré-ús. a. Void of honour, mean, without glory.

INGLORIOUSLY, in-gló'ré-ús-lé. ad. With ignominy.

INGOT, in-gót. s. (166). A mass of metal.

To INGRAFF, in-gráf'. v. a. To propagate trees by inoculation.

To INGRAFT, in-gráft'. v. a. To propagate trees by grafting; to plant the

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

sprig of one tree, in the stock of another; to plant any thing not native; to fix deep, to settle.—See TO GRAFF and GRAFT.

INGRAFTMENT, in-grâf't'ment. s. The act of ingrafting; the sprig ingrafted.

INGRATE, in-grâte'.

INGRATEFUL, in-grâte'fûl. } a. Ungrateful, unthankful; unpleasing to the sense.

TO INGRATIATE, in-grâ'shè-âte. v. a. (461). To put in favour, to recommend to kindness.

INGRATITUDE, in-grât'tè-tùde. s. Retribution of evil for good, unthankfulness.

INGREDIENT, in-gré'jènt. s. (294). Component part of a body consisting of different materials.

INGRESS, ing'grès. s. (408). Entrance, power of entrance.

INGRESSION, in-grèsh'ûn. s. The act of entering.

INGUINAL, ing'gwé-nâl. a. Belonging to the groin.

TO INGULPH, in-gûlf'. v. a. To swallow up in a vast profundity; to cast into a gulf.

TO INGURGITATE, in-gûr'jè-tâte. v. a. To swallow.

INGURGITATION, in-gûr-jè-tâ'shûn. s. Voracity.

INGUSTABLE, in-gûs'tâ-bl. a. Not perceptible by the taste.

INHABILE, in-hâb'îl, or in-â-béél'. a. Unskilful, unready, unfit, unqualified.

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan have, in my opinion, very properly accented this word on the second syllable; but the French accentuation on the last seems the most current. For though the origin of this word is the Latin *inhabilis*, it came to us through the French *inhabile*, and does not seem yet to be naturalized.

TO INHABIT, in-hâb'ît. v. a. To dwell in, to hold as a dweller.

TO INHABIT, in-hâb'ît. v. n. To dwell, to live.

INHABITABLE, in-hâb'é-tâ-bl. a. Capable of affording habitation; incapable of inhabitants, not habitable, uninhabitable. In these last senses now not used.

INHABITANCE, in-hâb'ît-ânse. s. Residence of dwellers.

INHABITANT, in-hâb'ît-tânt. s. Dweller, one that lives or resides in a place.

INHABITATION, in-hâb'é-tâ'shûn. s. Habitation, place of dwelling; the act of

inhabiting, or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

INHABITER, in-hâb'ît-ûr. s. (98). One that inhabits, a dweller.

TO INHALE, in-hâle'. v. a. To draw in with air, to inspire.

INHARMONIOUS, in-hâr-mô'nè-ûs. a. Unmusical, not sweet of sound.

TO INHERE, in-hère'. v. n. To exist in something else.

INHERENT, in-hér'ént. a. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it, innate, inborn.

TO INHERIT, in-hér'rit. v. a. To receive or possess by inheritance; to possess, to obtain possession of.

INHERITABLE, in-hér'rit-â-bl. a. Transmissible by inheritance, obtainable by succession.

INHERITANCE, in-hér'rit-ânse. s. Patrimony, hereditary possession; in Shakespeare, possession; the reception of possession by hereditary right.

INHERITOR, in-hér'rit-ûr. s. (169). An heir, one who receives any thing by accession.

INHERITRESS, in-hér'rit-rès. s. An heiress.

INHERITRIX, in-hér'rit-triks. s. An heiress.

TO INHERSE, in-hérse'. v. a. To enclose in a funeral monument.

INHESION, in-hé'zhûn. s. (451). Inheritance, the state of existing in something else.

TO INHIBIT, in-hîb'ît. v. a. To restrain, to hinder, to express, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBITION, in-hé-blsh'ûn. s. Prohibition, embargo; in law, inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him.

TO INHOLD, in-hôld'. v. a. To have inherent, to contain in itself.

INHOSPITABLE, in-hôs'pè-tâ-bl. a. Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

INHOSPITABLY, in-hôs'pè-tâ-blé. ad. Unkindly to strangers.

INHOSPITABLENESS, in-hôs'pè-tâ-bl-nés.

INHOSPITALITY, in-hôs'pè-tâl'è-tè.

Want of hospitality, want of courtesy to strangers.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

INHUMAN, in-hû'mân. a. (88). Bar-
barous, savage, cruel, uncompassionate.

INHUMANITY, in-hû'mân-é-té. s. Cru-
elty, savageness, barbarity.

INHUMANLY, in-hû'mân-lé. ad. Sa-
vage, cruelly, barbarously.

TO INHUMATE, in-hû'mâte. } v. a.
TO INHUME, in-hû'mé'. }

To bury, to inter.

TO INJECT, in-jékt'. v. a. To throw
in, to dart in.

INJECTION, in-jékt'shûn. s. The act
of casting in; any medicine made to be
injected by a syringe, or any other in-
strument, into any part of the body; the
act of filling the vessels with wax, or any
other proper matter, to show their shapes
and ramifications.

INIMICAL, in-lm-é-kâl, or in-é-mi'kâl.
a. Hostile, contrary, repugnant.

☞ This word sprung up in the House of
Commons about ten years ago, and has
since been so much in use as to make us
wonder how we did so long without it. It
had, indeed, one great recommendation,
which was, that it was pronounced in di-
rect opposition to the rules of our own
language. An Englishman, who had ne-
ver heard it pronounced, would, at first
sight, have placed the accent on the an-
tepenultimate, and have pronounced the
penultimate *i* short; but the vanity of
showing its derivation from the Latin *in-
imicus*, where the penultimate *i* is long;
and the very oddity of pronouncing this
i long in *inimical* made this pronuncia-
tion fashionable. I know it may be urged,
that this word, with respect to sound,
was as great an oddity in the Latin lan-
guage as it is in ours; and that the rea-
son for making the *i* long was its deriva-
tion from *amicus*. It will be said too,
that, in other words, such as *aromaticus*,
tyrannicus, *rhetoricus*, &c. the *i* was only
terminal; but in *inimicus* it was radi-
cal, and therefore entitled to the quan-
tity of its original *amicus*. In answer to
this, it may be observed, that this was
no reason for placing the accent on that
syllable in Latin. In that language, when-
ever the penultimate syllable was long,
whether radical or terminal, it had
always the accent on it. Thus the nume-
rous terminations in *alis* and *ator*, by
having the penultimate *a* long, had al-
ways the accent on that letter, while the
i in the termination *ilis* and *itas* seldom
had the accent, because that vowel was
generally short. But allowing for a mo-
ment that we ought servilely to follow
the Latin accent and quantity in words

which we derive from that language;
this rule, at least, ought to be restricted
to such words as have preserved their
Latin form, as *orator*, *senator*, *character*,
&c. yet in these words we find the Latin
penultimate accent entirely neglected,
and the English antepenultimate adopt-
ed. But if this Latin accent and quantity
should extend to words from the Latin
that are anglicised, then we ought to
pronounce *divinity*, *de-wine-e-ty*; *severity*,
se-cêre-e-ty; and *urbanity*, *ur-bâne-e-ty*. In
short, the whole language would be me-
tamorphosed, and we should neither pro-
nounce English nor Latin, but a Baby-
lonish dialect between both.

INIMITABILITY, in-lm-é-tâ-bil-é-té. s.
Incapacity to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, in-lm-é-tâ-bl. a. (405).
Above imitation, not to be copied.

INIMITABLY, in-lm-é-tâ-blé. ad. In a
manner not to be imitated, to a degree
of excellence above imitation.

TO INJOIN, in-jôin'. v. a. To com-
mand, to enforce by authority.—See EN-
JOIN; in Shakespeare, to join.

INIQUITOUS, in-ik'kwé-tûs. a. Unjust,
wicked.

INIQUITY, in-ik'kwé-té. s. Injustice,
unreasonableness; wickedness, crime.

INITIAL, in-nlsh'âl. a. (461). Placed
at the beginning; incipient, not complete.

TO INITIATE, in-lsh-é-âte. v. a. To en-
ter, to instruct in the rudiments of an art.

TO INITIATE, in-lsh-é-âte. v. n. To do
the first part, to perform the first rite.

INITIATE, in-lsh-é-âte. a. (91). Un-
practised.

INITIATION, in-lsh-é-â'shûn. s. The
act of entering of a new comer into any
art or state.

INJUCUNDITY, in-jû-kûn'dé-té. s. Un-
pleasantness.

INJUDICABLE, in-jû-dé-kâ-bl. a. Not
cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL, in-jû-dish'âl. a. Not ac-
cording to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS, in-jû-dish'ûs. a. Void of
judgment, without judgment.

INJUDICIOUSLY, in-jû-dish'ûs-lé. ad.
With ill judgment, not wisely.

INJUNCTION, in-jûngk'shûn. s. Com-
mand, order, precept; in law, injunction
is an interlocutory decree out of the
chancery.

TO INJURE, in-jûr. v. a. To hurt un-
justly, to mischief undeservedly, to
wrong; to annoy, to affect with any in-
convenience.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

INJURER, in'jûr-ûr. s. (98). He that hurts another unjustly.

INJURIOUS, in-jû-ré-ûs. a. (314). Unjust, invasive of another's rights; guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous, unjustly hurtful; detractory, contumelious, reproachful.

INJURIOUSLY, in-jû-ré-ûs-lê. ad. Wrongfully, hurtfully, with injustice.

INJURIOUSNESS, in-jû-ré-ûs-nês. s. Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, in'jû-rê. s. Hurt without justice; mischief, detriment; annoyance; contumelious language, reproachful appellation.

INJUSTICE, in-jûs'tis. s. (142). Iniquity, wrong.

INK, ingk. s. (408). The black liquor with which men write; ink is used for any liquor with which they write, as red ink, green ink.

TO INK, ingk. v. a. To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, ingk'hôrn. s. A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE, ing'kl. s. (405). A kind of narrow fillet, a tape.

INKLING, ingk'ling. s. Hint, whisper, intimation.

INKMAKER, ingk'mâ-kûr. s. He who makes ink.

INKY, ingk'ê. a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black as ink.

INLAND, in'lând. a. (88). Interior, lying remote from the sea.

INLAND, in'lând. s. Interior or midland parts.

INLANDER, in'lân-dûr. s. (98). Dweller remote from the sea.

TO INLAPIDATE, in-lâp'ê-dâte. v. a. To make stoney, to turn to stone.

TO INLAY, in-lâ'. v. a. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum; to make variety by being inserted into bodies, to variegate.

INLAY, in'lâ. s. (492) (498). Matter inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

TO INLAW, in-lâw'. v. a. To clear of outlawry or attainer.

INLET, in'lét. s. Passage, place of ingress, entrance.

INLY, in'lê. a. Interior, internal, secret.

INMATE, in'mâte. s. Inmates are those that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

INMOST, in'môst. a. Deepest within, remotest from the surface.

INN, in. s. A house of entertainment for travellers; a house where students are boarded and taught.

TO INN, in. v. n. To take up temporary lodging.

TO INN, in. v. a. To house, to put under cover.

INNATE, in-nâte'. (91). } a. Inborn,

INNATED, in-nâ'téd. } ingenerate, natural, not superadded, not adscititious.

INNATENESS, in-nâte'nês. s. The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, in-nâv've-gâ-bl. a. Not to be passed by sailing.

INNER, in'nûr. a. (98). Interior, not outward.

INNERMOST, in'nûr-môst. a. Remotest from the outward part.

INNHOLDER, in'hôl-dûr. s. A man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS, in'ningz. s. (410). Lands recovered from the sea.

INNKEEPER, in'keep-ûr. s. One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, in'nô-sênsê. } s. Purity

INNOCENCY, in'nô-sên-sê. } from injurious action, untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmlessness; innoxiousness; simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

INNOCENT, in'nô-sênt. a. Pure from mischief; free from any particular guilt; unhurtful, harmless in effects.

INNOCENT, in'nô-sênt. s. One free from guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot.

INNOCENTLY, in'nô-sênt-lê. ad. Without guilt; with simplicity, with silliness or imprudence; without hurt.

INNOCUOUS, in-nôk'kû-ûs. a. Harmless in effects.

INNOCUOUSLY, in-nôk'kû-ûs-lê. ad. Without mischievous effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, in-nôk'kû-ûs-nês. s. Harmlessness.

TO INNOVATE, in'nô-vâte. v. a. (91). To bring in something not known before; to change by introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, in-nô-vâ'shûn. s. Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, in'nô-vâ-tûr. s. (166) (521). An introduction of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, báll;—òll;—pòund;—*chin*, THIS.

INNOCIOUS, in-nòk'shùs. a. Free from mischievous effects; pure from crimes.

INNOCIOUSLY, in-nòk'shùs-lé. ad. Harmlessly.

INNOCIOUSNESS, in-nòk'shùs-nés. s. Harmlessness.

INNUENDO, in-nù-én'dò. s. An Oblique hint.

INNUMERABLE, in-nù'mùr-á-bl. a. Not to be counted for multitude.

INNUMERABLY, in-nù'mùr-á-blé. ad. Without number.

INNUMEROUS, in-nù'mùr-ús. a. (557). Too many to be counted.

TO INOCULATE, in-òk'kù-láte. v. a. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock, to practise inoculation; to yield a bud to another stock.

INOCULATION, in-òk'kù-lá'shùn. s. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmynes; the practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected.

INOCULATOR, in-òk'kù-lá-tùr. s. (521). One that practises the inoculation of trees; one that propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

INODOROUS, in-ò'dùr-ús. a. (314). Wanting scent, not affecting the nose.

INOFFENSIVE, in-òf-fén'slv. a. (158). Giving no scandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, causing no terror; harmless, innocent.—See **OFFENSIVE**.

INOFFENSIVELY, in-òf-fén'slv-lé. ad. Without appearance of harm, without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, in-òf-fén'slv-nés. s. Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS, in-òf-flsh'ús. a. (357). Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.—See **OFFICIOUS**.

INOPINATE, in-òp'é-náte. a. (91). Not expected.

INOFFORTUNE, in-òp-pòr-tùne'. a. Unseasonable, inconvenient.

INORDINACY, in-òr'dé-ná-sé. s. (168). Irregularity, disorder.

INORDINATE, in-òr'dé-náte. a. (91). Irregular, disorderly, deviating from right.

INORDINATELY, in-òr'dé-náte-lé. ad. Irregularly, not rightly.

INORDINATENESS, in-òr'dé-náte-nés. s. Want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION, in-òr'dé-ná'shùn. s. Irregularity, deviation from right.

INORGANICAL, in-òr-gán'é-kál. a. Void of organs or instrumental parts.

TO INOSCULATE, in-òs'kù-láte. v. n. To unite by opposition or contact.

INOSCULATION, in-òs'kù-lá'shùn. s. Union by conjunction of the extremities.

INQUEST, ing'kwést. s. (408). Judicial inquiry or examination; a jury who are summoned to inquire into any matter, and give in their opinion upon oath; inquiry, search, study.

INQUIETUDE, in-kwí'è-tùde. s. Disturbed state, want of quiet, attack on the quiet.

TO INQUINATE, ing'kwé-náte. v. a. To pollute, to corrupt.

INQUINATION, ing'kwé-ná'shùn. s. Corruption, pollution.

INQUIRABLE, in-kwí'rá-bl. a. That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

TO INQUIRE, in-kwire'. v. n. To ask questions, to make search, to excite curiosity on any occasion; to make examination.

Mr. Nares very justly observes, that in this word and all its derivatives Dr. Johnson has preferred the Latin etymology *inquiri* to the French *enquerir*, contrary to what he has done with respect to *entire*, and that *enquire* should remain if we allow *entire*.

TO INQUIRE, in-kwire'. v. a. To ask about, to seek out, as he inquired the way.

INQUIRER, in-kwí'rùr. s. (98). Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquisitive; one who interrogates, one who questions.

INQUIRY, in-kwí'rè. s. Interrogation, search by question; examination, search.

INQUISITION, ing'kwé-zlsh'ùn. s. (410). Judicial inquiry; examination, discussion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court established in some countries for the detection of heresy.

INQUISITIVE, in-kwiz'é-tlv. a. Curious, busy in search, active to pry into any thing.

INQUISITIVELY, in-kwiz'é-tlv-lé. ad. With curiosity, with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, in-kwiz'é-tlv-nés. s. Curiosity, diligence to pry into things hidden.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

INQUISITOR, in-kwiz'zê-tûr. s. (166).
One who examines judicially; an officer
in the courts of inquisition.

To INRAIL, in-râle'. v. a. To enclose
with rails.

INROAD, in'rôde. s. Incursion, sudden
and desultory invasion.

INSANABLE, in-sân'â-bl. a. Incurable,
irremediable.—See **SANABLE**.

INSANE, in-sâne'. a. Mad, making
mad.

INSATIABLE, in-sâ'shê-â-bl. a. Greedy
beyond measure, greedy so as not to be
satisfied.

INSATIABLENESS, in-sâ'shê-â-bl-nês. s.
Greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIABLY, in-sâ'shê-â-blê. ad. With
greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIATE, in-sâ'shê-âte. a. (91) (542).
Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATURABLE, in-sâtsh'û-râ-bl. a.
(461). Not to be glutted, not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE, in-skrîbe'. v. a. To
write on any thing, it is generally ap-
plied to something written on a monu-
ment; to mark any thing with writing;
to assign to a patron without a formal
dedication; to draw a figure within an-
other.

INSCRIPTION, in-skrîp'shûn. s. Some-
thing written or engraved; title; con-
signment of a book to a patron without
a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE, in-skrû'tâ-bl. a. Un-
searchable, not to be traced out by in-
quiry or study.

To INSCULP, in-skûlp'. v. a. To en-
grave, to cut.

INSCULPTURE, in-skûlp'tshûre. s. (461).
Any thing engraved.

To INSEAM, in-sême'. v. a. To impress
or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

INSECT, in'sêkt. s. Insects are so cal-
led from a separation in the middle of
their bodies, whereby they are cut into
two parts, which are joined together by
a small ligature, as we see in wasps and
common flies; any thing small or con-
temptible.

INSECTOR, in-sêk-tâ'tûr. s. (166).
One that persecutes or harasses with pur-
suit.

INSECTILE, in-sêk'tîl. a. (140). Hav-
ing the nature of insects.

INSECTOLOGER, in-sêk-tôl'ô-jûr. s.
(518). One who studies or describes in-
sects.

INSECURE, in-sê-kûre'. a. Not secure,
not confident of safety; not safe.

INSECURITY, in-sê-kû'rê-tê. s. Uncer-
tainty, want of reasonable confidence;
want of safety, danger, hazard.

INSEMINATION, in-sêm-mê-nâ'shûn. s.
The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSENSATE, in-sên'sâte. a. (91). Stu-
pid, wanting thought, wanting sensibi-
lity.

INSENSIBILITY, in-sên-sê-blî'ê-tê. s.
Inability to perceive; stupidity, dulness
of mental perception; torpor, dulness of
corporal sense.

INSENSIBLE, in-sên'sê-bl. a. (405). Im-
perceptible, not discoverable by the sen-
ses; slowly gradual; void of feeling,
either mental or corporeal; void of emo-
tion or affection.

INSENSIBLENESS, in-sên'sê-bl-nês. s.
Absence of perception, inability to per-
ceive.

INSENSIBLY, in-sên'sê-blê. ad. Imper-
ceptibly, in such a manner as is not dis-
covered by the senses; by slow degrees;
without mental or corporeal sense.

INSEPARABILITY, in-sêp-pâr-â-
blî'ê-tê. } s.

INSEPARABLENESS, in-sêp-pâr-â-
bl-nês. }

The quality of being such as cannot be
severed or divided.

INSEPARABLE, in-sêp-pâr-â-bl. a. Not
to be disjointed, united so as not to be
parted.

INSEPARABLY, in-sêp-pâr-â-blê. ad.
With indissoluble union.

To INSERT, in-sért'. v. a. To place in
or among other things.

INSERTION, in-sêr'shûn. s. The act of
placing any thing in or among other mat-
ter; the thing inserted.

To INSERVE, in-sêrv'. v. a. To be of
use to an end.

INSERVIENT, in-sêr've-ênt. a. Condu-
cive, of use to an end.

To INSHELL, in-shêl'. v. a. To hide
in a shell.

To INSHIP, in-shîp'. v. a. To shut in a
ship, to stop, to embark.

To INSHRINE, in-shrine'. v. a. To
enclose in a shrine or precious case.

INSIDE, in'sîde. s. Interior part, part
within.

INSIDIATOR, in-sîd-ê-â'tûr. s. (166).
One who lies in wait.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—sin, thrs.

INSIDIOUS, in-sid'è-ús, or in-sid'jé-ús. a. (293) (294). Sly, circumventive, diligent to entrap, treacherous.

INSIDIOUSLY, in-sid'è-ús-lé. ad. In a sly and treacherous manner, with malicious artifice.

INSIGHT, in'slè. s. Inspection, deep view, knowledge of the interior parts.

INSIGNIFICANCE, in-sig-nif'fè-kânse. } s.

INSIGNIFICANCY, in-sig-nif'fè-kân-sé. }

Want of meaning, unmeaning terms; unimportance.

INSIGNIFICANT, in-sig-nif'fè-kánt. a. Wanting meaning, void of signification; unimportant, wanting weight, ineffectual.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, in-sig-nif'fè-kánt-lé. ad. Without meaning; without importance or effect.

INSINCERE, in-sin-sère'. a. Not what he appears, not hearty, dissembling, unfaithful; not sound, corrupted.

INSINCERITY, in-sin-sér'è-té. s. Disimulation, want of truth or fidelity.

TO INSINEW, in-sin'nù. v. a. To strengthen; to confirm.

INSINUANT, in-sin'nù-ánt. a. Having the power to gain favour.

TO INSINUATE, in-sin'nù-áte. v. a. To introduce any thing gently; to push any thing gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to impart directly; to instill, to infuse gently.

TO INSINUATE, in-sin'nù-áte. v. n. To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly; to enfold, to wreath, to wind.

INSINUATION, in-sin-nù-á'shùn. s. The power of pleasing, or stealing upon the affections.

INSINUATIVE, in-sin'nù-á-tiv. a. Stealing on the affections.

INSINUATOR, in-sin'nù-á-túr. s. (166) (521). He that insinuates.

INSIPID, in-síp'pid. a. Without taste; without spirit, without pathos; flat, dull, heavy.

INSIPIDITY, in-sé-pld'è-té. } s.

INSIPIDNESS, in-síp'pid-nés. }

Want of taste; want of life or spirit.

INSIPIDLY, in-síp'pid-lé. ad. Without taste, dully.

INSPIENCE, in-síp'è-énse. s. Folly, want of understanding.

TO INSIST, in-sist'. v. n. To stand or rest upon; not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist in; to dwell upon in discourse.

INSISTENT, in-sis'tént. a. Resting upon any thing.

INSITION, in-sish'un. s. The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.—See **TRANSITION**.

INSISTURE, in-sis'tshüre. s. (461). This word seems in Shakespeare to signify constancy or regularity.

INSITIENCY, in-sish'è-én-sé. s. Exemption from thirst; applied to a camel, that can travel long over dry deserts without drinking.

TO INSNARE, in-snàre'. v. a. To intrap, to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle; to intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

INSNARER, in-snà'rúr. s. (98). He that insnares.

INSOCIABLE, in-sò'shé-á-bl. a. (405). Averse from conversation; incapable of connexion or union.

INSOBRIETY, in-sò-bri'è-té. s. Drunkenness, want of sobriety.

TO INSOLATE, in'sò-láte. v. a. (91). To dry in the sun, to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLATION, in-sò-lá'shùn. s. Exposition to the sun.

INSOLENCE, in'sò-lénse. } s. Pride

INSOLENCY, in'sò-lén-sé. }

exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

INSOLENT, in'sò-lént. a. Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.

INSOLENTLY, in'sò-lént-lé. ad. With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.

INSOLVABLE, in-sòl'vá-bl. a. Such as admits of no solution, or explication; that cannot be paid.—See **SOLVABLE**.

INSOLUBLE, in-sòl'lú-bl. a. (405). Not to be dissolved or separated.

INSOLVENT, in-sòl'vént. a. Unable to pay.

INSOLVENCY, in-sòl'vén-sé. s. Inability to pay debts.

INSOMUCH, in-sò-mútsh'. conjunct. (352). So that, to such a degree that.

TO INSPECT, in-spékt'. v. a. To look into by way of examination.

INS (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

- INSPECTION**, in-spék'shûn. s. Prying examination, narrow and close survey; superintendence, presiding care.
- INSPECTOR**, in-spék'tûr. s. (166). A prying examiner; a superintendent.
- INSPIRATION**, in-spêr'shûn. s. A sprinkling.
- TO INSPIRE**, in-sfêrê'. v. a. To place in an orb or sphere.
- INSPIRABLE**, in-spi'rá-bl. a. Which may be drawn in with the breath.
- INSPIRATION**, in-spê-râ'shûn. s. The act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power.
- TO INSPIRE**, in-splre'. v. n. To draw in the breath.
- TO INSPIRE**, in-splre'. v. a. To breathe into, to infuse into the mind; to animate by supernatural infusion; to draw in with the breath.
- INSPIRER**, in-spi'rûr. s. (98). He that inspires.
- TO INSPIRIT**, in-spir'it. v. a. To animate, to actuate, to fill with life and vigour.—See **SPIRIT**.
- TO INSPISATE**, in-spls'sâte. v. a. To thicken, to make thick.
- INSPISATION**, in-spls-sâ'shûn. s. The act of making any liquid thick.
- INSTABILITY**, in-stâ-blî'è-tê. s. Inconstancy, sickness, mutability of opinion or conduct.
- INSTABLE**, in-stâ'bl. a. (405). Inconstant, changing.
- TO INSTALL**, in-stâll'. v. a. (84) (406). To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.
- INSTALLATION**, in-stâl-lâ'shûn. s. The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.
- INSTALMENT**, in-stâll'mént. s. The act of installing; the seat in which one is installed; payments made at different times.
- INSTANCE**, in'stânse. } s. Importunity, urgency, solicitation; motive, influence, pressing argument; prosecution or process of a suit; example, document.
- TO INSTANCE**, in'stânse. v. n. To give or offer an example.
- INSTANT**, in'stânt. a. Pressing, urgent; immediate, without any time intervening, present; quick, without delay.
- INSTANT**, in'stânt. s. Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present or current month.
- INSTANTANEOUS**, in-stân-tâ'nê-ûs. a. Done in an instant, acting at once without any perceptible succession.
- INSTANTANEOUSLY**, in-stân-tâ'nê-ûs-lê. ad. In an undivisible point of time.
- INSTANTLY**, in'stânt-lê. ad. Immediately, without any perceptible intervention of time; with urgent importunity.
- TO INSTATE**, in-stâte'. v. a. (91). To place in a certain rank or condition; to invest. Obsolete.
- INSTAURATION**, in-stâw-râ'shûn. s. Restoration, reparation, renewal.
- INSTEAD of**, in-stéd'. prep. (234). In room of, in place of; equal to.
- ☞ A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails chiefly in the capital, as if it were written *instid*. This is not only a departure from the true sound of the diphthong, which is never pronounced like *i* short, but it is losing its relation to the substantive *stead* and the adjectives *steady*, *steadfast*, &c.
- TO INSTEEP**, in-steép'. v. a. To soak, to macerate in moisture; to lay under water.
- INSTEP**, in'stêp. s. The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.
- TO INSTIGATE**, in'stê-gâte. v. a. To urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.
- INSTIGATION**, in-stê-gâ'shûn. s. Incitement to a crime, encouragement, impulse to ill.
- INSTIGATOR**, in'stê-gâ-tûr. s. (521). Inciter to ill.
- TO INSTILL**, in-still'. v. a. To infuse by drops; to insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind, to infuse.
- INSTILLATION**, in-stîll-lâ'shûn. s. The act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; the thing infused.
- INSTINCT**, in-stîngkt'. a. Moved, animated.
- INSTINCT**, in'stînk. s. (494). The power which determines the will of brutes; a desire or aversion in the mind not determined by reason or deliberation.
- INSTINCTIVE**, in-stîngk'tiv. a. Acting without the application or choice of reason.
- INSTINCTIVELY**, in-stîngk'tiv-lê. ad. By instinct, by the call of nature.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, búll;—ôll;—pôund;—*thin*, THIS.

- TO INSTITUTE**, in-sté-tûte. v. a. To fix, to establish, to appoint, to enact, to settle; to educate, to instruct, to form by instruction.
- INSTITUTE**, in-sté-tûte. s. Established law, settled order; precept, maxim, principle.
- INSTITUTION**, in-sté-tû'shûn. s. Act of establishing; establishment, settlement; positive law; education.
- INSTITUTIONARY**, in-sté-tû'shûn-âr-é. a. (512). Elemental, containing the first doctrines or principles of doctrine.
- INSTITUTOR**, in-sté-tû-tûr. s. (166). An establisher, one who settles; instructor, educator, (521).
- INSTITUTIST**, in-sté-tû-tist. s. Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.
- TO INSTOP**, in-stôp'. v. a. To close up; to stop.
- TO INSTRUCT**, in-strûkt'. v. a. To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively; to model, to form.
- INSTRUCTOR**, in-strûkt'tûr. s. (98). A teacher, an instituter.
- INSTRUCTION** in-strûk'shûn. s. The act of teaching, information; precepts conveying knowledge; authoritative information, mandate.
- INSTRUCTIVE**, in-strûk'tiv. a. (157). Conveying knowledge.
- INSTRUMENT**, in-strû-mént. s. A tool used for any work or purpose; a frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds; a writing containing any contract or order; the agent or mean of any thing; one who acts only to serve the purposes of another.
- INSTRUMENTAL**, in-strû-mén'tál. a. Conducive as means to some end, organical; acting to some end, contributing to some purpose, helpful; consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.
- INSTRUMENTALITY**, in-strû-mén-tál'é-té. s. Subordinate agency, agency of any thing as means to an end.
- INSTRUMENTALLY**, in-strû-mén'tál-é. ad. In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end.
- INSTRUMENTALNESS**, in-strû-mén'táln-és. s. Usefulness as means to an end.
- INSUFFERABLE**, in-sûf'fûr-â-bl. a. Intolerable, insupportable, intense beyond endurance; detestable, contemptible.
- INSUFFERABLY**, in-sûf'fûr-â-blé. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.
- INSUFFICIENCY**, in-sûf-fish'énse. }
INSUFFICIENCY, in-sûf-fish'én-sé. } s. Inadequateness to any end or purpose.
- INSUFFICIENT**, in-sûf-fish'ént. a. Inadequate to any end, use, or purpose, wanting abilities.
- INSUFFICIENTLY**, in-sûf-fish'ént-lé. ad. With want of proper ability.
- INSUFFLATION**, in-sûf-flâ'shûn. s. The act of breathing upon.
- INSULAR**, in'shû-lâr. (461). }
INSULARY, in'shû-lâr-é. } a. Belonging to an island.
- INSULATED**, in'shû-lâ-téd. a. Not contiguous on any side.
- INSULSE**, in-sûlse'. a. Dull, insipid, heavy.
- INSULT**, in'sûlt. s. (492). The act of leaping upon any thing; act of insolence or contempt.
- TO INSULT**, in-sûlt'. v. a. To treat with insolence or contempt; to trample upon, to triumph over.
- INSULTER**, in-sûlt'ûr. s. (98). One who treats another with insolent triumph.
- INSULTINGLY**, in-sûlt'ing-lé. ad. With contemptuous triumph.
- INSUPERABILITY**, in-sû-pér-â-bil'é-té. s. The quality of being invincible.
- INSUPERABLE**, in-sû-pér-â-bl. a. Invincible, insurmountable.
- ☞ This word is frequently, but very incorrectly, pronounced as if written *insuperable*. The *s* is never aspirated when the accent is on the succeeding vowel, but in *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds.—See Principles, No. 454, 455, 462.—See **SUPERABLE**.
- INSUPERABLENESS**, in-sû-pér-â-bl-nés. s. Invincibleness, impossibility to be surmounted.
- INSUPERABLY**, in-sû-pér-â-blé. ad. Invincibly, insurmountably.
- INSUPPORTABLE**, in-sûp-pôr-tâ-bl. a. Intolerable, insufferable, not to be endured.
- INSUPPORTABLENESS**, in-sûp-pôr-tâ-bl-nés. s. Insufferableness, the state of being beyond endurance.
- INSUPPORTABLY**, in-sûp-pôr-tâ-blé. ad. Beyond endurance.
- INSURMOUNTABLE**, in-sûr-môun'tâ-bl. a. (405). Insuperable, not to be got over.
- INSURMOUNTABLY**, in-sûr-môun'tâ-blé. ad. Invincibly, unconquerably.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pînc, pîn;—

INSURRECTION, in-sûr-rék'shûn. s. A seditious rising, a rebellious commotion.
INSURRATTION, in-sû-sûr-râ'shûn. s. The act of whispering.
INTACTIBLE, in-tâk'tè-bl. a. (405). Not perceptible to the touch.
INTAGLIO, in-tâl'yô. s. (388). Any thing that has figures engraved on it.
INTASTABLE, in-tâs'tâ-bl. ad. Not raising any sensation in the organs of taste.
INTEGER, in'tè-jûr. s. (98). The whole of any thing.
INTEGRAL, in'tè-grâl. a. Whole; applied to a thing, considered as comprising all its constituent parts; uninjured, complete, not defective, not fractional, not broken into fractions.
INTEGRAL, in'tè-grâl. s. (503). The whole made up of parts.
INTEGRITY, in-tèg'grè-tè. s. Honesty, uncorruptness; purity, genuine unadulterate state; intireness.
INTEGUMENT, in-tèg'gû-mènt. s. Any thing that covers or envelops another.
INTELLECT, in'tèl-lèkt. s. The intelligent mind, the power of understanding.
INTELLECTION, in-tèl-lèk'shûn. s. The act of understanding.
INTELLECTIVE, in-tèl-lèk'tiv. a. Having power to understand.
INTELCTUAL, in-tèl-lèk'tshù-âl. a. (461). Relating to the understanding, belonging to the mind, transacted by the understanding; perceived by the intellect, not the senses; having the power of understanding.
INTELCTUAL, in-tèl-lèk'tshù-âl. s. Intellectual understanding, mental powers or faculties.
INTELLIGENCE, in-tèl'lè-jèncè. } s.
INTELLIGENCY, in-tèl'lè-jèn-sè. } s. Commerce of information, notice, mutual communication; commerce of acquaintance, terms on which men live one with another; spirit, unbodied mind; understanding, skill.
INTELLIGENCER, in-tèl'lè-jèn-sûr. s. (98). One who sends or conveys news, one who gives notice of private or distant transactions.
INTELLIGENT, in-tèl'lè-jènt. a. Knowing, instructed, skilful; giving information.
INTELIGENTIAL, in-tèl-lè-jèn'shâl. a. Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual, exercising understanding.
INTELLIGIBILITY, in-tèl-lè-jè-bl'l'è-tè. s. Possibility to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLE, in-tèl'lè-jè-bl. a. To be conceived by the understanding.
INTELLIGIBLENESS, in-tèl'lè-jè-bl-nès. s. Possibility to be understood, perspicuity.
INTELLIGIBLY, in-tèl'lè-jè-blè. ad. So as to be understood, clearly, plainly.
INTEMERATE, in-tèm'èr-âte. a. (91). Undeified, unpolluted.
INTEMPERAMENT, in-tèm'pèr-â-mènt. s. Bad constitution.
INTEMPERANCE, in-tèm'pèr-ânse. }
INTEMPERANCY, in-tèm'pèr-ân-sè. } s. Want of temperance, want of moderation, excess in meat or drink.
INTEMPERATE, in-tèm'pèr-âte. a. (91). Immoderate in appetite, excessive in meat or drink; passionate, ungovernable, without rule.
INTEMPERATELY, in-tèm'pèr-âte-lè. ad. With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, excessively.
INTEMPERATENESS, in-tèm'pèr-âte-nès. s. Want of moderation.
INTEMPERATURE, in-tèm'pèr-â-tûre. s. Excess of some quality.
TO INTEND, in-tènd'. v. a. To mean, to design.
INTENDANT, in-tèn'dânt. s. An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.
INTENDMENT, in-tènd'mènt. s. Intention, design.
TO INTENERATE, in-tèn'nèr-âte. v. a. (554). To make tender, to soften.
INTENERATION, in-tèn-nèr-â'shûn. s. The act of softening or making tender.
INTENIBLE, in-tèn'è-bl. a. (405). That cannot hold.
☞ Dr. Johnson has given this word from Shakespeare, who formed it as if derived from the Latin: but as that language has no nearer relation to it than *tenco*, it must be derived from the French *tenable*, and therefore cannot have been compounded of *in* and *tenible*, as Dr. Johnson tells us, because there is no such word. It ought therefore to be written *Intenable*.
INTENSE, in-tènsè'. a. Raised to a high degree, strained, forced; vehement, ardent; kept in the stretch, anxiously attentive.
INTENSELY, in-tènsè'lè. ad. To a great degree.
INTENSENESS, in-tènsè'nès. s. The state of being affected to a high degree, contrariety to laxity or remission.

—nò, mǒve, nór, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—shín, THIS.

INTENSION, in-tén'shún. s. The act of forcing or straining any thing.

INTENSIVE, in-tén'slv. a. (438). Stretched or increased with respect to itself; intent, full of care.

INTENSIVELY, in-tén'slv-lé. ad. To a great degree.

INTENT, in-tént'. a. Anxiously diligent, fixed with close application.

INTENT, in-tént'. s. A design, a purpose, a drift, meaning.

INTENTION, in-tén'shún. s. Design, purpose; the state of being intense or strained.

INTENTIONAL, in-tén'shún-ál. a. (88). Designed; done by design.

INTENTIONALLY, in-tén'shún-ál-é. ad. By design, with fixed choice; in will, if not in action.

INTENTIVE, in-tén'tlv. a. (157). Diligently applied, busily attentive.

INTENTIVELY, in-tén'tlv-lé. ad. With application, closely.

INTENTLY, in-tént'lé. ad. With close attention, with close application, with eager desire.

INTENTNESS, in-tént'nés. s. The state of being intent, anxious application.

To INTER, in-tér'. v. a. To cover under ground, to bury.

INTERCALAR, in-tér'ká-lár. } a.

INTERCALARY, in-tér'ká-l'á-ré. }
Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an Interclary day.

☞ All our orthoëpists agree in placing the accent on the second syllable of *intercalar* and *intercalate*; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Entick, place it on the same syllable in *intercalary*; but Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Bailey, on the third. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the ear; and as it is derived from the Latin *intercalaris*, a word of the same number of syllables with the penultimate long, it should seem we ought to place the accent on the same syllable on the English word (503); but as our language absolutely forbids us to lay the stress on the *a* in this termination (512), I see no reason why we should not place it on the preceding syllable, especially as the termination is not enclitical (513), and therefore does not require the accent on the conjunctive part of the word (see *ACADEMY*). The accent on the third syllable,

therefore, as it clashes with no analogy, and is so much more agreeable to the ear, ought, in my opinion, to be adopted.

To INTERCALATE, in-tér'ká-láte. v. a. To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, in-tér'ká-lá'shún. s. Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

To INTERCEDE, in-tér-sééd'. v. n. To pass between; to dedicate, to act between two parties.

INTERCEDER, in-tér-séé'dúr. s. (98). One that intercedes, a mediator.

To INTERCEPT, in-tér-sépt'. v. a. To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct, to cut off, to stop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION, in-tér-sépt'shún. s. Obstruction, seizure by the way.

INTERCESSION, in-tér-sésh'ún. s. Mediation, interposition, agency between two parties, agency in the cause of another.

INTERCESSOUR, in-tér-sés'súr. s. Mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.—See *HONOUR*.

To INTERCHAIN, in-tér-tsháne'. v. a. To chain, to link together.

To INTERCHANGE, in-tér-tshánje'. v. a. To put each in the place of the other; to succeed alternately.

INTERCHANGE, in-tér-tahánje. s. (493). Commerce, permutation of commodities; alternate succession; mutual donation and reception.

INTERCHANGEABLE, in-tér-tshán'já-bl. a. (405). Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually, following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLY, in-tér-tahán'já-blé. ad. Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, in-tér-tshánje'mént. s. Exchange, mutual transference.

INTERCEPT, in-tér-síp'è-ént. s. An intercepting power, something that causes a stoppage.

INTERCISION, in-tér-sizh'ún. s. Interruption.

To INTERCLUDE, in-tér-klúde'. v. n. To shut from a place or course by something intervening.

INTERCLUSION, in-tér-klú'zhún. s. Obstruction, interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, in-tér-kò-lúm-né-á'shún. s. The space between the pillars.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

To INTERCOMMON, in-têr-kôm'mûn.
v. n. To feed at the same table.

INTERCOMMUNITY, in-têr-kôm-mû'nê-tê. s. A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, in-têr-kôs'tâl. a. Placed between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, in-têr-kôrse. s. Commerce, exchange; communication.

INTERCURRENCE, in-têr-kûr'rênce. s. Passage between.

INTERCURRENT, in-têr-kûr'rênt. a. Running between.

INTERDEAL, in-têr-dêlê'. s. Traffick, intercourse.

To INTERDICT, in-têr-dikt'. v. a. To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDICT, in-têr-dikt. s. (493). Prohibition, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTION, in-têr-dik'shûn. s. Prohibition, forbidding decree; curse, from the papal interdict.

INTERDICTORY, in-têr-dik'tûr-ê. a. (512). Belonging to an interdiction. For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

To INTEREST, in-têr-êst. v. a. To concern, to affect, to give share in.

INTEREST, in-têr-êst. s. Concern, advantage, good; influence over others; share, participation; regard to private profit; money paid for use, usury; any surplus of advantage.

To INTERFERE, in-têr-fêrê'. v. a. To interpose, to intermeddle; to clash, to oppose each other.

INTERFERENCE, in-têr-fê'rênce. s. An interposing, an intermeddling.

☞ There is a perfectly new pronunciation of this word, by placing the accent on the second syllable, which, from its singularity, bids fair for a reception among the minor critics in pronunciation, especially when there are at first sight a few plausible analogies in its favour. Why, these critics will say, should we not pronounce this word with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as well as *confer*ence, *defer*ence, *prefer*ence, *infer*ence, and *circumfer*ence, which it is evident are not formed from our verbs to *confer*, *defer*, &c. but from the Latin *conferens*, *deferens*, &c.? It may be answered, that as there is no Latin verb *interfero*, there is not the same reason for accenting this word on

the antepenultimate syllable, as there is for the other words: and therefore forming *interference* from our own verb to *interfere*, seems preferable to the forming of a mungrel Latin word merely to avoid a formative of our own; especially when we have so many words in a similar termination deriving their accent from the verb: as *defiance*, from *defy*; *reliance*, from *rely*; *assurance*, from *assure*, &c.; and even in this termination *condolence*, from *condole*; and why not *interference* from *interfere*? Entick's is the only Dictionary in which I have found this very common and useful word; but as Dr. Johnson has not got it, this omission is easily accounted for.

INTERFLUENT, in-têr-flû-ênt. a. (518). Flowing between.

INTERFULGENT, in-têr-fûl'jênt. a. Shining between.

INTERFUSED, in-têr-fûz'd'. a. (359). Poured or scattered between.

INTERJACENCY, in-têr-jâ'sên-sê. s. The act or state of lying between; the thing lying between.

INTERJACENT, in-têr-jâ'sênt. a. Intervening, lying between.

INTERJECTION, in-têr-jêk'shûn. s. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion, such as are in English, Oh! alas! ah! intervention, interposition; act of something coming between.

INTERIM, in-têr-lm. s. (554). Mean time, intervening time.

To INTERJOIN, in-têr-jôin'. v. n. To join mutually, to intermarry.

INTERIOUR, in-tê-rê-ûr. a. Internal, inner, not outward, not superficial.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, in-têr-nôl'lêdje. s. Mutual knowledge.

To INTERLACE, in-têr-lâse'. v. a. To intermix, to put one thing within another.

INTERLAPSE, in-têr-lâpse'. s. The flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLARD, in-têr-lârd'. v. a. To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpose, to insert between; to diversify by mixture.

To INTERLEAVE, in-têr-lêve'. v. a. To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE, in-têr-line'. v. a. To write in alternate lines; to correct by something written between the lines.

INTERLINEATION, in-têr-lîn-ê-â'shûn. s. Correction made by writing between the lines.

—nô, mōve, nōr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, búll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

TO INTERLINK, in-tér-lingk'. v. a. To connect chains one to another, to join one in another.

INTERLOCUTION, in-tér-lò-kù'shùn. s. Dialogue, interchange of speech; preparatory proceeding in law.

INTERLOCUTOR, in-tér-lòk'kù-túr. s. (518). Dialogist, one that talks with another.

☞ So great is the tendency of our language to the enclitical accent, that this word, though perfectly Latin, and having the penultimate *u* long, has not been able to preserve the accent on that syllable. Mr. Nares is the only orthoëpist who places the accent on *u*; Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, and Entiok, accent the antepenultimate syllable. I prefer Mr. Nares's accentuation.—See PROLOCUTOR.

INTERLOCUTORY, in-tér-lòk'kù-túr-ê. a. (512). Consisting of dialogue; preparatory to decision.

☞ For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK.

TO INTERLOPE, in-tér-lòp-ê'. v. n. To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other.

INTERLOPER, in-tér-lò'púr. s. (98). One who runs into business to which he has no right.

INTERLUCENT, in-tér-lú'sént. a. Shining between.

INTERLUDE, in-tér-lúde. s. Something played at the intervals of festivity, a farce.

INTERLUENCY, in-tér-lú'én-sé. s. Water interposed, interposition of a flood.

INTERLUNAR, in-tér-lú'nár. } a.

INTERLUNARY, in-tér-lú'nár-ê. } a. Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

INTERMARRIAGE, in-tér-már'ridje. s. (90) (274). Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

TO INTERMARRY, in-tér-már'rê. v. n. To marry some of each family with the other.

TO INTERMEDDLE, in-tér-méd'dl. v. n. To interpose officiously.

INTERMEDDLER, in-tér-méd'dl-úr. s. One that interposes officiously.

INTERMEDIACY, in-tér-mé'dé-á-sé, or in-tér-mé'jé-á-sé. s. (293). Interposition, intervention.

INTERMEDIAL, in-tér-mé'dé-ál, or in-tér-mé'jé-ál. a. (294). Intervening, lying between, intervenient.

INTERMEDIATE, in-tér-mé'dé-áte. a. Intervening, interposed.—See IMMEDIATE.

INTERMEDIATELY, in-tér-mé'dé-áte-lé. ad. (376). By way of intervention.—See IMMEDIATE.

INTERMENT, in-tér'mént. s. Burial, sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION, in-tér-mé-grá'shùn. s. Act of removing from one place to another, so as that two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

INTERMINABLE, in-tér-mé-ná-bl. a. Immense, admitting no boundary.

INTERMINATE, in-tér'mé-náte. a. (91). Unbounded, unlimited.

INTERMINATION, in-tér-mé-ná'shùn. s. Menace, threat.

TO INTERMINGLE, in-tér-ming'gl. v. a. To mingle, to mix some things among others.

TO INTERMINGLE, in-tér-ming'gl. v. n. To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION, in-tér-mish'ún. s. Cessation for a time, pause, intermediate stop; intervenient time; state of being intermitted; the space between the paroxisms of a fever.

INTERMISSIVE, in-tér-mis'siv. a. (158). Coming by fits, not continual.

TO INTERMIT, in-tér-mít'. v. a. To forbear any thing for a time, to interrupt.

TO INTERMIT, in-tér-mít'. v. n. To grow mild between the fits of paroxisms.

INTERMITTENT, in-tér-mít'tént. a. Coming by fits.

TO INTERMIX, in-tér-miks'. v. a. To mingle, to join, to put some things among others.

TO INTERMIX, in-tér-miks'. v. n. To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE, in-tér-miks'tshùre. s. (461). Mass formed by mingling bodies; something additional mingled in a mass.

INTERMUNDANE, in-tér-mùn'dáne. a. Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMURAL, in-tér-mú'rál. a. Lying between walls.

INTERMUTUAL, in-tér-mú'tshú-ál. a. Mutual, interchanged.

INTERN, in-térn'. a. Inward, intestine, not foreign.

☞ (559).—Fåte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

INTERNAL, in-tér'nál. a. Inward, not external; intrinsic, not depending on external accidents, real.

INTERNALLY, in-tér'nál-é. ad. Inwardly; mentally, intellectually.

INTERNECINE, in-tér-né'sine. a. Endeavouring mutual destruction.

INTERNECION, in-tér-né'shún. s. Massacre, slaughter.

INTERNUNCIO, in-tér-nún'shé-ò. s. Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION, in-tér-pél-lá'shún. s. A summons, a call upon.

TO INTERPOLATE, in-tér-pò-láte. v. a. (91). To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong; to renew, to begin again.

INTERPOLATION, in-tér-pò-lá'shún. s. Something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOLATOR, in-tér-pò-lá-túr. s. (521). One that foists in counterfeit passages.

INTERPOSAL, in-tér-pò-zál. s. Interposition, agency between two persons; intervention.

TO INTERPOSE, in-tér-pòze'. v. a. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption or inconvenience; to offer as a succour or relief; to place between, to make intervenient.

TO INTERPOSE, in-tér-pòze'. v. n. To mediate, to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER, in-tér-pò-zúr. s. (98). One that comes between others; an intervenient agent, a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, in-tér-pò-zlsh'ún. s. Intervenant agency; mediation, agency between parties; intervention, state of being placed between two; any thing interposed.

TO INTERPRET, in-tér-prét. v. a. To explain, to translate, to decipher, to give a solution.

INTERPRETABLE, in-tér-pré-tá-bl. a. Capable of being expounded.

INTERPRETATION, in-tér-pré-tá'shún. s. The act of interpreting, explanation; the sense given by any interpreter, exposition.

INTERPRETATIVE, in-tér-pré-tá-tiv. a. (512). Collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, in-tér-pré-tá-tiv-lé. ad. (512). As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, in-tér-pré-túr. s. An expositor, an expounder; a translator.

INTERFUNCTION, in-tér-púngk'shún. s. Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM, in-tér-rég'núm. s. The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of one prince and accession of another.

INTERREIGN, in-tér-ráne'. s. Vacancy of the throne.

TO INTERROGATE, in-tér-rò-gáte. v. a. To examine, to question.

TO INTERROGATE, in-tér-rò-gáte. v. n. To ask, to put questions.

INTERROGATION, in-tér-rò-gá'shún. s. A question put, an inquiry; a note that marks a question, thus?

INTERROGATIVE, in-tér-ròg'gá-tiv. a. Denoting a question, expressed in a questioning form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, in-tér-ròg'gá-tiv. s. (512). A pronoun used in asking questions, as who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY, in-tér-ròg'gá-tiv-lé. ad. In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, in-tér-rò-gá-túr. s. (521). An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY, in-tér-ròg'gá-túr-é. s. (512). A question, an inquiry.

☞ For the last o, see DOMESTICK.

INTERROGATORY, in-tér-ròg'gá-túr-é. a. (557). Containing a question, expressing a question.

TO INTERRUPT, in-tér-rúpt'. v. a. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding, by interposition; to divide, to separate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, in-tér-rúp'téd-lé. ad. Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, in-tér-rúp't'úr. s. (98). He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, in-tér-rúp'shún. s. Interposition, breach of continuity; hindrance, stop, obstruction.

INTERSCAPULAR, in-tér-skáp'pù-lár. a. Placed between the shoulders.

TO INTERSCIND, in-tér-sind'. v. a. To cut off by interruption.

TO INTERSCRIBE, in-tér-skribe'. v. a. To write between.

INTERSECANT, in-tér-sé'kánt. a. Dividing any thing into parts.

TO INTERSECT, in-tér-sékt'. v. a. To cut, to divide each other mutually.

TO INTERSECT, in-tér-sékt'. v. n. To meet and cross each other.

—nò, móve, nór, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—*chia*, *THIS*.

INTERSECTION, in-tér-sék'shùn. s.

The point where lines cross each other.

TO INTERSEAT, in-tér-sért'. v. a. To put in between other things.

INTERSEPTION, in-tér-sér'shùn. s. An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

TO INTERPERSE, in-tér-spérse'. v. a. To scatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, in-tér-spér'shùn. s. The act of scattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, in-tér-stél'lár. a. Intervening between the stars.

INTERSTICE, in-tér-stis, or in-tér'stis. s. Space between one thing and another.

Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Barclay, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Bailey, and Entick, on the first. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce this the best accentuation: for as this word must be derived from the noun *interstitium*, and not from the verb *interstito*, the rules so often mentioned of changing the secondary accent of the Latin word when shortened into the principal accent of the English word must take place here.—See **ACADEMY** and **INCOMPARABLE**.

It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason why this majority of orthoëpists should be found on the side of the penultimate pronunciation of this word. It is certain that the greatest part do but copy from former Dictionaries; but when an uncouth and uncommon pronunciation is adopted, it is generally for some learned reason from the dead languages, which the common inspector is utterly incapable of conceiving. In the present instance, however, there is not the shadow of a reason, from the original Latin, why we should place the accent on the second syllable of *interstice*, which would not oblige us to lay the stress on the same syllable of *interfere*, *intervene*, *intercourse*, *interval*, *superflux*, &c.

INTERSTITIAL, in-tér-stish'ál. a. Containing interstices.

INTERTEXTURE, in-tér-téks'tshùre. s. Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

TO INTERTWINE, in-tér-twine'. } v. a.
TO INTERTWIST, in-tér-twist'. }

To unite by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL, in-tér-vál. s. Space between places, interstice; time passing

two assignable points, remission of delirium or distemper.

Dr. Kenrick, of all our orthoëpists, is the only one who accents this word on the second syllable.

TO INTERVENE, in-tér-vène'. v. n. To come between things or persons.

INTERVENIENT, in-tér-vé'né-ént. a. Intercedent, passing between.

INTERVENTION, in-tér-vén'shùn. s. Agency between persons; agency between antecedents and consecutives; interposition, the state of being interposed.

TO INTERVERT, in-tér-vért'. v. a. To turn to another course.

INTERVIEW, in-tér-vú. s. Mutual sight, sight of each other.

TO INTERVOLVE, in-tér-vól'v'. v. a. To involve one with another.

TO INTERWEAVE, in-tér-wève'. v. a. Preter. Interwove; part. pass. Interwoven; Interwove, or interweaved. To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.

INTESTABLE, in-tés'tá-bl. a. Disqualified to make a will.

INTESTATE, in-tés'táte. a. (91). Wanting a will, dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, in-tés'té-nál. a. (88). Belonging to the guts.—See **APPENDIX**.

INTESTINE, in-tés'tín. a. (140). Internal, inward; contained in the body; domestic, not foreign.

INTESTINE, in-tés'tín. s. The gut, the bowel.

TO INTHRALL, in-téráwl'. v. a. (406). To enslave, to shackle, to reduce to servitude.

INTRALMENT, in-téráwl'mént. s. Servitude, slavery.

TO INTHRONE, in-térhóne'. v. a. To raise to royalty, to seat on a throne.

INTIMACY, in-té-má-sé. s. Close familiarity.

INTIMATE, in-té-máte. a. (91). Inmost, inward, intestine; familiar, closely acquainted.

INTIMATE, in-té-máte. s. A familiar friend, one who is trusted with our thoughts.

TO INTIMATE, in-té-máte. v. a. (91). To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, in-té-máte-lé. ad. Closely; with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with close friendship.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

INTIMATION, in-tè-má'shún. s. Hint, obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

TO INTIMIDATE, in-tím'è-dáte. v. a. To make fearful, to dastardize, to make cowardly.

INTIRE, in-tiré'. s. Whole, undiminished, unbroken.

INTIRENESS, in-tiré'nés. s. Wholeness, integrity.

INTO, in'tò. prep. Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outside; noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

INTOLERABLE, in-tól'lér-á-bl. a. Insufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, in-tól'lér-á-bl-nés. s. (554) (555). Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, in-tól'lér-á-blé. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT, in-tól'lér-ánt. a. Not enduring, not able to endure.

TO INTOMB, in-tóóm'. v. a. (347). To enclose in a funeral monument, to bury.

INTONATION, in-tò-ná'shún. s. Manner of sounding.

TO INTONE, in-tóne'. v. n. To make a slow protracted noise.

TO INTORT, in-tórt'. v. a. To twist, to wreath, to wring.

TO INTOXICATE, in-tóks'è-káte. v. a. To inebriate, to make drunk.

INTOXICATION, in-tóks'è-ká'shún. s. Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the state of being drunk.

INTRACTABLE, in-trák'tá-bl. a. Ungovernable, stubborn, obstinate; unmanageable, furious.

INTRACTABLENESS, in-trák'tá-bl-nés. s. Obstinacy, perverseness.

INTRACTABLY, in-trák'tá-blé. ad. Unmanageably, stubbornly.

INTRANQUILLITY, in-trán-kwíl'è-té. s. Unquietness, want of rest.

INTRASMUTABLE, in-tráns-mú'tá-bl. a. (405). Unchangeable to any other substance.

TO INTREASURE, in-trézh'üre. v. a. To lay up as in a treasury.

TO INTRENCH, in-trénsh'. v. n. To invade, to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHANT, in-trénsh'ánt. a. Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indivisible.

INTRENCHMENT, in-trénsh'mént. s. Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID, in-trép'ld. a. Fearless, daring, bold, brave.

INTREPIDITY, in-trép'id'è-té. s. Fearlessness, courage, boldness.

INTREPIDLY, in-trép'ld-lé. ad. Fearlessly, boldly, daringly.

INTRICACY, in'tré-ká-sé. s. State of being entangled, perplexity, involution.

INTRICATE, in'tré-káte. a. (91). Entangled, perplexed, involved, complicated; obscure.

TO INTRICATE, in'tré-káte. v. a. (91). To perplex, to darken. Not in use.

INTRICATELY, in'tré-káte-lé. ad. With involution of one in another, with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, in'tré-káte-nés. s. Perplexity, involution, obscurity.

INTRIGUE, in-tréég'. s. (112) (337). A plot, a private transaction in which many parties are engaged; a love plot; intricacy, complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

TO INTRIGUE, in-tréég'. v. n. (560). To form plots, to carry on private designs; to carry on an affair of love.

INTRIGUER, in-tréég'ür. s. (98). One who busies himself in private transactions, one who forms plots, one who pursues women.

INTRIGUINGLY, in-tréég'ing-lé. ad. With intrigue, with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, in-trín'sé-kál. a. Internal, solid, natural, not accidental.

☞ This word, derived from the Latin *intrinsecus*, Dr. Johnson tells us, is now, contrary to etymology, generally written *intrinsecal*.

INTRINSECALLY, in-trín'sé-kál-é. ad. Internally, naturally, really; within, at the inside.

INTRINSICK, in-trín'slk. a. Inward, internal, real, true; not depending on accident, fixed in the nature of the thing.

INTRINSECATE, in-trín'sé-káte. a. Perplexed. Obsolete.

TO INTRODUCE, in-trò-düse'. v. a. (376). To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person; to bring something into notice or practice; to produce, to give occasion; to bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER, in-trò-dú'sür. s. One who conducts another to a place or person; one who brings any thing into notice.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—thin, THIS.

INTRODUCTION, in-trò-dùk'shùn. s.

The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; the preface, or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, in-trò-dùk'tiv. a.

Serving as the means to introduce something else.

INTRODUCTORY, in-trò-dùk'túr-é. a.

(512). Previous, serving as the means to something farther.

INTROGRESSION, in-trò-grèsh'ùn. s.

Entrance, the act of entering.

INTROMISSION, in-trò-mish'ùn. s. The act of sending in.

TO INTROMIT, in-trò-mít'. v. a. To

send in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

TO INTROSPECT, in-trò-spèkt'. v. a.

To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION, in-trò-spèk'shùn. s.

A view of the inside.

INTROVENIENT, in-trò-vé'né-ént. a.

Entering, coming in.

TO INTROVERT, in-trò-vért. v. a. To

turn inwards.

☞ This word is not in any Dictionary I have seen, but from its real utility ought to be in all of them. It is peculiarly expressive of that act of the mind which turns our thoughts upon ourselves; and is so happily exemplified by Hannah More, in her *Strictures on Female Education*, as at once to show the beauty of the thought and the propriety of the expression. Speaking of that exquisite sensibility which some females plead as a reason for shunning that distress, in the removing of which it should be exerted, she says, "That exquisite sense of feeling which God implanted in the heart as a stimulus to quicken us in relieving the miseries of others is thus *introverted*, and learns to consider self as not the agent, but the object of compassion. Tenderness is made an excuse for being hard-hearted; and instead of drying the weeping eyes of others, this false delicacy reserves its own selfish tears, for the more elegant and less expensive sorrows of the melting novel, or the pathetic tragedy." Vol. II. p. 128.

TO INTRUDE, in-tròód'. v. n. (176).

To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to enter without invitation or permission; to encroach, to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

TO INTRUDE, in-tròód'. v. a. (339).

To force without right or welcome.

INTRUDER, in-tròód'dúr. s. (98).

One who forces himself into company or affairs without right.

INTRUSION, in-tròód'zhùn. s. The act

of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or place; voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

INTRUSIVE, in-tròód'siv. a. Intruding,

coming into company without invitation.

☞ This word has not found its way into any of our Dictionaries, except Scott's and Entick's: but for its legitimacy and utility, the public ear will be a sufficient warrant, without any authority to exemplify it.

TO INTRUST, in-trúst'. v. a. To treat

with confidence, to charge with any secret.

INTUITION, in-tù-lsh'ùn. s. Sight of any

thing, immediate knowledge; knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason.

INTUITIVE, in-tù-é-tiv. a. Seen by

the mind immediately; seeing, not barely believing; having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTUITIVELY, in-tù-é-tiv-lé. ad. With-

out deduction of reason, by immediate perception.

INTUMESCENCE, in-tù-més'sense. } s.

INTUMESCENCY, in-tù-més'sén-sé. } s.

(510). Swell, tumour.

INTUROSCENCE, in-túr-jés'sense. s.

(510). Swelling, the act or state of swelling.

TO INTWINE, in-twíne'. v. a. To twist

or wreath together; to encompass by circling round it.

TO INVADE, in-váde'. v. a. To attack a

country, to make an hostile entrance; to assail, to assault.

INVADER, in-vá'dúr. s. (98). One who

enters with hostility into the possessions of another; an assailant.

INVALID, in-vál'id. a. Weak, of no

weight or efficacy.

INVALID, in-vá-léed'. s. (112). One

disabled by sickness or hurts.

INVALIDATE, in-vál'è-dáte. v. a. To

weaken, to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALIDITY, in-vá-ll'd-é-té. s. Weak-

ness, want of efficacy.

INVALUABLE, in-vál'ù-á-bl. a. Precious

above estimation, inestimable.

INVARIABLE, in-vá'rè-á-bl. a. Un-

changeable, constant.

* L

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, phî;—

INVARIABLENESS, in-vâ're-â-bl-nês. s. Immutability, constancy.

INVARIABLY, in-vâ're-â-blê. ad. Unchangeably, constantly.

INVASION, in-vâ'zhûn. s. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another, hostile encroachments.

INVASIVE, in-vâ'slv. a. (158) (428). Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions.

INVECTIVE, in-vêk'tlv. s. (140). A severe censure in speech or writing.

INVECTIVE, in-vêk'tlv. a. Satirical, abusive.

INVECTIVELY, in-vêk'tlv-lê. ad. Satirically, abusively.

TO INVEIGH, in-vâ'. v. n. (249) (390). To utter censure or reproach.

INVEIGNER, in-vâ'ûr. s. Vehement railer.

TO INVEIGLE, in-vê'gl. v. a. (250). To persuade to something bad or hurtful, to wheedle, to allure.

INVEIGLER, in-vê'gl-ûr. s. (98). Seducer, deceiver, allurer to ill.

TO INVENT, in-vên't'. v. a. To discover, to find out; to forge, to contrive falsely; to feign; to produce something new in writing, or in mechanics.

INVENTER, in-vên'tûr. s. One who produces something new, a deviser of something not known before; a teller of fictions.

INVENTION, in-vên'shûn. s. Fiction, discovery, act of producing something new; forgery; the thing invented.

INVENTIVE, in-vên'tlv. a. Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

INVENTOR, in-vên'tûr. s. (166). A finder out of something new; a contriver, a framer.

INVENTORIALY, in-vên-tô're-âl-ê. ad. In manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, in-vên-tûr-ê. s. (512). An account or catalogue of moveables. For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johaston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Entick, and Bailey, pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Barclay, on the second. Dr. Kenrick indeed tells us, that the accent is sometimes placed on the first; which is indeed very apparent from the number of writers I have produced for that accentuation. But the propriety of this pronunciation is not better supported by authority than by analogy. For if we have

an English word from which a word of this kind might be formed, as *declaratory*, *defamatory*, &c. the accent will generally be found to be on the same syllable as in *declare*, *defame*, &c.; but if we have no such corresponding English word, and the word of this termination comes from the Latin, as *promontory*, *desultory*, &c. the word then takes the secondary accent we give the Latin words *promontorium*, *desultorius*, &c. Now though our English verb to *invent* comes from the same parent *invenio* as *inventory*, it is in so different a sense as to have no claim to the parentage. As therefore *inventarium* is the latter Latin word from which this word is derived, and as this has the secondary accent on the first syllable in our pronunciation of Latin, so *inventory* must have the principal accent in the same syllable in English.—See ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c.—Dr. Johnson indeed furnishes us with an authority from Shakespeare against himself:

“ I found

“ Forsooth an *inventory* thus importing
“ The several parcels of his plate.”

INVENTRESS, in-vên'três. s. A female that invents.

INVERSE, in'versc. a. (431). Inverted, reciprocal, opposed to Direct.

INVERSION, in-vên'shûn. s. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last; change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

TO INVERT, in-vêrt'. v. a. (556). To turn upside down, to place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the last first.

INVERTEDLY, in-vêr'têd-lê. ad. In contrary or reversed order.

TO INVEST, in-vêst'. v. a. To dress, to clothe, to array; to place in possession of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace; to confer, to give; to enclose, to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.

INVESTIENT, in-vês'tshênt. a. (464). Covering, clothing.

INVESTIGABLE, in-vês'tê-gâ-bl. a. To be searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition.

TO INVESTIGATE, in-vês'tê-gâte. v. a. (91). To search out, to find out by rational disquisition.

INVESTIGATION, in-vês'tê-gâ'shûn. s. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered; examination.

INVESTITURE, in-vês'tê-tûre. s. The right of giving possession of any manor,

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòtnd;—zhin, THIS.

office, or benefice; the act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT, in-vèst'mént. s. Dress, clothes, garment, habit.

INVETERACY, in-vèt'tér-à-sé. s. Long continuance of any thing bad; in physick, long continuance of a disease.

INVETERATE, in-vèt'tér-àte. a. (91). Old, long established; obstinate by long continuance.

TO INVETERATE, in-vèt'tér-àte. v. a. To harden or make obstinate by long continuance.

INVETERATENESS, in-vèt'tér-àte-nés. s. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

INVETERATION, in-vèt'tér-à'shùn. s. The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, in-vld'è-ús, or in-vld'jè-ús. a. (293) (376). Envious, malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.

INVIDIOUSLY, in-vld'è-ús-lé. ad. Malignant, enviously; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, in-vld'è-ús-nés. s. Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

TO INVIGORATE, in-vlg'gò-ràte. v. a. To endue with vigour, to strengthen, to animate, to enforce.

INVIGORATION, in-vlg'gò-rà'shùn. s. The act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.

INVINCIBLE, in-vln'sé-bl. a. (405). Unconquerable, not to be subdued.

INVINCIBLENESS, in-vln'sé-bl-nés. s. Unconquerableness, insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY, in-vln'sé-blé. ad. Insuperably, unconquerably.

INVIOLEABLE, in-vi'ò-lá-bl. a. (405). Not to be profaned, not to be injured; not to be broken; insusceptible of hurt or wound.

INVIOLEABLY, in-vi'ò-lá-blé. ad. With out breach, without failure.

INVIOLEATE, in-vi'ò-làte. a. (91). Unhurt, uninjured, unpolluted, unbroken.

INVIOUS, in'vé-ús. a. Impassable, untrodden.

INVISIBILITY, in-viz-é-bl'è-tè. s. The state of being invisible, imperceptibleness to sight.

INVISIBLE, in-viz-é-bl. a. (405). Not perceptible by the sight, not to be seen.

INVISIBLY, in-viz-é-blé. ad. Imperceptibly to the sight.

TO INVISCATE, in-vls'kàte. v. a. To lime, to entangle in glutinous matter.

INVITATION, in-vé-tà'shùn. s. The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

TO INVITE, in-vite'. v. a. To bid, to ask to any place; to allure, to persuade.

TO INVITE, in-vite'. v. n. To give invitation, to afford allurements.

INVITER, in-vi'túr. s. (98). He who invites.

INVITINGLY, in-vi'ting-lé. ad. In such a manner as invites or allures.

TO INUMBRATE, in-úm'bràte. v. a. To shade, to cover with shades.

INUUNCTION, in-úngk'shùn. s. The act of smearing or anointing.

INUNDATION, in-ún-dà'shùn. s. The overflowing of waters, flood, deluge; a confluence of any kind.

TO INVOCATE, in'vò-kàte. v. a. (91). To invoke, to implore, to call upon, to pray to.

INVOCATION, in-vò-kà'shùn. s. The act of calling upon in prayer; the form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

INVOICE, in'vòise. s. A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

TO INVOKE, in-vòke'. v. a. To call upon, to implore, to pray to.

TO INVOLVE, in-vòlv'. v. a. To inwrap, to cover with any thing surrounding; to imply, to comprise; to entwine; to take in; to entangle; to make intricate; to blend, to mingle together confusedly.

INVOLUNTARILY, in-vòl'ún-tà-ré-lé. ad. Not by choice, not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY, in-vòl'ún-tà-ré. a. Not having the power of choice; not chosen, not done willingly.

INVOLUTION, in-vò-lù'shùn. s. The act of involving or inwrapping; the state of being entangled, complication; that which is wrapped round any thing.

TO INURE, in-ùre'. v. a. To habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and custom, to accustom.

INUREMENT, in-ùre'mént. s. Practice, habit, use, custom, frequency.

TO INURN, in-ùrn'. v. a. To intomb, to bury.

INUSTION, in-ús'tshùn. s. (464). The act of burning.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

INUTILE, in-ù'til. a. (140). Useless, unprofitable.

INUTILITY, in-ù'til'é-té. s. Uselessness, unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE, in-vul'nér-á-bl. a. Not to be wounded, secure from wound.

TO INWALL, in-wáll'. v. a. To enclose with a wall.

INWARD, in'wârd. } ad. (88). To-
INWARDS, in'wârdz. } wards the internal parts, within; with inflection or incurvity, concavely; into the mind or thoughts.—See **TOWARDS**.

INWARD, in'wârd. a. Internal, placed within; intimate, domestic; seated in the mind.

INWARD, in'wârd. s. (88). Any thing within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.

INWARDLY, in'wârd-lê. ad. In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflection or concavity.

INWARDNESS, in'wârd-nês. s. Intimacy, familiarity.

TO INWEAVE, in-wêve'. v. a. (227). Preter. Inwove or Inweaved; Part. pass. Inwove or Inwoven. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture; to entwine, to complicate.

TO INWOOD, in-wùd'. v. a. (307). To hide in woods. Obsolete.

TO INWRAP, in-râp'. v. a. (474). To cover by involution, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity; to ravish or transport.

INWROUGHT, in-râwt'. a. (319). Adorned with work.

TO INWREATH, in-rêthé'. v. a. (467). To surround as with a wreath.

JOB, jôb. s. A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, piddling work, a piece of chance-work; a sudden stab with a short instrument.

TO JOB, jôb. v. a. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument; to drive in a sharp instrument.

TO JOB, jôb. v. n. To play the stock-jobber, to buy and sell as a broker.

JOBBER, jôb'bûr. s. (98). A man who sells stock in the public funds; one who does chance-work.

JOBBERNOWL, jôb'bûr-nôle. s. A loggerhead, a blockhead.

JOCKEY, jôk'ké. s. (270). A fellow that rides horses in the race; a man that deals in horses; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

TO JOCKEY, jôk'ké. v. a. To jostle by riding against one; to cheat, to trick.

JOCOSE, jô-kôse'. a. Merry, waggish, given to jest.

JOCOSELY, jô-kôse'lê. ad. Waggishly, in jest, in game.

JOCOSENESS, jô-kôse'nês. } s. Wag-
JOCOSITY, jô-kôs'é-té. } gery, merriment.

JOCULAR, jôk'ù-lûr. a. (88). Used in jest, merry, jocose, waggish.

JOCULARITY, jôk'ù-lâr'é-té. s. Merriment, disposition to jest.

JOCUND, jôk'ùnd. a. Merry, gay, airy, lively.—See **FACUND**.

JOCUNDLY, jôk'ùnd-lê. ad. Merrily, gaily.

TO JOG, jôg. v. a. To push, to shake by a sudden push, to give notice by a sudden push.

TO JOG, jôg. v. n. To move by small shocks; to move on in a gentle, equable trot.

JOG, jôg. s. A push, a slight shake, a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a rub, a small stop.

JOGGER, jôg'gûr. s. (98). One who moves heavily and dully.

TO JOGGLE, jôg'gl. v. n. (405). To shake, to be in a tremulous motion.

JOHNAPPLE, jôn'âp-pl. s. A sharp apple.

TO JOIN, jôln. v. a. To add one to another in continuity; to unite in league or marriage; to dash together, to encounter; to associate; to unite in one act; to unite in concord; to act in concert with.

TO JOIN, jôln. v. n. To grow to, to adhere, to be continuous; to close, to clash; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to become confederate.

JOINDER, jôln'dâr. s. Conjunction, joining.

JOINER, jôln'ûr. s. (98). One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.

JOINERY, jôln'ûr-ê. s. An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.

JOINT, jôint. s. Articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies; hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts; in joinery, straight lines, in joiners' language, is called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are shot; a knot in a plant; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; out

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—póund;—*sin*, *THIS*.

of joint, luxated, slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves; thrown into confusion and disorder.

JOINT, jòint. a. Shared among many; united in the same possession; combined, acting together in concert.

To JOINT, jòint. v. a. To join together in confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations; to divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints.

JOINTED, jòint'éd. a. Full of joints.

JOINTER, jòint'úr. s. (98). A sort of plane.

JOINTLY, jòint'lè. ad. Together, not separately; in a state of union or co-operation.

JOINTRESS, jòin'très. s. One who holds any thing in jointure.

JOINTSTOOL, jòint-stòól'. s. A stool formed by framing the joints into each other.

JOINTURE, jòin'tshùre. s. (461). Estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

JOIST, jòist. s. The secondary beam of a floor.

JOKE, jòke. s. A jest, something not serious.

To JOKE, jòke. v. n. To jest, to be merry in words or actions.

JOKER, jò'kúr. s. (98). A jester, a merry fellow.

JOLE, jòle. s. The face or cheek; the head of a fish.

To JOLL, jòle. v. a. To beat the head against any thing, to clash with violence.

JOLLILY, jòl'lè-lè. ad. In a disposition to noisy mirth.

JOLLIMENT, jòl'lè-mènt. s. Mirth, merriment, gaiety.

JOLLINESS, jòl'lè-nès. } s. Gaiety,
JOLLITY, jòl'lè-tè. }
elevation of spirit; merriment, festivity.

JOLLY, jòl'lè. a. Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.

To JOLT, jòlt. v. n. To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

To JOLT, jòlt. v. a. To shake one as a carriage does.

JOLT, jòlt. s. Shock as in a carriage.

JOLTHEAD, jòlt'héd. s. A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.

IONIC, l-ón'ík. a. (116). Belonging to Iona; to one of the dialects of the Greek language; to one of the five orders of architecture.

JONQUILLE, jùn-kwíl'. s. A species of daffodil.

JORDEN, jòr'd'n. s. (103). A chamber-pot.

To JOSTLE, jòs'sl. v. a. (472). To jostle, to rush against.

JOT, jòt. s. A point, a tittle.

JOVIAL, jò've-ál. a. (88). Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.

JOVIALLY, jò've-ál-è. ad. Merrily, gaily.

JOVIALNESS, jò've-ál-nès. s. Gaiety, merriment.

JOURNAL, júr'nùl. a. (88) (314). Daily, quotidian.

JOURNAL, júr'nùl. s. A diary, an account kept of daily transactions; any paper published daily.

JOURNALIST, júr'nùl-íst. s. A writer of journals.

JOURNEY, júr'nè. s. (270). The travel of a day; travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea; passage from place to place.

To JOURNEY, júr'nè. v. n. To travel, to pass from place to place.

JOURNEYMAN, júr'nè-mán. s. (88). A hired workman.

JOURNEYWORK, júr'nè-wùrk. s. Work performed by hire.

JOUST, júst. s. (314). Tilt, tournament, mock fight. It is now written, less properly, *Just*.

To JOUST, júst. v. n. To run in the tilt.

JOWLER, jòle'úr. s. (98). A kind of hunting dog.

Joy, jòé. s. (229) (329). The passion produced by any happy accident, gladness; gaiety, merriment; happiness; a term of fondness.

To Joy, jòé. v. n. To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.

To Joy, jòé. v. a. To congratulate, to entertain kindly; to gladden, to exhilarate.

JOYANCE, jòé'ánse. s. Gaiety, festivity. Obsolete.

JOYFUL, jòé'fùl. a. Full of joy, glad, exulting.

JOYFULLY, jòé'fùl-è. ad. With joy, gladly.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pînc, pîn;—

JOYFULNESS, jôe'fûl-nês. s. Gladness, joy.

JOYLESS, jôe'lês. a. Void of joy, feeling no pleasure; giving no pleasure.

JOYOUS, jôe'ûs. a. (314). Glad, gay, merry; giving joy.

IPECACUANHA, îp-pê-kâk-û-â'nâ. s. An Indian plant.

IRASCIBLE, î-râs'sê-bl. a. (115). Partaking of the nature of anger, disposed to anger.

IRE, îre. s. Anger, rage, passionate hatred.

IREFUL, îre'fûl. a. Angry, raging, furious.

IREFULLY, îre'fûl-ê. ad. With ire, in an angry manner.

IRIS, îrls. s. The rainbow; an appearance of light resembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.

To IRK, êrk. v. a. (108).

☞ This word is very expressive; it comes from the Islandick *yrk*, work. It is only used impersonally, and signifies to disgust, as, It irks me, I am weary of it.

IRKSOME, êrk'sûm. a. (166). Wearisome, troublesome.

IRKSOMELY, êrk'sûm-lê. ad. Wearisomely, tediously.

IRKSOMENESS, êrk'sûm-nês. s. Tedi-ousness, wearisomeness.

IRON, î'ûrn. s. (417). A hard, fusil, malleable metal; any instrument or utensil made of iron; a chain, a shackle.

IRON, î'ûrn. a. Made of iron; resembling iron in colour; harsh, severe; hard, impenetrable.

To IRON, î'ûrn. v. a. To smooth with an iron; to shackle with irons.

IRONICAL, î-rôn'nê-kâl. a. (88) (115). Expressing one thing and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, î-rôn'nê-kâl-ê. ad. By the use of irony.

IRONMONGER, î'ûrn-mûng-gûr. s. A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD, î'ûrn-wûd. s. A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONWORT, î'ûrn-wûrt. s. A plant.

IRONY, î'ûrn-ê. a. Having the qualities of iron.

IRONY, î'rûn-ê. s. A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIANCE, îr-râ'dê-ânce. } s. (505).

IRRADIANCY, îr-râ'dê-ân-ê. } Emission of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.

To IRRADIATE, îr-râ'dê-âte. v. a. To adorn with light emitted upon it, to heighten; to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate; to animate by heat of light; to decorate with shining ornaments.

IRRADIATION, îr-râ-dê-â'shûn. s. (534). The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, îr-râsh'ô-nâl. a. Void of reason, void of understanding; absurd, contrary to reason.

IRRATIONALITY, îr-râsh-ô-nâl'ê-tê. s. Want of reason.

IRRATIONALLY, îr-râsh'ô-nâl-ê. ad. Without reason, absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, îr-rê-klâ'mâ-bl. a. (405). Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better.

IRRECONCILABLE, îr-rêk-ôn-sî'lâ-bl. a. Not to be reconciled, not to be appeased; not to be made consistent.—See RECONCILEABLE.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, îr-rêk-ôn-sî'lâ-bl-nês. s. Not to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, îr-rêk-ôn-sî'lâ-blê. ad. In an irreconcilable manner.

IRRECONCILED, îr-rêk-ôn-sî'lâ-d. a. Not atoned, not forgiven.

IRRECOVERABLE, îr-rê-kûv'ûr-â-bl. a. Not to be regained, not to be restored or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, îr-rê-kûv'ûr-â-blê. ad. Beyond recovery, past repair.

IRREDUCIBLE, îr-rê-dû'sê-bl. a. Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, îr-rêf-frâ-gâ-blî'ê-tê. s. Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, îr-rêf-frâ-gâ-bl, or îr-rê-frâg'â-bl. a. Not to be confuted, superior to argumental opposition.

☞ If we might judge by the uniformity we find in our Dictionaries, there would be no great difficulty in settling the accentuation of this word. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, and Buchanan, place the accent on the third syllable; Mr. Scott either on the second or third, with a preference to the latter; and Mr. Sheridan alone places it exclusively on the second. But notwithstanding Mr. Sheridan's accentuation stands single, I

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—/in, THIS.

am much mistaken if it has not only the best usage on its side, but the clearest analogy to support it. It were, indeed, to be wished, for the sake of harmony, that, like the Greeks and Romans, we had no accent higher than the antepenultimate; but language is the *vox populi*. Our accent, in a thousand instances, transgresses these classick bounds, and who shall confine it? In compounds of our own, with the utmost propriety, we place the accent on the fourth syllable from the last, as in *wearisomeness*, *serviceableness*, &c. (501); and a probable reason is given, under the word *Academy*, why we accent so many words from the Latin in the same manner; but be the reason what it will, certain it is that this custom has prevailed. This prevalence of custom is sufficiently exemplified in the positive of the word in question; *Refraggable* is accented by Johnson, Ash and Bailey on the first syllable, and would probably have been accented in the same manner by the rest if they had inserted the word. Buchanan and Barclay, indeed, have the word, and accent it on the second; but their authority is greatly outweighed by the three others. Convinced therefore, that pronouncing this word with the accent on the second syllable is following that path which the best usage has pointed out, I do not hesitate to dissent from so many authorities, especially when I find the best of these authorities inconsistent; for if we are to place the accent on the first syllable of *Refraggable*, why we should remove the accent in *Irrefragable* I cannot conceive.—See *ACADEMY* and *DISPUTABLE*.

IRREFRAGABLY, *Ir-réf'frâ-gâ-blé*. ad.
With force above confutation.

IRREFUTABLE, *Ir-ré-fû'tâ-bl*. a. Not to be overthrown by argument.

☞ All our Dictionaries place the accent on the third syllable of this word; nor do I mean to affront such respectable authority, by placing it on the second, as in *irrefragable*, though there is the same reason for both. Let it not be pleaded that we have the verb *refuse* in favour of the first pronunciation; this has not the least influence on the words *indisputable*, *irrevocable*, *incomparable*, &c. The reason why *Corruptible* and *Refractory* ought not to have the accent on the first syllable, arises from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombinable consonants *pt* and *ct* in the syllables not under the stress.—See *Principles*, No. 517; also the words *ACCEPTABLE* and *REFRACTORY*.

IRREGULAR, *Ir-rég'gû-lâr*. a. (88).
Deviating from rule, custom, or nature; immethodical, not confined to any certain rule or order; not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY, *Ir-rég-gû-lâr'é-té*. s.
Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice.

IRREGULARLY, *Ir-rég-gû-lâr-lé*. ad.
Without observation of rule or method.

TO IRREGULATE, *Ir-rég-gû-lâte*. v. a.
To make irregular, to disorder.

IRRELATIVE, *Ir-rél'lâ-tiv*. a. Having no reference to any thing, single, unconnected.

IRRELEVANT, *Ir-rél'é-vânt*. a. Unassisting, unrelieving.

☞ This is one of the annual productions of the house of commons (where new words and money bills naturally originate); but it certainly deserves reception, as it conveys a new idea, which is, that the object to which it relates is supposed to be in a fallen and abject state, and incapable of relief; whereas *Unassisting* may relate to an object which indeed wants assistance, but which is still in a militant state, and not overcome. Every new shade of thought, however nice, enriches a language, and may be considered as a real acquisition to it: but this word, as it is generally used in Parliament, seems to signify nothing more than merely *unrelated*; and if this had been expressed by *irrelative*, though not strictly classical, yet a very allowable formation, it would have been of real use; but as it is used at present, it is a pedantic encumbrance to the language.—See *RELEVANT*.

IRRELIGION, *Ir-ré-ld'jûn*. s. Contempt of religion, impiety.

IRRELIGIOUS, *Ir-ré-ld'jûs*. a. (314).
Contemning religion, impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, *Ir-ré-ld'jûs-lé*. ad.
With impiety, with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE, *Ir-ré'mé-â-bl*. a. Admitting no return.

IRREMEDIABLE, *Ir-ré-mé'dé-â-bl*. a.
Admitting no cure, not to be remedied.

IRREMEDIABLY, *Ir-ré-mé'dé-â-blé*. ad.
Without cure.

IRREMISSEIBLE, *Ir-ré-mis'sé-bl*. a. Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSEIBLENESS, *Ir-ré-mis'sé-bl-nés*. s. The quality of being not to be pardoned.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pin;—

IRREMOVABLE, Ir-rê-môôv'â-bl. a. Not to be moved, not to be changed.

IRREOWNED, Ir-rê-nôûn'd'. a. (369). Void of honour.

IRREPARABLE, Ir-rép'pâ-râ-bl. a. Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.

☞ This word and its simple *Reparable* come from the Latin *Reparabilis* and *Irreparabilis*, and are pronounced with the accent on the pre-antepenultimate syllable, according to the analogy of words anglicised from the Latin, by dropping a syllable; which is, to place the accent on that syllable which had a secondary stress in our own English pronunciation of the Latin words.—See *ACADEMY* and *INCOMPARABLE*.

IRREPARABLY, Ir-rép'pâ-râ-blé. ad. Without recovery, without amends.

IRREPLEVIABLE, Ir-rê-plêv'vé-â-bl. a. Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, Ir-rép-prê-hên'sé-bl. a. Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, Ir-rép-prê-hên'sé-blé. ad. Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE, Ir-rép-prê-zênt'â-bl. a. Not capable of representation.

IRREPROACHABLE, Ir-rê-prôtsh'â-bl. a. (295). Free from blame or reproach.

IRREPROACHABLY, Ir-rê-prôtsh'â-blé. ad. Without blame, without reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE, Ir-rê-prôôv'â-bl. a. Not to be blamed, irreproachable.

IRREPTITIOUS, Ir-rép'tîsh-ûs. a. Encroaching, creeping in.

☞ This word is in no Dictionary that I have met with; but it appears to me to deserve a place, as it is the only single word that expresses imperceptible intrusion. Mr. Elphinston seems to use it with precision, where he tells us, in his *Principles of the English language*, "that etymology counts the *b* in *crumb* irreptitious, for not having found it in foreign sources, she cannot see its use at home." Book 1. page 25.

IRRESISTIBILITY, Ir-rê-zis-tê-blî'ê-té. s. Power above opposition.

IRRESISTIBLE, Ir-rê-zis-té-bl. a. Superiour to opposition,

IRRESISTIBLY, Ir-rê-zis-té-blé. ad. In a manner not to be opposed.

IRRESOLUBLE, Ir-réz-zô-lû-bl. a. Not to be broken, not to be dissolved.—See *DISSOLUBLE*.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, Ir-réz-zô-lû-bl-nés. s. Not resolvable into parts.

IRRESOLVEDLY, Ir-rê-zôl'véd-lé. ad. (364). Without settled determination.

IRRESOLUTE, Ir-réz-zô-lûte. a. Not constant in purpose, not determined.

IRRESOLUTELY, Ir-réz-zô-lûte-lé. ad. Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION, Ir-réz-ô-lû'shûn. s. Want of firmness of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE, Ir-rê-spêk'tiv. a. Having no regard to any circumstances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, Ir-rê-spêk'tiv-lé. ad. Without regard to circumstances.

IRRETRIEVABLE, Ir-rê-trêé'vâ-bl. a. (275). Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, Ir-rê-trêé'vâ-blé. ad. Irreparably, irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE, Ir-rêv'vêr-ênsé. s. Want of reverence, want of veneration; state of being disregarded.

IRREVERENT, Ir-rêv'vêr-ênt. a. Not paying due homage or reverence, not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.—See *REVERENT*.

IRREVERENTLY, Ir-rêv'vêr-ênt-lé. ad. Without due respect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, Ir-rê-vêr'sé-bl. a. Not to be recalled, not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLY, Ir-rê-vêr'sé-blé. ad. Without change.

IRREVOCABLE, Ir-rêv'vô-kâ-bl. a. Not to be recalled, not to be brought back.

☞ For the reason of accenting this word on the second, and not on the third syllable, see *ACADEMY* and *INCOMPARABLE*.

IRREVOCABLY, Ir-rêv'vô-kâ-blé. ad. Without recall.

TO IRRIGATE, Ir-rê-gâte. v. a. To wet, to moisten, to water.

IRRIGATION, Ir-rê-gâ'shûn. s. The act of watering or moistening.

IRRIGUOUS, Ir-rîg'gû-ûs. a. Watery, watered; dewy, moist.

IRRISSION, Ir-rîzh'ûn. s. The act of laughing at another.

TO IRRITATE, Ir-rê-tâte. v. a. (91). To provoke, to tease, to exasperate; to fret, to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.

IRRITATION, Ir-rê-tâ'shûn. s. Provocation, exasperation; stimulation.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pònd;—shin, THIS.

IRRUPTION, Ir-rúp'shùn. s. The act of any thing forcing an entrance; inroad, burst of invaders into any place.

IS, Iz. (420). The third person singular of To be, I am, thou art, he is; it is sometimes expressed by 's, as What's the price of this book?

ISCHURY, Is'kú-ré. s. (353). A stoppage of urine.

ISCHURETICK, Is-kú-rét'tík. s. Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISICLE, I'sík-kl. s. (405). A pendent shoot of ice.

ISINGLASS, I'zlng-glás. s. A fine kind of glue made from the intestines of a large fish resembling a sturgeon.

ISINGLASS-STONE, I'zlng-glás-stone. s. A pure fossil, more clear and transparent than glass, of which the ancients made their windows.

ISLAND, Ílánd. s. (458). A tract of land surrounded by water.

☞ The *s* in this word and its compounds is perfectly silent.

ISLANDER, I'lánd-úr. s. (98). An inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, ile. s. (458). An island, a country surrounded by water; a long walk in a church or public building.

ISOCHRONAL, I-sók'rò-nál. a. Having equal times.

ISOLATED, Iz'ò-lá-téd. a. (*Isolé*. Fr.) A term in architecture, signifying alone, separate, detached.

☞ I have not met with this word in any of our English Dictionaries, but have so often heard it in conversation as to induce me to insert it without any other authority than its utility.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, I-sò-pér-é-mét'trè-kál. s. In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISOSCELES, I-sós'sé-léz. s. That which hath only two sides equal.

ISSUE, Ish'shù. s. (457). The act of passing out; exit, egress, or passage out; event, consequence; termination, conclusion; a fontanel, a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours; evacuation; progeny, offspring; in law, *Issue* hath divers applications, sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife, sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, sometimes for profits of lands or tenements, sometimes for that point of matter depending

in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury.

TO ISSUE, Ish'shù. v. n. To come out, to pass out of any place; to make an eruption; to proceed as an offspring; to be produced by any fund; to run out in lines.

TO ISSUE, Ish'shù. v. a. To send out, to send forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively.

ISSUELESS, Ish'shù-lés. a. Without offspring, without descendants.

ISTHMUS, Ist'mús. s. A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

☞ I have only made the *h* mute in this word; Mr. Sheridan makes both the *h* and *i* mute, and spells the word *Ismus*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Buchanan, pronounce the word as I have done, and, I think, agreeably to the best usage.

IT, It. pronoun. The neutral demonstrative; the thing spoken of before. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. It is idiomatically applied to persons, as It was I, It was he.

ITCH, Itsh. s. (352). A cutaneous disease extremely contagious; the sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing; a constant teasing desire.

TO ITCH, Itsh. v. n. To feel that uneasiness in the skin, which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have continual desire.

ITCHY, Itsh'é. a. Infected with the itch.

ITEM, I'tém. ad. Also; a word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, I'tém. s. A new article; a hint, an innuendo.

TO ITERATE, It'tér-áte. v. a. (91). To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERANT, It'tér-ánt. a. Repeating.

ITERATION, It'tér-á'shùn. s. Repetition, recital over again.

ITINERANT, I-tín'nér-ánt. a. Wandering, not settled.

ITINERARY, I-tín'nér-ár-é. s. A book of travels.

ITINERARY, I-tín'nér-ár-é. a. Traveling, done on a journey.

ITSELF, It-sélf. pronoun. The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT, jù'bé-lánt. a. Uttering songs of triumph.

* M

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plue, ph;—

JUBILATION, jù-bé-lá'shùn. s. The act of declaring triumph.

JUMBLEE, jù-bé-lé. s. A publick festivity.

JUCUNDITY, jù-kún'dé-té. s. Pleasantness, agreeableness.

TO JUDAIZE, jù'dá-ize. v. n. To conform to the Jews.

JUDGE, jùdje. s. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

TO JUDGE, jùdje. v. n. To pass sentence; to form or give an opinion; to discern, to distinguish.

TO JUDGE, jùdje. v. a. To pass sentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to pass severe censure; to doom severely.

JUDGER, jùdje'úr. s. (98). One who forms judgment or passes sentence.

JUDGMENT, jùdje'mént. s. The power of judging; the act of exercising judicature; determination, decision; the quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; opinion, notion; sentence against a criminal, condemnation; punishment inflicted by Providence; distribution of justice; the last doom.

☞ I am of Dr. Lowth's opinion, that the silent *e* in this and similar words ought to be preserved; and though Dr. Johnson spells *acknowledgment* and *abridgment* without the *e*, he spells *lodgement* with it. Thus the rectitude of habit frequently corrects the errors of criticism.

JUDICATORY, jù'dé-ká-túr-é. s. (512). Distribution of justice; court of justice.

JUDICATURE, jù'dé-ká-túre. s. Power of distributing justice.

JUDICIAL, jù-dlsh'ál. a. (88). Practised in the distribution of publick justice; inflicted on as a penalty.

JUDICIALLY, jù-dlsh'ál-é. ad. In the forms of legal justice.

JUDICIARY, jù-dlsh'ár-é. a. Passing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, jù-dlsh'ús. a. Prudent, wise, skilful.

JUDICIOUSLY, jù-dlsh'ús-lé. ad. Skilfully, wisely.

JUG, jùg. s. A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling body.

TO JUGGLE, jùg'gl. v. n. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.

JUGGLE, jùg'gl. s. (405). A trick by legerdemain; an imposture, a deception.

JUGGLER, jùg'gl-úr. s. (98). One who practises sleight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

JUGGLINGLY, jùg'gl-ing-lé. ad. (410). In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, jù'gù-lár. a. (88). Belonging to the throat.

JUICE, jùse. s. (342). The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.

JUICELESS, jùse'lés. a. Without moisture.

JUICINESS, jù'sé-nés. s. Plenty of juice, succulence.

JUICY, jù'sé. a. Moist, full of juice.

JULAP, jù'láp. s. (88). An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened.

JULY, jù-lí'. s. The seventh month of the year.

JUMART, jù'márt. s. The mixture of a bull and a mare.

TO JUMBLE, jùm'bl. v. a. (405). To mix violently and confusedly together.

TO JUMBLE, jùm'bl. v. n. To be agitated together.

JUMBLE, jùm'bl. s. Confused mixture, violent and confused agitation.

TO JUMP, jùmp. v. n. To leap, to skip, to move forward without step or sliding; to leap suddenly; to jolt; to agree, to tally, to join.

JUMP, jùmp. ad. Exactly, nicely.

JUMP, jùmp. s. The act of jumping, a leap, a skip; a lucky chance; a waistcoat, limber stays worn by ladies.

JUNCATE, jùng'kit. s. (91) (408). Cheesecake, a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar; any delicacy; a festive or private entertainment.

JUNCOSUS, jùng'kús. a. Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, jùng'shùn. s. Union, coalition.

JUNCTURE, jùngk'tshùre. s. (461). The line at which two things are joined together; joint articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, jùne. s. The sixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, jù-né-úr. a. (166). One younger than another.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòdnd;—t/in, THIS.

JUNIPER, jù'nè-púr. s. (98). A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diuretics, and carminative.

JUNK, júngk. s. (408). A small ship of China; pieces of cable.

JUNKET, júng'kít. s. (99) (408). A sweetmeat; a stolen entertainment.

TO JUNKET, júng'kít. v. n. To feast secretly, to make entertainments by stealth; to feast.

JUNTO, jùn'tò. s. A cabal.

IVORY, í'vùr-é. s. (166). The tusk of the elephant.

IVORY, í'vùr-é. a. Made of ivory; pertaining to ivory.

JURAT, jù'rát. s. A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY, jù'rátùr-é. a. (512). Giving oath.

JURIDICAL, jù-ríd'dé-kál. a. Acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice.

JURIDICALLY, jù-ríd'dé-kál-é. ad. With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, jù-rís-kón'súlt. s. One who gives his opinion in law.

JURISDICTION, jù-rís-dík'shún. s. Legal authority, extent of power; district to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, jù-rís-prú'dénse. s. The science of law.

JURIST, jù'ríst. s. A civil lawyer, a civilian.

JUROR, jù'rùr. s. (166). One that serves on the jury.

JURY, jù're. s. Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

JURYMAN, jù're-mán. s. (88). One who is impanelled on a jury.

JURYMAST, jù're-mást. s. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in fight, or by a storm.

JUST, júst. a. Upright, equitable; honest; exact; virtuous; complete, without superfluity or defect; regular, orderly; exactly proportioned; full, of full dimensions or weight.

JUST, júst. a. Exactly, nicely, accurately; merely, barely; nearly.

JUST, júst. s. Mock encounter on horseback.

TO JUST, júst. v. n. To engage in a mock fight, to tilt; to push, to drive, to jumble.

JUSTICE, jús'tis. s. (142). The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindicative retribution, punishment; right, assertion of right; one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.

JUSTICEMENT, jús'tis-mént. s. Procedure in courts.

JUSTICESHIP, jús'tis-shíp. s. Rank or office of justice.

JUSTICIABLE, jús'tish'é-á-bl. a. (542). Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE, jús'té-fl-á-bl. a. (405). Defensible by law or reason, conformable to justice.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, jús'té-fl-á-bl-nés. s. Rectitude, possibility of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFIABLY, jús'té-fl-á-blé. ad. Rightly, so as to be supported by right.

JUSTIFICATION, jús'té-fé-ká'shún. s. Defence, maintenance, vindication, support; deliverance by pardon from sins past.

JUSTIFICATIVE, jús'tif'é-ká-tív. a. Justifying; serving to justify or prove.

☞ I know not if I am excusable for inserting this word, which has not as yet found its way into any other Dictionary; but the frequency of seeing the French *Pieces Justificatives* seems to have familiarized it to our ears, and to invite us to the adoption of it. The distance of the accent from the end of the word can be no objection to an English speaker who has so many similar words, such as *significative*, *purificative*, &c.; and as we have no single word that will exactly stand in its place, it seems to have a better right to admission than many other words which are found no-where but in a Dictionary.—See Principles, No. 512.

JUSTIFICATOR, jús'té-fé-ká'tùr. s. (521). One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER, jús'té-fl-ùr. s. (98). One who defends or absolves.

TO JUSTIFY, jús'té-fl. v. a. (183). To clear from imputed guilt, to absolve from an accusation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from past sins by pardon.

TO JUSTLE, jús'sl. v. n. (405) (472). To encounter, to clash, to rush against each other.

TO JUSTLE, jús'sl. v. a. (405). To push, to drive, to force by rushing against it.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mè, mét;—pîne, pin;—

JUSTLY, júst'lè. ad. Uprightly, honestly, in a just manner; properly, exactly, accurately.

JUSTNESS, júst'nès. s. Justice, reasonableness, equity; accuracy, exactness, propriety.

TO JUT, jút. v. n. To push or shoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk.

TO JUTTY, jút'té. v. a. To shoot out beyond.

JUVENILE, jú've-níl. a. (145). Young, youthful.

☞ Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the *i* short in the last syllable of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr.

Buchanan, and W. Johnston, make it long. The former mode is, in my opinion, the more correct. If it should be urged that the *i* is long in the Latin *Juvenilis*, it may be answered, that the same letter is long in the Latin *Hostilis*, *Servilis*, and *Subtilis*, and yet the *i* in *Hostile*, *Servile*, and *Subtile*, is by Mr. Sheridan marked short.

JUVENILITY, jú've-níl'é-té. s. Youthfulness.

JUXTAPOSITION, júks-tà-pò-zish'ún. s. Apposition, the state of being placed by each other.

IVY, l'vé. s. A plant.

K.

KALENDAR, kál'en-dúr. s. (98).
An account of time.

KALI, ká'lé. s. Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word Alkali.

KAM, kám. a. A word in Erse, signifying crooked.

TO KAW, kâw. v. n. To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, kâw. s. The cry of a raven or crow.

KAYLE, kâle. s. Ninepins, kettlepins; nine holes.

TO KECK, kék. v. n. To heave the stomach, to retch at vomiting.

TO KECKLE a cable, kék'kl. v. a. To defend a cable round with rope.

KECKSY, kék'sé. s. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock and any other hollow-jointed plant.

KECKY, kék'ké. a. Resembling a kek.

KEDGER, kéd'júr. s. A small anchor used in a river.

KEDLACK, kéd'lák. s. A weed that grows among corn, charnock.

KEEL, kéél. s. (246). The bottom of the ship.

KEELFAT, kéél'vât. s. A cooler, a tub in which liquor is let to cool; properly **KEELVAT**.

KEELSON, kéél'sún. s. The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.

TO KEELHALE, kéél'hâle. v. a. To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship, and up again on the other.

☞ This word is more generally, though less properly, pronounced *Keelhaul*.—See **TO HALE**.

KEEN, kéén. a. (246). Sharp, well edged; severe, piercing; eager, vehement; acriminous; bitter of mind.

KEENLY, kéén'lé. ad. Sharply, vehemently.

KEENNESS, kéén'nès. s. Sharpness, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold; asperity, bitterness of mind; eagerness, vehemence.

TO KEEP, kéép. v. a. (246). To retain; to have in custody; to preserve in a state of security; to protect, to guard; to detain; to hold for another; to reserve, to conceal; to tend; to preserve in the same tenor or state; to hold in any state; to retain by some degree or force in any place or state; to continue any state or action; to observe any time; to maintain, to support with necessities of life; to have in the house; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal, not to betray; to restrain, to withhold; to keep back, to reserve, to withhold; to restrain; to keep company, to

—ná, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óil;—póund;—thin, THIS.

frequent any one; to accompany; to keep company with, to have familiar intercourse; to keep in, to conceal, not to tell, to restrain, to curb; to keep off, to bear, to distance; to hinder; to keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue, to hinder from ceasing; to keep under, to oppress, to subdue.

TO KEEP, kéep. v. n. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state; to continue in any place or state, to stay; to remain unhurt, to last; to dwell, to live constantly; to adhere strictly; to keep on, to go forward; to keep up, to continue undismayed.

KEEPER, kéep'úr. s. (98.) One who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase; one that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

KEEPERSHIP, kéep'úr-shíp. s. Office of a keeper.

KEG, vulgarly kág, properly kég. s. A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL, kél. s. The omentum, that which inwraps the guts.

KELP, kélp. s. A salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

KELSON, kél'sún. s. (166.) The wood next the keel.

☞ A very accurate Philologist has informed me, that this word is pronounced regularly in the north-west of England *Keelsen*; but the very general practice of shortening the vowel of the primitive in the compound may justly make us suspect, that in other parts of the kingdom it is otherwise (515).

TO KEMB, kémb. v. a. To comb, to disentangle the hair. Obsolete.

TO KEN, kén. v. a. To see at a distance, to decry; to know.

KEN, kén. s. View, reach of sight.

KENNEL, kén'níl. s. (99.) A cot for dogs; a number of dogs kept in a kennel; the hole of a fox, or other beast; the water-course of a street.

TO KENNEL, kén'níl. v. n. To lie, to dwell; used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

KEPT, képt. pret. and part. pass. of Keep.

KERCHIEF, kér'tshíf. s. A head-dress.

**KERCHIEFED, } kér'tshíft. } a.
KERCHIEFT, }
Dressed, hooded.**

☞ These words show the propensity diphthongs have to drop a vowel when not under the accent (208).

KERMES, kér'méz. s. A substance heretofore supposed to be a vegetable excrescence, but now found to be the body of a female animal, containing a numerous offspring.

KERN, kérn. s. An Irish foot soldier.

TO KERN, kérn. v. n. To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains, to granulate.

KERNEL, kér'níl. s. (99.) The edible substance contained in a shell; any thing included in a shell; any thing included in a husk or integument; the seeds of pulpy fruits; a gland; knobby concretions in children's flesh.

KERNELLY, kér'níl-é. a. Full of kernels, having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT, kér'níl-wúrt. s. An herb.

KERSEY, kér'zé. s. Coarse stuff.

KESTREL, kés'tríl. s. (99.) A little kind of bustard hawk.

KETCH, kétsh. s. A heavy ship.

KETTLE, két'tl. s. (405.) A vessel in which liquor is boiled.

KETTLEDRUM, két'tl-drúm. s. A drum, of which the head is spread over a body of brass.

KEX, kécks. s. The same as Kecksy.

KEY, ké. s. (269.) An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; an explanation of any thing difficult; the parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers; in musick, is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted.

KEY, ké. s. (220.) A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.

KEYAGE, ké'idje. s. (90.) Money paid for lying at the key.

KEYHOLE, ké'hóle. s. The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEYSTONE, ké'stóné. s. The middle stone of an arch.

KIBE, kylbe. s.—See **GUARD**. An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel.

KIBED, kylb'd. a. (359.) Troubled with kibes.

TO KICK, kík. v. a. To strike with the foot.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

KICK, klk. s. A blow with the foot.

KICKER, klk'kôr. s. (98). One who strikes with his foot.

KICKING, klk'kîng. s. (410). The act of striking with the foot.

KICKSHAW, klk'shâw. s. Something uncommon, fantastical, something ridiculous; a dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known. Probably a corruption of the French word *quelquechose*.

KID, kld. s. The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, kld. v. a. To bring forth kids.

KIDDER, kld'dûr. s. (98). An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price.

To KIDNAP, kld'nâp. v. a. To steal children, to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, kld'nâp-pûr. s. One who steals human beings.

KIDNEY, kld'nê. s. One of the two glands that separate the urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEYBEAN, kld'nê-bêne. s. A kind of pulse in the shape of a kidney.

KIDNEYVETCH, kld'nê-vêtsh. } s.
KIDNEYWORT, kld'nê-wûrt. }
Plants.

KILDERKIN, kl'dêr-klm. s. A small barrel.

To KILL, kll. v. a. To deprive of life, to put to death, to murder; to destroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life.

KILLER, kll'ûr. s. One that deprives of life.

KILLOW, kll'lô. s. (327). An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

KILN, kll. s. (411). A stove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat in order to dry or burn things.

To KILNDRY, kll'dri. v. a. To dry by means of a kiln.

KIMBO, klm'bô. a. Crooked, bent, arched.

☞ This word is generally used with the a before it, as, he stood with his arms *akimbo*.

KIN, kln. s. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity; relatives, those who are of the same race; a relation, one related; the same general class.

KIND, kyind. a. (160). See **GUILE**. Benevolent, filled with general good will; favourable, beneficent.

KIND, kyind. s. (92). Race, general class; particular nature; natural state;

nature, natural determination; manner, way; sort.

To KINDLE, kin'dl. v. a. To set on fire, to light, to make, to burn; to inflame the passions, to exasperate, to animate.
To KINDLE, kin'dl. v. n. (405). To catch fire.

KINDLER, kind'dl-ûr. s. (98). One that lights, one who inflames.

KINDLY, kyind'lê. ad. Benevolently, favourably, with good will.

KINDLY, kyind'lê. a. Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, softening.

KINDNESS, kyind'nês. s. Benevolence, beneficence, good will, favour, love.

KINDRED, kin'drêd. s. Relation by birth or marriage, affinity; relation, sort; relatives.

KINDRED, kin'drêd. a. Congenial, related.

KINE, kyine. s. Plur. from *Cow*. Obsolete.

KING, king. s. Monarch, supreme governor; a card with the picture of a king; a principal herald.

To KING, king. v. a. To supply with a king; to make royal, to raise to royalty.

KINGAPPLE, king'âp-pl. s. A kind of apple.

KINGCRAFT, king'krâft. s. The act of governing, the art of governing.

KINGCUP, king'kûp. s. A flower.

KINGDOM, king'dûm. s. (166). The dominion of a king, the territories subject to a monarch; a different class or order of beings; a region, a tract.

KINGFISHER, king'fish-ûr. s. A species of bird.

KINGLIKE, king'like. } a. Royal, so-
KINGLY, king'lê. } vereign, monarchical; belonging to a king; noble, august.

KINGLY, king'lê. ad. With an air of royalty, with superior dignity.

KINGSEVIL, kingz-ê'v'l. s. A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

KINGSHIP, king'shîp. s. Royalty, monarchy.

KINGSPEAR, kingz'spêre. s. A plant.

KINGSTONE, kingz'stône. s. A fish.

KINSFOLK, kinz'fôke. s. Relations, those who are of the same family.—See **FOLK**.

KINSMAN, klnz'mân. s. (89). A man of the same race or family.

—nô, mûve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

KINSWOMAN, klnz'wûm-ûn. s. A female relation.

KINSWOMEN, klnz'wlm-mîn. s. Plur.

KIRK, kêrk. s. An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.

KIRTLE, kêr'tl. s. (405). An upper garment, a gown.

To KISS, kls. v. a. To touch with the lips; to treat with fondness; to touch gently.

KISS, kls. s. Salute given by joining lips.

KISSINGCRUST, kls'sing-krúst. s. Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

KIT, kit. s. A large bottle; a small diminutive fiddle; a small wooden vessel.

KITCHEN, kltsh'ln. s. (103). The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

KITCHENGARDEN, kltsh'ln-gâr-d'n. s. Garden in which esculent plants are produced.

KITCHENMAID, kltsh'ln-mâde. s. A cookmaid.

KITCHENSTUFF, kltsh'ln-stûf. s. The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping pan.

KITCHENWENCH, kltsh'ln-wênsh. s. Scullion, maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.

KITCHENWORK, kltsh'ln-wûrk. s. Cookery, work done in the kitchen.

KITE, kyite. s. (160). See **GUILF**. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens; a name of reproach denoting rapacity; a fictitious bird made of paper.

KITESFOOT, kyits'fût. s. A plant.

KITTEN, kit't'n. s. (103). A young cat.

To KITTEN, kit't'n. v. a. To bring forth young cats.

To KLICK, kllk. v. n. To make a small sharp noise like a clock.

To KNAB, nâb. v. a. (399). To bite, to catch. A vulgar word.

KNACK, nâk. s. (399). A little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy; a readiness, an habitual facility, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick.

KNAG, nâg. s. (399). A hard knot in wood.

KNAP, nâp. s. (399). A protuberance, a swelling prominence.

To KNAP, nâp. v. a. To bite, to break short; to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

To KNAFFLE, nâp'pl. v. n. (405). To break off with a sharp quick noise.

KNAPSACK, nâp'sâk. s. The bag which a soldier carries on his back, a bag of provisions.

KNAPWEED, nâp'wêed. s. A plant.

KNARE, nâre. s. A hard knot, from the German word *knor*.

KNAVE, nâve. s. (399). A boy, a male child; a servant; in these senses the word is obsolete. A petty rascal, a scoundrel; a card with a soldier painted on it.

KNAVERY, nâ'vûr-ê. s. (557). Dishonesty, tricks, petty villany; mischievous tricks or practices.

KNAVISH, nâ'vish. a. Dishonest, wicked, fraudulent; waggish, mischievous.

KNAVISHLY, nâ'vish-lê. ad. Dishonestly, fraudulently; waggishly, mischievously.

To KNEAD, nêed. v. a. (227). To beat or mingle any stuff or substance.

KNEADINGTROUGH, nêed'ing-trôf. s. A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNEE, nêe. s. (399). The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh; a knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

To KNEE, nêe. v. a. To supplicate by kneeling.

KNEED, nêed. a. Having knees, as inkneed; having joints, as kneed grass.

KNEEDEEP, nêe'dêep. a. Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

KNEEPAN, nêe'pân. s. The small convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscle that moves the leg.

To KNEEL, nêel. v. n. (399). To bend the knee, to rest on the knee.

KNEETRIBUTE, nêe'trib-ûte. s. Worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

KNEL, nêl. s. (399). The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

☞ I know not why Johnson has chosen to spell this word but with one *l*, except from the Welch *Chil*: This, however, is but a poor reason for overturning the settled laws of orthography, which have given to *f*, *s*, and *l*, when ending a substantive or verb, the privilege of duplica-

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, phn;—

tion.—See Introduction to The Rhyming Dictionary, page viii.

KNEW, nú. (399). The preterit of Know.

KNIFE, nife. s. Plural Knives. (399). An instrument edged and pointed, where-with meat is cut.

KNIGHT, nite. s. (399). A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; the rank of gentlemen next to baronets; a man of some particular order of knighthood; a representative of a county in parliament; a champion.

KNIGHT-ERRANT, nite-ér-ránt. s. A wandering knight.—See ERRANT.

KNIGHT-ERRANDRY, nite-ér-ránt-ré. s. The character or manners of wandering knights.

TO KNIGHT, nite. v. a. To create one a knight.

KNIGHTLY, nite'lé. a. Befitting a knight, becoming a knight.

KNIGHTHOOD, nite'hôd. s. The character or dignity of a knight.

TO KNIT, nlt. v. a. Preter. Knit or Knitted. To make or unite by texture without the loom; to tie; to join, to unite; to contract; to tie up.

TO KNIT, nlt. v. n. (399). To weave without a loom; to join, to close, to unite.

KNITTER, nlt'túr. s. (98). One who weaves or knits.

KNITTINGNEEDLE, nlt'ting-néé-dl. s. A wire which women use in knitting.

KNOB, nób. s. (399). A protuberance, any part bluntly rising above the rest.

KNOBBED, nób'd. a. (359). Set with knobs, having protuberances.

KNOBBINESS, nób'bé-nés. s. The quality of having knobs; hard, stubborn.

TO KNOCK, nók. v. n. (399). To clash, to be driven suddenly together; to beat as at a door for admittance; to knock under, a common expression that denotes when a man yields or submits.

TO KNOCK, nók. v. a. To affect or change in any respect by blows; to dash together, to strike, to collide with a sharp noise; to knock down, to fell by a blow; to knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to destroy.

KNOCK, nók. s. A sudden stroke, a blow; a loud stroke at a door for admission.

KNOCKER, nók'kúr. s. (98). He that knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

TO KNOLL, nôle. v. a. (399) (406). To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

TO KNOLL, nôle. v. n. To sound as a bell.

KNOT, nôt. s. (399). A complication of a chord or string not easily to be disentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other; any bond of association or union; a hard part in a piece of wood; a confederacy, an association; a small band; difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluster, a collection.

TO KNOT, nôt. v. a. To complicate in knots; to entangle, to perplex; to unite.

TO KNOT, nôt. v. n. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes

KNOTBEARYBUSH, nôt'bér-ré-búsh. s. A plant.

KNOTGRASS, nôt'grás. s. A plant.

KNOTTED, nôt'téd. a. Full of knots.

KNOTTINESS, nôt'té-nés. s. Fullness of knots, unevenness, intricacy.

KNOTTY, nôt'té. a. Full of knots; hard, rugged; intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarrassed.

TO KNOW, nó. v. a. Pret. I knew, I have known. To perceive with certainty, to be informed of, to be taught; to distinguish; to recognise; to be no stranger to; to converse with another sex.

TO KNOW, nó. v. n. (399). To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful; to be informed.

KNOWABLE, nó'á-bl. a. Possible to be discovered or understood.

KNOWER, nó'úr. s. (98). One who has skill or knowledge.

KNOWING, nó'ing. a. (410). Skilful, well instructed; conscious, intelligent.

KNOWINGLY, nó'ing-lé. ad. With skill, with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, nó'l'ledge, or nó'lédje. s. Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind; skill in anything; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognisance, notice; information, power of knowing.

☞ Scarcely any word has occasioned more altercation among verbal critics than this. A great appearance of propriety seems to favour the second pronunciation, till we observe a great number of similar words, where the long vowel in the simple is shortened in the compound, and then we perceive something like an idiom of pronunciation, which, to correct, would, in

—nò, mǎve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, bǎi;—òll;—pòtmi;—ain, THIA.

some measure, obstruct the current of the language. To preserve the simple without alteration in the compound, is certainly a desirable thing in language; but when the general tune of the language, as it may be called, crosses this analogy, we may depend on the rectitude of general custom, and ought to acquiesce in it. That the secondary accent shortens the vowel, which was long in the original, appears throughout the language in *proclamation, provocation*, &c. (530). That the primary accent does the same in *preface, prelate, prelude*, &c. is evident; and as *ledge* is no general termination of our own, which is applicable to several words, why should we not consider *knowledge* as a simple, and pro-

nounce it independently on its original quantity? The patrons for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Elphinstone, and Mr. Scott; and for the second, W. Johnston, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Perry gives both, but seems to allow the first the preference.—See *Principles*, No. 328, 515.

KNUCKLE, nùk'kl. s. (399) (405).

The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close; the knee joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant.

To **KNUCKLE**, nùk'kl. v. n. To submit.

KNUCKLED, nùk'kl'd. a. (359). Jointed.

L

L A, lǎw. interject. See, look, behold.

LABDANUM, lǎb'dá-núm. s. A resin of the softer kind. This juice exudates from a low-spreading shrub, of the *cistus* kind, in Crete.

LABEL, lá'bél. s. A small slip or scrip of writing; any thing appendant to a larger writing; a small plate hung on the necks of bottles to distinguish the several sorts of wines; in law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal.

LABENT, lá'bént. a. Sliding, gliding, slipping.

LABIAL, lá'bé-ál. a. (113). Uttered by the lips; belonging to the lips.

LABIATED, lá'bé-á-téd. a. Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL, lá'bé-ó-dén'tál. a. Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LABORATORY, lǎb'bó-rá-túr-é. s. A chymist's workroom.

For the last o, see **DOMESTICK**. (512).

LABORIOUS, lá'bó-ré-ús. a. Diligent in work, assiduous; requiring labour, tiresome, not easy.

LABORIOUSLY, lá'bó-ré-ús-lé. ad. With labour, with toil.

LABORIOUSNESS, lá'bó-ré-ús-nés. s. Toilsomeness, difficulty; diligence, assiduity.

LABOUR, lá'búr. s. (314). The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, pains, toil; work to be done; childbirth, travail.

To **LABOUR**, lá'búr. v. n. To toil, to act with painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be diseased with; to be in distress, to be pressed; to be in childbirth, to be in travail.

To **LABOUR**, lá'búr. v. a. To work at, to move with difficulty; to beat, to be labour.

LABOURER, lá'búr-úr. s. (557). One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; one who takes pains in any employment.

LABOURSOME, lá'búr-súm. a. Made with great labour and diligence.

LABEA, lá'brá. s. (92). A lip.

LABYRINTH, lǎb'bér-inth. s. A maze, a place formed with inextricable windings.

LACE, lǎsc. s. A string, a cord; a snare, a gin; a platted string with which women fasten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiously woven; textures of thread with gold or silver.

To **LACE**, lǎsc. v. a. To fasten with a string run through cilet holes; to adorn.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pln;—

with gold or silver textures sewed on; to embellish with variegation; to beat.

LACEMAN, lase'mán. s. (88). One who deals in lace.

LACERABLE, lās'sér-á-bl. a. (405). Such as may be torn.

TO LACERATE, lās'sér-áte. v. a. (91). To tear, to rend.

LACERATION, lās'sér-á'shún. s. The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

LACERATIVE, lās'sér-á-tiv. a. (512). Tearing, having the power to tear.

LACHRYMAL, lāk'kré-mál. a. (353). Generating tears.

LACHRYMARY, lāk'kré-má-ré. a. Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, lāk'kré-má'shún. s. The act of weeping or shedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, lāk'kré-má-túr-é. s. A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

☞ For the o, see DOMESTICK (512).

TO LACK, lāk. v. a. To want, to need, to be without.

TO LACK, lāk. v. n. To be in want; to be wanting.

LACK, lāk. s. Want, need, failure.

LACKBRAIN, lāk'bráne. s. One that wants wit.

LACKER, lāk'kúr. s. (98). A kind of varnish.

TO LACKER, lāk'kúr. v. a. To do over with lacker.

LACKEY, lāk'ké. s. An attending servant, a foot-boy.

TO LACKEY, lāk'ké. v. a. To attend servilely.

TO LACKEY, lāk'ké. v. n. To act as a foot-boy, to pay servile attendance.

LACKLINEN, lāk'lin-nh. a. (99). Wanting shirts.

LACKLUSTRE, lāk'lús-túr. a. (416). Wanting brightness.

LACONICK, lá-kón'lk. a. (509). Short, brief.

☞ This word is derived from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who inhabited the province of *Laconia* in Peloponnesus, and were remarkable for using few words.

LACONISM, lāk'kó-nizm. s. A concise style.

LACONICALLY, lá-kón'né-kál-é. ad. Briefly, concisely.

LACTARY, lāk'tá-ré. a. (512). Milky.

LACTARY, lāk'tá-ré. s. A dairy-house.

LACTATION, lāk-tá'shún. s. The act or time of giving suck.

LACTEAL, lāk'té-ál, or lāk'tshé-ál. a. (464). Conveying chyle.

LACTEAL, lāk'té-ál, or lāk'tshé-ál. s. The vessel that conveys chyle.

LACTEOUS, lāk'té-ús, or lāk'tshé-ús. a. Milky; lacteal, conveying chyle.

LACTESCENCE, lāk-tés'séncé. s. (510). Tendency to milk.

LACTESCENT, lāk-tés'sént. a. Producing milk.

LACTIFEROUS, lāk-tiffér-ús. a. (518). Conveying or bringing milk.

LAD, lād. s. A boy, a stripling.

LADDER, lád'dúr. s. (98). A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise.

LADE, lade. s. (73) (75). The mouth of a river, from the Saxon *Lade*, which signifies a purging or discharging.

TO LADE, lade. v. a. (75). To load, to freight, to burden; to heave out, to throw out.

LADING, lá'ding. s. (410). Weight, burden, freight.

LADLE, lá'dl. s. (405). A large spoon, a vessel with a long handle used in throwing out any liquid; the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling, turns it.

LADY, lá'dé. s. (182). A woman of high rank; the title of Lady properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of Earls, and all of higher rank; a word of complaisance used to women.

LADY-BEDSTRAW, lá'dé-béd'straw. s. A plant.

LADY-BIRD, lá'dé-búrd. } s. A small

LADY-COW, lá'dé-kóu. }

LADY-FLY, lá'dé-flí. }

beautiful insect of the beetle kind.

LADY-DAY, lá'dé-dá. s. The day on which the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE, lá'dé-like. a. Soft, delicate, elegant.

LADY-MANTLE, lá'dé-mán'tl. s. A plant.

LADYSHIP, lá'dé-shíp. s. The title of a lady.

LADY'S-SLIPPER, lá'diz-sllp'púr. s. A flower.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

LADY'S-SMOCK, lá'dlz-smók. s. A flower.

LAG, lág. a. Coming behind, falling short; sluggish, slow, tardy; last, long delayed.

LAG, lág. s. The lowest class, the rump, the fag end; he that comes last, or hangs behind.

TO LAG, lág. v. n. To loiter, to move slowly; to stay behind, not to come in.

LAGGER, lág'gúr. s. (98). A loiterer; an idler.

LAICAL, lá'è-kál. a. Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy.

LAID, láde. (202) (222). Part. pass. of Lay.

LAIN, láne. (202). Part. pass. of Lie.

LAIR, láre. s. (202). The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

LAIRD, lárd. s. (202). The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.

LAITY, lá'è-té. s. The people as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.

LAKE, láke. s. A large diffusion of inland water; small plash of water; a middle colour betwixt carmine and vermilion.

LAMB, lám. s. (347). The young of a sheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.

LAMBIN, lám'kln. s. A little lamb.

LAMBATIVE, lám'bá-tlv. a. (157). Taken by licking.

LAMBATIVE, lám'bá-tlv. s. A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMB'S-WOOL, lámz'wúl. s. Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.

☞ Mr. Elphinston has a no less strange than whimsical derivation of this word from an old French substantive *le moust*, "That the verb *moust* should ever have been Scottishly *man* (as, *ye man dao'd*, for *ye moust do it*) seems indeed as surprising as that the old *le moust* (now *moust*), the noun *moust* should ever have Englishly run into *lamb's wool*, which beats far the change of *Asparagus* into "*Sparrow-grass*, or the elegant as elliptical *grass*." Such a deviation, perhaps, is not impossible; but I should think the more natural, as well as the more easy one, is the resemblance of the soft pulp of an apple to the wool of a lamb.—See **ASPARAGUS** and the noun **MUST**.

LAMBENT, lám'hént. a. Playing about, gliding over without harm.

LAMDOIDAL, lám-dóld'dál. a. Having the form of the Letter Lambda or λ.

LAME, láme. a. Crippled, disabled on the limbs; hobbling, not smooth, alluding to the feet of a verse; imperfect, unsatisfactory.

TO LAME, láme. v. a. To cripple.

LAMELLATED, lám'mél-à-téd. a. Covered with films or plates.

LAMELY, lám'le. ad. Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.

LAMENESS, lám'e'nés. s. The state of a cripple, loss or inability of limbs; imperfection, weakness.

TO LAMENT, lá-mént'. v. n. To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to express sorrow.

TO LAMENT, lá-mént'. v. a. To bewail, mourn or bemoan, to sorrow for.

LAMENT, lá-mént'. s. Sorrow audibly expressed, lamentation; expression of sorrow.

LAMENTABLE, lám'mén-tá-bl. a. To be lamented, causing sorrow; mournful, expressing sorrow; miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful.—See **INCOMPARABLE**.

LAMENTABLY, lám'mén-tá-ble. ad. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully, despicably.

LAMENTATION, lám-mén-tá'shún. s. (527) (530). Expression of sorrow, audible grief.

LAMENTER, lá-mént'úr. s. (98). He who mourns or laments.

LAMENTINE, lám'mén-tine. s. (149). A fish called a sea-cow or manatee.

LAMINA, lám'mé-ná. s. Thin plate, one coat laid over another.

☞ This word, from its derivation from the Latin, and its similar form to *Stamina*, may by some be mistaken for a plural, as *Stamina* is often for a singular; but it must be observed that *Lamina* is a noun, singular of the first declension; and that if we speak learnedly, we ought to form the plural by *laminae*; but that if we descend to plain English, it ought to be *Laminas*.—See **ANIMALCULE** and **STAMINA**.

LAMINATED, lám'mé-ná-téd. a. Plated; used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

TO LAMM, lám. v. a. To beat soundly with a cudgel. A low word.

LAMMAS, lám'más. s. (88). The first of August.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

LAMP, lâmp. s. A light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; in poetical language, real or metaphorical light.

LAMPASS, lâmp'pâs. s. A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

LAMPBLACK, lâmp'blâk. s. It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furled strike it with a feather into some shell.

LAMPOON, lâmp-pôon'. s. A personal satire, abuse, censure, written not to reform but to vex.

TO LAMPOON, lâmp-pôon'. v. a. To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOONER, lâmp-pôon'ûr. s. (98). A scribbler of personal satire.

LAMPREY, lâmp'prê. s. A kind of eel.

LAMPRON, lâmp'prôn. s. (166). A kind of sea fish; a long eel.

LANCE, lânse. s. (78) (79). A long spear.

TO LANCE, lânse. v. a. To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure.

LANCET, lân'sit. s. (99). A small pointed chirurgical instrument.

TO LANCH, lânsh. v. a. This word, says Dr. Johnson, is too often written Launch, and is only a vocal corruption of *lance*. To dart, to cast as a lance.

LANCINATION, lân-sê-nâ'shûn. s. Tearing, laceration.

TO LANCINATE, lân'sê-nâte. v. a. (91). To tear, to rend.

LAND, lând. s. A country; a region, distinct from other countries; earth, distinct from water; ground, surface of the place; an estate real and immoveable; nation, people.

TO LAND, lând. v. a. To set on shore.

TO LAND, lând. v. n. To come on shore.

LAND-FORCES, lând'fôr-sêz. s. Powers not naval, soldiers that serve on land.

LANDED, lân'dêd. a. Having a fortune in land.

LANDFALL, lând'fâll. s. (406). A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LANDFLOOD, lând'flûd. s. Inundation.

LANDHOLDER, lând'hôl-dûr. s. One whose fortune is in land.

LANDJOBBER, lând'jôb-bûr. s. One who buys and sells land for other men.

LANDGRAVE, lând'grâve. s. A German title of dominion.

LANDING, lând'lng. (410).

LANDING-PLACE, lând'lng-plâse. } s.
The top of stairs.

LANDLADY, lân'lâ-dâ. s. A woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn.

LANDLESS, lând'lês. a. Without property, without fortune.

LANDLOCKED, lând'lôkt. a. (359). Shut in, or enclosed with land.

LANDLOPER, lând'lô-pûr. s. (98). A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen, of those who pass their lives on shore.

☞ This word is improved by seamen into the more intelligible word *Land-lubber*.

LANDLORD, lând'lôrd. s. (88). One who owns land or houses; the master of an inn.

LANDMARK, lând'mârk. s. Any thing set up to preserve boundaries.

LANDSCAPE, lând'skâpe. s. A region, the prospect of a country; a picture representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

LAND-TAX, lând'tâks. s. Tax laid upon land and houses.

LAND-WAITER, lând'wâ-tur. s. An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

LANDWARD, lând'wârd. ad. (88). Towards the land.

LANE, lânse. s. (35). A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street, an alley; a passage between men standing on each side.

LANERET, lân'nêr-êt. s. A little hawk.

LANGUAGE, lâng'gwîdjê. s. (331) (90). Human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; style, manner of expression.

LANGUED, lâng'gwîdj'd. a. (359). Having various languages.

LANGUAGE-MASTER, lâng'gwîdjê-mâs-tûr. s. A teacher of languages.

LANGUID, lâng'gwîd. a. (540). Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartless.

LANGUIDLY, lâng gwîd-jê. ad. Weakly, feebly.

LANGUIDNESS, lâng'gwîd-nês. s. Weakness, feebleness.

TO LANGUISH, lâng'gwîsh. v. n. (340). To grow feeble, to pine away.

—nô, m'ôve, nôr, nôt; —tâbe, tùb, bùll; —ôh; —p'ôund; —shin, THIS.

to lose strength; to be no longer vigorous in motion; to sink or pine under sorrow; to look with softness or tenderness.

LANGUISH, l'ang'gwish. s. Soft appearance.

LANGUISHINGLY, l'ang'gwish-ing-lè. ad. Weekly, feebly, with feeble softness; dully, tediously.

LANGUISHMENT, l'ang'gwish-m'ent. s. State of pining; softness of mien.

LANGUOR, l'ang'gwûr. s. (166) (344). A faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits.

TO LANIATE, l'ân'é-âte. v. a. (91). To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

LANIFICE, l'ân'é-fls. s. (142). Woollen manufacture.

LANIGEROUS, l'â-nid'jér-ûs. a. Bearing wool.

LANE, l'angk. a. (408). Loose, not filled up, not stiffened out, not fat; faint, languid.

LANKNES, l'angk'nés. s. Want of plumpness.

LANNER, l'ân'nûr. a. (98). A species of hawk.

LANSQUENET, l'ân'skên-nét. s. A common foot soldier; a game of cards.

☞ This word, as a game at cards, is altered by the vulgar into *Lambkinnet*. This is something, at least, which they understand; and this very intelligibility confirms them in the corruption.—See ASPARAGUS.

LANTERN, l'ân'tûrn. s. (98) (418). A transparent case for a candle; a light-house, a light hung out to guide ships.

☞ This word, says Dr. Johnson, by mistake is often written *Lanthorn*. The cause of this mistake is easy; transparent cases for candles were generally made of horn; and this was sufficient to persuade those who knew nothing of the derivation of the word from the Latin *Lanterna*, that this was its true etymology.—See ASPARAGUS.

LANTERN-JAWS, l'ân'tûrn-jâwz. s. A thin visage.

LANUGINOUS, l'ân-û'jîn-ûs. a. (314). Downy, covered with soft hair.

LAP, l'âp. s. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; the part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees; the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture.

TO LAP, l'âp. v. a. To wrap or twist pound any thing; to involve in any thing.

TO LAP, l'âp. v. n. To be spread or twisted over any thing.

TO LAP, l'âp. v. n. To feed by quick repeated motion of the tongue.

TO LAP, l'âp. v. a. To lick up.

LAPDOG, l'âp'dôg. s. A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

LAPFUL, l'âp'fûl. s. (406). As much as can be contained in the lap.

LAPICIDE, l'âp'é-sîde. s. A stone-cutter.

LAPIDARY, l'âp'é-dâr-é. s. One who deals in stones or gems.

TO LAPIDATE, l'âp'é-dâte. v. a. To stone, to kill by stoning.

LAPIDATION, l'âp'é-dâ'shûn. s. A stoning.

LAPIDEOUS, l'â-pid'é-ûs. a. Stony, of the nature of stone.

LAPIDESCENCE, l'âp'é-dés'sense. s. (510). Stony concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, l'âp'é-dés'sent. a. Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICK, l'âp'é-dif'fik. a. (509). Forming stones.

LAPIDIST, l'âp'é-dist. s. A dealer in stones or gems.

LAPIS, l'â'pls. s. A stone.

LAPIS-LAZULI, l'â-pls-lâzh'û-ll. s. A stone of an azure or blue colour.

LAPPER, l'âp'pûr. s. (98). One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.

LAPPET, l'âp'plt. s. (99). The parts of a head dress that hang loose.

LAPSE, l'âpse. s. Flow, fall, glide; petty error, small mistake; translation of right from one to another.

TO LAPSE, l'âpse. v. n. To glide slowly, to fall by degrees; to slip by inadvertency or mistake; to lose the proper time; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from perfection, truth or faith.

LAPWING, l'âp'wîng. s. A clamorous bird with long wings.

LAPWORK, l'âp'wûrk. s. Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

LARBOARD, l'âr'bôrd. s. The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head.

LARCENY, l'âr'sé-né. s. Petty theft.

LARCH, l'ârtsh. s. (352). A tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

LARD, lârd. s. (81). The grease of swine; bacon, the flesh of swine.

TO LARD, lârd. v. a. To stuff with bacon; to fatten; to mix with something else by way of improvement.

LARDER, lârdûr. s. (98). The room where meat is kept or salted.

LARDERER, lârdûr-ûr. s. One who has the charge of the larder.

LARGE, lârdje. a. Big, bulky; wide, extensive; liberal, abundant, plentiful; copious, diffuse; at large, without restraint, diffusely.

LARGELY, lârdje'lê. ad. Widely, extensively; copiously, diffusely; liberally, bounteously; abundantly.

LARGENESS, lârdje'nês. s. Bigness, greatness, extension, wideness.

LARGESS, lâ'rjês. s. A present, a gift, a bounty.

LARGITION, lâ-rjîsh'ûn. s. The act of giving.

LARK, lârk. s. A small singing-bird.

LARKER, lârk'ûr. s. (98). A catcher of larks.

LARKSPUR, lârk'spûr. s. A plant.

LARVATED, lârvâ-têd. a. Masked.

LARUM, lâ'rûm. s. (81). Alarm; noise noting danger.

LARYNGOTOMY, lâ-rîn-gôt'ô-mê. s. (518). An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts, as in a quinsy.

LARYNX, lâ'rînk. s. The windpipe, the trachea.

LASCIVIENT, lâ-sîv'vê-ênt. a. (542). Frolicsome, wantoning.

LASCIVIOUS, lâ-sîv'vê-ûs. a. (542). Lewd, lustful; wanton, soft, luxurious.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, lâ-sîv'vê-ûs-nês. s. Wantonness, looseness.

LASCIVIOUSLY, lâ-sîv'vê-ûs-lê. ad. Lewdly, wantonly, loosely.

LASH, lâsh. s. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a leash, or string in which an animal is held; a stroke of satire, a sarcasm.

TO LASH, lâsh. v. a. To strike with any thing pliant, to scourge; to move with a sudden spring or jerk; to beat, to strike with a sharp sound; to scourge with satire; to tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship.

TO LASH, lâsh. v. n. To ply the whip.

LASHER, lâsh'ûr. s. (98). One that whips or lashes.

LASS, lâs. s. (79). A girl, a maid, a young woman.

LASSITUDE, lâs'sê-tûde. s. Weariness, fatigue.

LASSLORN, lâs'lôr'n. a. Forsaken by his mistress.—See FORLORN.

LAST, lâst. a. (79). Latest, that which follows all the rest in time; hindmost, which follows in order of place; next before the present, as Last week; utmost; at Last, in conclusion, at the end; The Last, the end.

LAST, lâst. ad. The last time, the time next before the present; in conclusion.

TO LAST, lâst. v. n. To endure, to continue.

LAST, lâst. s. The mould on which shoes are formed; a load, a certain weight or measure.

LASTAGE, lâs'tîdje. s. (90). Custom paid for freightage; the ballast of a ship.

LASTING, lâs'tîng. Particip. a. (410). Continuing, durable; of long continuance, perpetual.

LASTINGLY, lâs'tîng-lê. ad. Perpetually.

LASTINGNESS, lâst'îng-nês. s. Durableness; continuance.

LASTLY, lâst'lê. ad. In the last place; in the conclusion, at last.

LATCH, lâtsh. s. A catch at a door moved by a string or handle.

TO LATCH, lâtsh. v. a. To fasten with a latch; to fasten, to close.

LATCHES, lâtsh'êz. s. Latches or laskets, in a ship, are loops made by small ropes.

LATCHET, lâtsh'êt. s. (99). The string that fastens the shoe.

LATE, lâte. a. Contrary to early, slow, tardy, long delayed; last in any place, office, or character; the deceased; far in the day or night.

LATE, lâte. ad. After long delays, after a long time; in a latter season; lately, not long ago; far in the day or night.

LATED, lâ'têd. a. Belated, surprised by the night.

LATELY, lâte'lê. ad. Not long ago.

LATENESS, lâte'nês. s. Time far advanced.

LATENT, lâ'tênt. a. Hidden, concealed, secret.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

LATERAL, lát'tér-ál. a. Growing out on the side, belonging to the side; placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.

LATERALITY, lát'tér-ál'è-té. s. The quality of having distinct sides.

LATERALLY, lát'tér-ál-é. s. By the side, sidewise.

LATEWARD, láté'wàrd. ad. (88). Somewhat late.

LATH, lát'h. s. (78). A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

TO LATH, lát'h. v. a. To fit up with laths.

LATHE, lát'he. s. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chissel.

TO LATHER, lát'h'úr. v. n. To form a foam.

TO LATHER, lát'h'úr. v. a. To cover with foam of water and soap.

LATHER, lát'h'úr. s. (98). A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LATIN, lát'tín. a. (159). Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATINISM, lát'tín-izm. s. A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, lát'tín-lat. s. One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lát'tín'né-té. s. The Latin tongue.

TO LATINIZE, lát'tín-izé. v. n. To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

TO LATINIZE, lát'tín-ize. y. a. To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

LATISH, láté'ish. a. Somewhat late.

LATIROSTROUS, lát-té-ròs'trús. a. Broad-beaked.

LATITANCY, lát'té-tán-sé. s. The state of lying hid.

LATITANT, lát'té-tánt. a. Concealed, lying hid.

LATITATION, lát-é-tá'shùn. s. The state of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lát'té-tùde. s. Breadth, width; room, space, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acceptance; freedom from settled rules, laxity; extent, diffusion.

LATITUDINARIAN, lát-é-tù-dé-ná'ré-án. s. One who allows himself great liberties in religious matters.

LATITUDINARIAN, lát-é-tù-dé-ná'ré-án. a. Not restrained or confined by religion.

LATRANT, lá'tránt. a. Barking.

LATRIA, lá'tré-á. s. (92). The highest kind of worship, as distinguished from *Dulia*.

☞ This word, by being derived from the Greek *λατρία*, is pronounced by Johnson, and after him by Ash, with the accent on the penultimate syllable; both of them had forgot their Greek in the word *Dulia*, (see the APPENDIX), which they accent on the antepenultimate, though derived from *δουλία*. One of these modes of accentuation must be wrong; and my opinion is, that, as these words are appellatives, we should adopt that accent which Dr. Johnson did when the Greek was out of his head; that is, the antepenultimate.—See CYCLOPEDIA.

LATTEN, lát'tén. s. (99) (103): Brass, a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.

LATTER, lát'túr. a. (98). Happening after something else; modern, lately done or past; mentioned last of two.

LATTERLY, lát'túr-lé. ad. (557). Of late.

LATTICE, lát'tis. s. (140) (142). A window made up with a kind of net work; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

TO LATTICE, lát'tis. v. a. To mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVATION, lát-vá'shùn. s. The act of washing.

LAVATORY, lát-vá-túr-é. s. (512). A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

LAUD, lát'd. s. (213). Praise, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

TO LAUD, lát'd. v. a. To praise, to celebrate.

LAUDABLE, lát'dá-bl. a. (405). Praiseworthy, commendable; healthy, salubrious.

LAUDABLENESS, lát'dá-bl-nés. s. Praise-worthiness.

LAUDABLY, lát'dá-blé. ad. In a manner deserving praise.

LAUDANUM, lát'dá-núm. s. (217). A soporific tincture.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TO LAVE, lâve. v. a. To wash, to bathe; to ladé, to draw out.

TO LAVE, lâve. v. n. To change the direction often in a course.

LAVENDER, lâv'vên-dûr. s. (98). The name of a plant.

LAVER, lâ'vâr. s. (98). A washing vessel.

TO LAUGH, lâf. v. n. (215) (391). To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; in poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile; To laugh at, to treat with contempt, to ridicule.

TO LAUGH, lâf. v. a. To deride, to scorn.

LAUGH, lâf. s. The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAUGHABLE, lâf'â-bl. a. (405). Such as may properly excite laughter.

LAUGHER, lâf'ûr. s. (98). A man fond of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, lâf'ing-lê. ad. In a merry way, merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, lâf'ing-stôk. s. A butt, an object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, lâf'tûr. s. (98). Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAVISH, lâv'ish. a. Prodigious, wasteful, indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste; profuse; wild, unrestrained.

TO LAVISH, lâv'ish. v. a. To scatter with profusion.

LAVISHER, lâv'ish-ûr. s. (98). A prodigal; a profuse man.

LAVISHLY, lâv'ish-lê. ad. Profusely, prodigally.

LAVISHMENT, lâv'ish-mênt. } s. Pro-

LAVISHNESS, lâv'ish-nês. } digality, profusion.

TO LAUNCH, lâنش. v. n. (214). To force into the sea; to rove at large; to expatiate.—See LANCH.

TO LAUNCH, lâنش. v. a. (352). To push to sea; to dart from the hand.

LAUND, lâwnd. s. A plain extended between woods; now more frequently written *Lawn*.

LAUNDRESS, lân'drês. s. (214). A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUNDRY, lân'drê. s. The room in which clothes are washed; the act or state of washing.

LAVOLTA, lâ-vôl'tâ. s. An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.

LAUREATE, lâw'rê-âte. a. (91). Decked or invested with laurel.

LAUREATION, lâw'rê-â'shûn. s. It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

LAUREL, lôr'rl. s. (99) (217). A tree, called also the cherry-bay.

LAURELED, lôr'rl'd. a. (359). Crowned or decorated with laurel.

LAW, lâw. s. A rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established; judicial process; conformity to law, any thing lawful; an established and constant mode of process.

LAWFUL, lâw'fûl. a. (406). Agreeable to law; conformable to law.

LAWFULLY, lâw'fûl-ê. ad. Legally, agreeably to law.

LAWFULNESS, lâw'fûl-nês. s. Legality; allowance of law.

LAWGIVER, lâw'giv-ûr. s. (98). Legislator, one that makes laws.

LAWGIVING, lâw'giv-ing. a. Legislative.

LAWLESS, lâw'lês. a. Unrestrained by any law, not subject to law; contrary to law, illegal.

LAWLESSLY, lâw'lês-lê. ad. In a manner contrary to law.

LAWMAKER, lâw'mâ-kûr. s. One who makes laws, a lawgiver.

LAWN, lâwn. s. An open space between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

LAWSUIT, lâw'sûte. s. A process in law, a litigation.

LAWYER, lâw'yêr. s. (98). Professor of law, advocate, pleader.

LAX, lâks. a. Loose, not confined, not closely joined; vague, not rigidly exact; loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; slack, not tense.

LAX, lâks. s. A looseness, a diarrhoea.

LAXATION, lâk-sâ'shûn. s. The act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, lâks'-âtlv. a. (512). Having the power to ease costiveness.

LAXATIVE, lâks'-â-tlv. s. A medicine slightly purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, lâks'-â-tlv-nês. s. Power of easing costiveness.

LAXITY, lâks'-ê-tê. s. Not compression, not close cohesion; contrariety to rigorous precision; looseness, not costive-

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

ness, slackness, contrariety to tension; openness, not closeness.

LAXNESS, láks'nés. s. Laxity, not tension, not precision, not costiveness.

LAY, lá. Preterit of Lye, to rest.

TO LAY, lá. v. a. To place along; to beat down corn or grass; to keep from rising, to settle, to still; to put, to place; to make a bet; to spread on a surface; to calm, to still, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a spirit to walk; to set on the table; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager; to reposit any thing; to bring forth eggs; to apply with violence; to apply nearly; to impute, to charge; to throw by violence; to Lay apart, to reject, to put by; to Lay aside; to put away, not to retain; to Lay before, to expose to view, to show, to display; to Lay by, to reserve for some future time, to put from one, to dismiss; to Lay down, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to quit, to resign; to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition; to Lay for, to attempt by ambush or insidious practices; to Lay forth, to diffuse, to expatiate; to place when dead in a decent posture; to lay hold of, to seize, to catch; to Lay in, to store, to treasure; to Lay on, to apply with violence; to Lay open, to show, to expose; to Lay over, to incrust, to cover; to Lay out, to expend, to display, to discover, to dispose, to plan; to Lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to Lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to harass, to attack; to Lay together, to collect, to bring into one view; to Lay under, to subject to; to Lay up, to confine, to store, to treasure; to Lay upon, to importune, to wager upon.

TO LAY, lá. v. n. To bring eggs, to contrive; to Lay about, to strike on all sides; to Lay at, to strike, to endeavour to strike; to Lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; to Lay on, to strike, to beat; to act with vehemence; to Lay out, to take measures.

LAY, lá. s. A row, a stratum; a wager.

LAY, lá. s. Grassy ground, meadow, ground unploughed.

LAY, lá. s. A song.

LAY, lá. a. Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

LAYER, lá'úr. s. (98). A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another; a sprig of a plant; a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, lá'mán. s. (88). One of the people distinct from the clergy; an image

used by painters to form attitudes and hang drapery upon.

LAZAR, lá'zár. s. (418). One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

LAZAR-HOUSE, lá'zár-hòusc. } s. A
LAZARETTO, lá-zár-rét'tò. } house for the reception of the diseased, an hospital.

LAZARWORT, lá'zár-würt. s. A plant.

LAZILY, lá'zé-lé. ad. Idly, sluggishly, heavily.

LAZINESS, lá'zé-nés. s. Idleness, sluggishness.

LAZING, lá'zing. a. (410). Sluggish, idle.

LAZULI, lázh'ù-li. s. The ground of this stone is blue, variegated with yellow and white.

LAZY, lá'zé. a. Idle, sluggish, unwilling to work; slow, tedious.

LEA, lé. s. (227). Ground enclosed, not open.

LEAD, léd. s. (234). A soft heavy metal; in the plural, flat roof to walk on.

TO LEAD, léd. v. a. To fit with lead in any manner.

TO LEAD, lède. v. a. Preter. Led. To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place; to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going first; to guide, to show the method of attaining; to draw, to entice, to allure; to induce, to prevail on by pleasing motives; to pass, to spend in any certain manner.

TO LEAD, lède. v. n. (227). To conduct as a commander; to show the way by going first.

LEAD, lède. s. Guidance, first place.

LEADEN, léd'd'n. a. (103) (234). Made of lead; heavy, dull.

LEADER, lé'dúr. s. (98). One that leads or conducts; captain, commander; one who goes first; one at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING, lé'ding. part. a. (410). Principal.

LEADING-STRINGS, lé'ding-stringz. s. Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEADWORT, léd'würt. s. (234). A plant.

LEAF, léfe. s. (227). The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a part of a book, containing two pages; one side of a double door; any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

To LEAF, lêfe. v. n. To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LEAFLESS, lêfe'lês. a. Naked of leaves.

LEAFY, lê'fê. a. Full of leaves.

LEAGUE, lêég. s. (227). A confederacy, a combination.

To LEAGUE, lêég. v. n. To unite, to confederate.

LEAGUE, lêég. s. A measure of length, containing three miles.

LEAGUED, lêég'd. a. (359). Confederated.

LEAGUER, lê'gûr. s. (98). Siege, investment of a town.

LEAK, lêke. s. (227). A breach or hole which lets in water.

To LEAK, lêke. v. n. To let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

LEAKAGE, lê'kidje. s. (90). Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LEAKY, lê'kê. a. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out; loquacious, not close.

To LEAN, lêne. v. n. (227) (238). Preter. Leaned or Leant. To incline against, to rest against; to tend towards; to be in a bending posture.

LEAN, lêne. a. (227). Not fat, meagre, wanting flesh; not unctuous, thin, hungry; low, poor, in opposition to great or rich.

LEAN, lêne. s. The part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

LEANLY, lêne'lê. ad. Meagerly, without plumpness.

LEANNESS, lêne'nês. s. Extenuation of body, want of flesh, meagerness; want of bulk.

To LEAP, lêpe. v. n. (239). To jump, to move upward or progressively without change of the feet; to rush with vehemence; to bound, to spring; to fly, to start.

☞ The past time (367) of this verb is generally heard with the diphthong short; and if so, it ought to be spelled *leapt*, rhyming with *kept*. See Principles, No. 369. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Elphinston pronounce the diphthong in the present tense of this word long, as I have done; and Mr. Elphinston and Mr. Nares make it short in the preterit and participle. Mr. Sheridan alone makes the present tense short,

which, if I recollect justly, is a pronunciation peculiar to Ireland.

To LEAP, lêpe. v. a. To pass over or into by leaping; to compass, as beasts.

LEAP, lêpe. s. Bound, jump, act of leaping; space passed by leaping; sudden transition; an assault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.

LEAP-FROG, lêpe'frôg. s. A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

LEAP-YEAR, lêpe'yêre. s. Leap-year, or bissextile, is every fourth year, and so called from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year; so that the common year hath three hundred and sixty-five days, but the Leap-year three hundred and sixty-six; and then February hath twenty-nine days, which in common years hath but twenty-eight.

To LEARN, lêrn. v. a. (234). To gain the knowledge or skill of; to teach; improperly used in this last sense.

To LEARN, lêrn. v. n. To receive instruction; to improve by example.

LEARNED, lêr'nêd. a. (362). Versed in science and literature; skilled, skilful, knowing; skilled in scholastick knowledge.

LEARNEDLY, lêr'nêd-lê. ad. With knowledge, with skill.

LEARNING, lêr'ning. s. (410). Literature, skill in languages or sciences; skill in any thing good or bad.

LEARNER, lêr'nûr. s. One who is yet in his rudiments.

LEASE, lêse. s. (227). A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands; any tenure.

To LEASE, lêse. v. a. To let by lease.

To LEASE, lêse. v. n. (227). To glean, to gather what the harvest-men leave.

LEASER, lê'zûr. s. A gleaner.

LEASH, lêesh. s. (227). A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound; a band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

To LEASH, lêesh. v. a. To bind, to hold in a string.

LEASH, lêesh. s. A brace and a half; a sportsman's term.

☞ Sportsmen, like the professors of other arts, often corrupt their technical terms; for we frequently hear this word pronounced like the *lease* of a house. This corruption, however, is not gone so far as to

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

make the true sound pedantic, and therefore ought to be corrected.—See CLEF.

LEASING, lè'zing. s. (327) (410). Lies, falsehood.

LEAST, léest. a. (227). The superlative of Little. Little beyond others, smallest.

LEAST, léest. ad. In the lowest degree.

LEATHER, lèth'ùr. s. (98) (234). Dressed hides of animals; skin, ironically.

LEATHERCOAT, lèth'ùr-kòte. s. An apple with a rough rind.

LEATHERY, lèth'ùr-è. a. Resembling leather.

LEAVE, lève. s. (227). Grant of liberty, permission, allowance; farewell, adieu.

TO LEAVE, lève. v. a. Pret. I left; I have left. To quit, to forsake; to have, remaining at death; to suffer to remain; to fix as a token of remembrance; to bequeath, to give as inheritance; to give up, to resign; to cease to do, to desist from; to Leave off, to desist from, to forbear; to forsake; to Leave out, to omit, to neglect.

TO LEAVE, lève. v. n. To cease, to desist; to Leave off, to desist, to stop.

LEAVED, lèv'd. a. (227). Furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lèv'vén. s. (103) (234). Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

TO LEAVEN, lèv'vén. v. a. To ferment by something mixed; to taint, to imbue.

LEAVER, lèv'vùr. s. (98). One who deserts or forsakes.

LEAVES, lèevz. s. The plural of Leaf.

LEAVINGS, lè'vlingz. s. (410). Remnant, relics, offal.

LECHER, létsh'ùr. s. (98.) A whore-master.

LECHEROUS, létsh'ùr-ùs. a. Lewd, lustful.

LECHEROUSLY, létsh'ùr-ùs-lè. ad. Lewdly, lustfully.

LECHEROUSNESS, létsh'ùr-ùs-nés. s. Lewdness.

LECHERY, létsh'ùr-è. s. (557). Lewdness, lust.

LECTION, lèk'shùn. s. A reading; a variety in copies.

LECTURE, lèk'tshùre. s. (461). A discourse pronounced upon any subject; the

act or practice of reading, perusal; a magisterial reprimand.

TO LECTURE, lèk'tshùre. v. a. To instruct formally; to instruct insolently and dogmatically.

LECTURER, lèk'tshùr-ùr. s. An instructor, a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector.

LECTURESHIP, lèk'tshùr-shlp. s. The office of a lecturer.

LED, léd. Part. pret. of Lead.

LEDGE, lédje. s. A row, a layer, stratum; a ridge rising above the rest; any prominence or rising part.

LEDHORSE, lèd'hòrse. s. A sumpter horse.

LEE, lèe. s. Dregs, sediment, refuse. Sea term; it is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the Lee-shore is that the wind blows on.

LEE, lèe. a. Having the wind blowing on it; having the wind directed towards it.

LEECH, létsh. s. A physician, a professor of the art of healing; a kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood.

LEECH-CRAFT, létsh'kráft. s. The art of healing.

LEEK, lèek. s. A pot herb.

LEER, lère. s. An oblique view; a laboured cast of countenance.

TO LEER, lère. v. n. To look obliquely, to look archly; to look with a forced countenance.

LEES, lèez. s. Dregs, sediment.

LEET, lèet. s. A law day.

LEEWARD, lèe'wàrd. a. (88). Towards the wind.—See LEE.

LEFT, lét. Part. pret. of Leave.

LEFT, lét. a. Sinistrous; not on the right hand.

LEFT-HANDED, lét'hánd'éd. a. Using the left hand rather than the right.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lét'hánd'éd-nés. s. Habitual use of the left hand.

LEG, lég. s. The limb by which animals walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot in men; an act of obeisance; that by which any thing is supported on the ground; as, the leg of a table.

LEGACY, lég'à-sè. s. Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, ph;—

LEGAL, lè'gâl. a. Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.

LEGALITY, lè-gâl'è-tè. s. Lawfulness.

TO LEGALIZE, lè'gâl-ize. v. a. To authorize; to make lawful.

LEGALLY, lè'gâl-lè. ad. Lawfully, according to law.

LEGATARY, lè'gâ-târ-è. s. One who has a legacy left.

LEGATINE, lè'gâ-tine. a. (149). Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

LEGATE, lè'gâ-tè. s. (91). A deputy, an ambassador; a kind of spiritual ambassador from the Pope.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan alone long.

LEGATEE, lè'gâ-tée'. s. One who has a legacy left him.

LEGATION, lè-gâ'shûn. s. Deputation, commission, embassy.

LEGATOR, lè'gâ-tôr'. s. (166). One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

☞ This word seems to have the accent on the last syllable, the better to distinguish it from its correlative *Legatee*.

LEGEND, lè'jènd. s. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; an incredible unauthentic narrative; any inscription, particularly on medals or coins.

☞ This word is sometimes pronounced with the vowel in the first syllable short, as if written *lèd-jènd*. This has the feeble plea of the Latin word *Lego* to produce; but with what propriety can we make this plea for a short vowel in English, when we pronounce that very vowel long in the Latin word we derive it from? The genuine and ancient analogy of our language, as Dr. Wallis observes, is, when a word of two syllables has the accent on the first, and the vowel is followed by a single consonant, to pronounce the vowel long. It is thus we pronounce all Latin words of this kind; and in this manner we should certainly have pronounced all our English words, if an affectation of following Latin quantity had not disturbed the natural progress of pronunciation. See **DRAMA**. But besides this analogy, the word in question has the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Bailey, Entick, Perry, and Buchanan, on its side. Dr. Kenrick and Dr. Ash are the only abettors of the short sound.

LEGENDARY, lèd'jén-dé-ré. a. Pertaining to a legend.

☞ As the preceding word has, by the clearest analogy, the vowel in the first syllable long, so this word by having the accent higher than the antepenultimate, has as clear an analogy for having the same vowel short (530) (535). This analogy, however, is contradicted by Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Entick, Buchanan, and Perry, who make the vowel *e* long, as in *Legend*. As Dr. Johnson's accentuation does not determine the quantity of the vowel, his not inserting this word is, in this case, no loss; but Mr. Sheridan's omission of it deprives us of a valuable opinion.

LEGER, lèd'jûr. s. (98). A leger-book, a book that lies in the computing-house.

LEGERDEMAIN, lèd-jûr-dé-mâne'. s. Sleight of hand, juggle, power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion, trick.

LEGERITY, lè-jér-è-tè. s. Lightness, nimbleness.

LEGGED, lè'g'd. a. (359). Having legs.

LEGIBLE, lèd'jé-bl. s. Such as may be read; apparent, discoverable.

LEGIBLY, lèd'jé-blè. ad. In such a manner as may be read.

LEGION, lè'jûn. s. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of above five thousand; a military force; any great number.

LEGIONARY, lè'jûn-âr-è. a. Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great indefinite number.

TO LEGISLATE, lèd'jîs-lâ-tè. v. a. To enact laws.

☞ This word is neither in Johnson nor Sheridan. For the pronunciation of the first syllable, see the following words:

LEGISLATION, lèd-jîs-lâ'shûn. s. The art of giving laws.

LEGISLATIVE, lèd'jîs-lâ-tiv. a. Giving laws, lawgiving.

LEGISLATOR, lèd'jîs-lâ-tûr. s. (166). A lawgiver, one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLATURE, lèd'jîs-lâ-tûre. s. (461). The power that makes laws.

☞ Some respectable speakers in the House of Commons pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, as if written *Leegislature*, and think they are wonderfully correct in doing so, because the first syllable of all Latin words, compounded of *Lex*, is long. They do not know that, in pronouncing the word in this manner, they are contradicting out of

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—dìl;—pòund;—thim, THIS.

the clearest analogies of the language; which is, that the antepenultimate, and secondary accent, shorten every vowel they fall upon except *u*, unless they are followed by a diphthong (534) (535). This analogy is evident in a numerous catalogue of words ending in *ity*, where the antepenultimate vowel is short in English, though long in the Latin words whence they are derived, as *serenity*, *divinity*, *globosity*, &c. The same may be observed of the words *declamatory*, *deliberative*, &c. where the two second syllables are short in English though long in the Latin *declamatorius*, *deliberativus*, &c. Even the words *liberal* and *liberty*, if pronounced with their first syllables long, as in the Latin words *liberalis* and *libertas*, ought to be sounded *lye' beral* and *lye' berty*. If, therefore, we consider the accent on the first syllable of *legislator*, *legislature*, or *legislative*, either as primary or secondary, we find a clear analogy for shortening the vowel; nor can we have the least reason for lengthening it, which will not oblige us in the same manner to lengthen the first vowel of *lenitive*, *pedagogue*, *pacification*, and a thousand others. See principles, No. 530, 535. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, mark the *e* in the first syllable of this word and its relatives short. W. Johnston only marks them long. From Entick we can gather the quantity of this vowel in no word but *legislate*, where he makes it long; and Ash, Bailey, and Buchanan, do not mark it either way. These authorities sufficiently show us the general current of custom; and the analogies of the language sufficiently show the propriety of it.

LEGITIMACY, lè-jít'tè-má-sé. s. Lawfulness of birth; genuineness, not spuriousness.

LEGITIMATE, lè-jít'tè-máte. a. (91). Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.

TO LEGITIMATE, lè-jít'tè-máte. v. a. (91). To procure to any the right of legitimate birth; to make lawful.

LEGITIMATELY, lè-jít'tè-máte-lé. ad. Lawfully, genuinely.

LEGITIMATION, lè-jít'tè-má'shùn. s. Lawful birth; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME, lég'gùme. } s. (503).

LEGUMEN, lég'gù'mèn. }

Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand, as, beans; in general, all larger seeds; pulse.—See **BITUMEN** and **BLASPHEMOUS**.

LEGUMINOUS, lè-gá'mé-nús. a. Belonging to pulse, consisting of pulse.

LEISURABLE, lè'zhùr-á-bl. a. Done at leisure, not hurried, enjoying leisure.

LEISURABLY, lè'zhùr-á-blé. ad. At leisure, without tumult or hurry.

LEISURE, lè'zhùre. s. (251). Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; convenience of time.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the diphthong in this word long; and Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinstone, and Mr. Barclay, short. The first manner is, in my opinion, preferable.

LEISURELY, lè'zhùr-lé. a. Not hasty, deliberate.

LEISURELY, lè'zhùr-lé. ad. Not in a hurry, slowly.

LEMMA, lè'm'má. s. A proposition previously assumed.

LEMON, lè'm'mùn. s. The fruit of the lemon-tree; the tree that bears lemons.

LEMONADE, lè'm'mùn-áde'. s. Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

TO LEND, lènd. v. a. To deliver something to another on condition of repayment; to suffer to be used on condition that it be restored; to afford, to grant in general.

LENDER, lènd'úr. s. (98). One who lends any thing; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

LENGTH, lèng'th. s. The extent of any thing material from end to end; horizontal extension; a certain portion of space or time; extent of duration; full extent, uncontracted state; end; at Length, at last, in conclusion.

TO LENGTHEN, lèng'th'n. v. a. (103). To draw out, to make longer; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation; to Lengthen out, to protract, to extend.

TO LENGTHEN, lèng'th'n. v. n. To grow longer, to increase in length.

LENGTHWISE, lèng'th'wize. ad. According to the length.

LENIENT, lè'né-ént. a. (113). Assuasive, softening, mitigating; laxative, emollient.

LENIENT, lè'né-ént. s. An emollient or assuasive application.

TO LENIFY, lén'né-fl. v. a. (183). To assuage, to mitigate.

LENITIVE, lén'é-tiv. a. (157). Assuasive, emollient.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

LENITIVE, lén'é-tiv. s. Any thing applied to ease pain; a palliative.

LENITY, lén'é-té. s. Mildness, mercy, tenderness.

LENS, lénz. s. (434). A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a Lens: such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a telescope.

LENT, lént. Part. pass. from Lend.

LENT, lént. s. The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.

LENTEN, lén't'n. a. (103). Such as is used in Lent, sparing.

LENTICULAR, lén-tik'kù-lâr. a. Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.

LENTIFORM, lén'té-fôrm. a. Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, lén-tid'jîn-ûs. a. Scurfy, furfuraceous.

LENTIGO, lén-ti'gò. s. (112). A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin.—See VERTIGO.

LENTIL, lén'til. s. A kind of pulse.

LENTISK, lén'tisk. s. A beautiful evergreen; the mastick tree.

LENTITUDE, lén'té-tùde. s. Sluggishness, slowness.

LENTNER, lén'tnûr. s. (98). A kind of hawk.

LENTOR, lén'tûr. s. (166). Tenacity, viscosity; slowness, delay. In physick, that sizy, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels.

LENTOUS, lén'tûs. a. Viscous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

LEONINE, lé'ò-nine. a. (149). Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from Leo the inventor.

LEOPARD, lép'pûrd. s. (88). A spotted beast of prey.

LEPER, lép'pûr. s. (98). One infected with a leprosy.

☞ All our orthœpists are uniform in pronouncing this word with the first syllable short, as in *leprosy*.

LEPEROUS, lép'pûr-ûs. a. Causing leprosy. Properly **LEPROUS**.

LEPORINE, lép'pò-rine. a. Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has marked the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, without even the flimsy plea of Latin quantity to support it. Mr. Perry, Entick, and Dr. Ash, are the only other orthœpists from

whom we can gather the pronunciation of this letter. The two first are for the short sound, and the last for the long one. But the short sound is so agreeable to analogy, as to want no authorities to support it.—See Principles, No. 530, 535.

LEPROSY, lép'prò-sé. s. A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

LEPROUS, lép'prûs. a. (314). Infected with a leprosy.

LESS, lés. A negative or privative termination. Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing; as, a witless man.

LESS, lés. a. The comparative of Little; opposed to greater.

LESS, lés. s. A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.

LESS, lés. ad. In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.

LESSEE, lés-accé'. s. The person to whom a lease is given.

TO LESSEN, lés's'n. v. a. (103). To diminish in bulk; to diminish in degree of any quality; to degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.

TO LESSEN, lés's'n. v. n. To grow less; to shrink.

LESSER, lés'sûr. a. (98). A barbarous corruption of less.

LESSON, lés's'n. s. (170). Any thing read or repeated to a teacher; precept, notion inculcated; portions of scripture read in divine service; tune pricked for an instrument; a rating lecture.

LESSOR, lés'sôr. s. (166). One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.

LEST, lést, or lèst. conjunct. That not; for fear that.

☞ Almost all our orthœpists pronounce this word both ways; but the former seems to be by much the most general. This word is derived from the adjective *least*: but it is not uncommon for words to change their form when they change their class. Dr. Wallis's advice to spell the superlative of little *leest*, has not yet been followed, and probably never will; and therefore there is no necessity for Dr. Lowth's expedient to distinguish these words by spelling the conjunction with *a*. But why we should sound the *e* long, contrary to the analogy of spelling, while such a pronunciation confounds the conjunction and the adjective, cannot be conceived.—The second pronunciation, therefore, ought to be exploded.

—nà, mỏe, nỏr, nỏt; —tủe, tủ, bủl; —ỏl; —pủn; —chín, THIS.

TO LET, lết. v. a. To allow, to suffer, to permit; to put to hire; to grant to a tenant; to suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence; to permit to take any state or course; to Let blood, is elliptical for To let out blood, to free it from confinement, to suffer it to stream out of the vein; to Let in, to admit; to Let off, to discharge; to Let out, to lease out, to give to hire or farm.

TO LET, lết. v. a. To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose. Not much used now.

LET, lết. s. Hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment.

LETHARGICK, lẻ-thẻ'jlk. a. (509). Sleepy, beyond the natural power of sleep.

LETHARGICKNESS, lẻ-thẻ'jlk-nẻs. s. Sleepiness, drowsiness.

LETHARGY, lẻ-thẻ'ar-jẻ. s. A morbid drowsiness, a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LETHE, lẻ'ẻhẻ. s. A poetical river of Hell. Oblivion, a draught of oblivion.

LETTER, lẻ'tẻtẻ. s. (98). One who lets or permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as a blood-letter.

LETTER, lẻ'tẻtẻ. s. One of the elements of syllables; a written message, an epistle; the literal or expressed meaning; *Letters* without the singular, learning; type with which books are printed.

TO LETTER, lẻ'tẻtẻ. v. a. To stamp with letters.

LETTERED, lẻ'tẻtẻ'd. a. (559). Literate, educated to learning.

LETTUCE, lẻ'tẻtẻs. s. A plant.—See ASPARAGUS.

LEVANT, lẻ-vẻnt'. s. (494). The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

☞ Milton has used this word as an adjective, with the accent on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash and Mr. Barclay explain it by rising up or becoming turbulent.

“Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds.”

In this case, also, the vowel *e* ought to have the long sound.—See **LEGEND**.

LEVATOR, lẻ-vẻ'tẻtẻ. s. (166) (521). A surgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lẻ-kẻ-flẻẻ'ẻmẻ-sẻ. s. Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lẻ-kẻ-flẻẻ'ẻmẻ-mẻt'ẻlk. a. (509). Having such a con-

stitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.

LEVÉE, lẻv'ẻẻ. s. The time of rising; the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEVEL, lẻv'ẻil. a. (99). Even, not having one part higher than another; even with any thing else, in the same line with any thing.

TO LEVEL, lẻv'ẻil. v. a. To make even, to free from inequalities; to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim, to aim; to direct to any end.

TO LEVEL, lẻv'ẻil. v. n. To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to guess; to be in the same direction with a mark; to make attempts, to aim.

LEVEL, lẻv'ẻil. s. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, standard; a state of equality; an instrument whereby masons adjust their work; rule, borrowed from the mechanick level; the line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed; the line in which the sight passes.

LEVELLER, lẻv'ẻil-lẻr. s. One who makes any thing even; one who destroys superiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the same state.

LEVELNESS, lẻv'ẻil-nẻs. s. Evenness, equality of surface; equality with something else.

LEVEN, lẻv'ẻẻn. s. (103). Ferment, that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment; any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

LEVER, lẻ'ẻvẻr. s. (98). The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight.

LEVERET, lẻ'ẻvẻr-lẻt. s. A young hare.

LEVIABLE, lẻv'ẻẻ-ẻ-bl. a. (405). That may be levied.

LEVIATHAN, lẻ-vẻ'ẻ'ẻ-thẻn. s. A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job: by some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

TO LEVIGATE, lẻv'ẻẻ-gẻẻtẻ. v. a. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

LEVIGATION, lẻv'ẻẻ-gẻẻ'sẻn. s. The act of reducing hard bodies into a subtile powder.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac, pin;—

LEVITE, lè'vite. s. (156). One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews; a priest, used in contempt.

LEVITICAL, lè-vit'è-kâl. a. Belonging to the Levites.

LEVITY, lèv've-té. s. Lightness; inconstancy; unsteadiness; idle pleasure, vanity; trifling gaiety.

To LEVY, lèv've. v. a. To raise, to bring together men; to raise money; to make war.

LEVY, lèv've. s. The act of raising money or men; war raised.

LEWD, lùde. a. (265). Wicked, bad; lustful, libidinous.

LEWDLY, lùde'lè. ad. Wickedly; libiduously, lustfully.

LEWDNESS, lùde'nés. s. Lustful licentiousness.

LEWDSTER, lùde'stùr. s. (98). A lecher, one given to criminal pleasures. Not used.

LEWIS-D'OR, lù-è-dòre'. s. A golden French coin, in value about twenty shillings sterling.

LEXICOGRAPHER, lèks-è-kòg'gráf-ùr. s. (518). A writer of dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, lèks-è-kòg'gráf-è. s. The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, lèks-è-kùn. s. (166). A dictionary, commonly of the Greek language.

LEY, lèé. s. A field.

☞ This word and *Key* are the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing this diphthong when the accent is on it—See Principles, No. 269.

LIABLE, lîá-bl. s. (405). Obnoxious, not exempt, subject.

LIAR, lî'ùr. s. (88) (418). One who tells falsehoods, one who wants veracity.

LIBATION, lî-bá'shùn. s. (128). The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.

LIBBARD, lîb'bùrd. s. (88). A leopard.

LIBEL, lî'bél. s. A satire, defamatory writing, a lampoon; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.

To LIBEL, lî'bél. v. n. To spread defamation, generally written or printed.

To LIBEL, lî'bél. v. a. To satirise, to lampoon.

LIBELLER, lî'bél-lùr. s. A defamer by writing, a lampooner.

LIBELLOUS, lî'bél-lùs. a. Defamatory.

LIBERAL, lîb'bér-ál. a. (88). Not mean, not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent, generous, bountiful.—See LEGISLATURE.

LIBERALITY, lîb-bér-ál'è-té. s. Munificence, bounty, generosity.

LIBERALLY, lîb'bér-rál-é. ad. Bountifully, largely.

LIBERTINE, lîb'bér-tîn. s. (150). One who lives without restraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; in law, a freedman, or rather the son of a freedman.

LIBERTINE, lîb'bér-tîn. a. Licentious, irreligious.

LIBERTINISM, lîb'bér-tîn-izm. s. Irreligion, licentiousness of opinions and practice.

LIBERTY, lîb'bér-té. s. Freedom as opposed to slavery; freedom as opposed to necessity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of restraint, leave; permission.—See LEGISLATURE.

LIBIDINOUS, lè-bl'd'è-nùs. a. (128). Lewd, lustful.

LIBIDINOUSLY, lè-bl'd'è-nùs-lè. ad. (128). Lewdly, lustfully.

LIBRAL, lî'brál. a. (88). Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, lî-brá'rè-ân. s. (128). One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARY, lî'brá-rè. s. A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept.

To LIBRATE, lî'bráte. v. a. (91). To poise, to balance.

LIBRATION, lî-brá'shùn. s. (128). The state of being balanced; in astronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time.

LIBRATORY, lî'brá-tùr-é. a. (512). Balancing, playing like a balance.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

LICE, lise. The plural of louse.

LICEBANE, lise'báne. s. A plant.

LICENSE, lî'sense. s. Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and necessary restraint; a grant of permission; liberty, permission.

To LICENSE, lî'sense. v. a. To set at liberty; to permit by a legal grant.

LICENSER, lî'sén-sùr. s. (98). A granter of permission.

—no, móve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, búll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

LICENTIATE, li-sên'shê-âte. s. (91).

A man who uses license; a degree in Spanish Universities.

To LICENTIATE, li-sên'shê-âte. v. a.

To permit, to encourage by license.

LICENTIOUS, li-sên'shûs. a. (128). Un-

restrained by law or morality; presumptuous, unconfined.

LICENTIOUSLY, li-sên'shûs-lê. ad.

With too much liberty.

LICENTIOUSNESS, li-sên'shûs-nês. s.

Boundless liberty, contempt of just restraint.

To LICK, lik. v. a. To pass over with

the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; To Lick up, to devour.

LICK, lik. s. A blow, rough usage.

Vulgar.

LICKERISH, lik'êr-ish. } a. Nice in

LICKEROUS, lik'êr-ûs. } the choice of food; delicate, tempting

the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, lik'êr-ish-nês. s.

Niceness of palate.

LICORICE, lik'kûr-îs. s. (142). A root

of sweet taste.

LICTOR, lik'tûr. s. (166). A Roman

officer, a kind of beadle.

LID, fld. s. A cover, any thing that

shuts down over a vessel; the membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

LIE, li. s. (276). Any thing impreg-

nated with some other body, as soap or salt.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, and agree with every other orthœpist in giving this word the same sound as *lie*, a falsehood.

LIE, li. s. (276).—See Appendix. A

criminal falsehood; a charge of falsehood; a fiction.

To LIE, li. v. n. To utter criminal

falsehood.

To LIE, li. v. n. To rest horizontally,

or with very great inclination against something else; to rest, to lean upon; to be reposed in the grave; to be in a state of decumbiture; to be placed or situated; to press upon, to be in any particular state; to be in a state of concealment; to be in prison; to be in a bad state; to consist; to be in the power, to belong to; to be charged in any thing, as, an action Lieth against one; to cost, as, it Lies me in more money; to Liê at, to importune, to tease; to Lie by, to rest, to remain still;

to Lie down, to rest, to go into a state of repose; to Lie in, to be in child-bed; to Lie under, to be subject to; to Lie upon, to become an obligation or duty; to Lie with, to converse in bed.

LIEF, lêéf. a. (275). Dear, beloved.

LIEF, lêéf. ad. Willingly. Used now only in familiar speaking.

LIEGE, léédje. a. (275). Bound by feudal tenure, subject; sovereign.

LIEGE, léédje. s. Sovereign, superior lord.

LIEGEMAN, léédje'mán. s. (88). A subject.

LIEGER, lêé'jûr. s. (98). A resident ambassador.

LIEN, li'ên. The Participle of Lie. Latin. Obsolete.

LIENTERICK, li-ên-têr'rik. a. (509). Pertaining to a lientery.

LIENTERY, li'ên-têr-rê. s. A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts.

☞ For the propriety of accenting this word on the first syllable, see **DYSENTERY**. That *Dysentery*, *Mesentery*, and *Lientery*, ought to have the same accentuation, can scarcely be doubted; and yet, if we consult our Dictionaries, we see an unaccountable diversity.

Dys'entery. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, Bailey, Barclay.

Dysen'tery. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Fenning.

Mes'entery. Mr. Sheridan, Buchanan, Dr. Ash, Barclay, Entick, Kenrick.

Mesen'tery. Bailey, Fenning.

Li'entery. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. th, Buchanan, Entick.

Lien'tery. Bailey, Barclay, Fenning.

LIER, li'ûr. s. (418). One that rests or lies down.

LIEU, lû. s. (284). Place, room.

LIEVE, lêév. ad. Willingly.

LIEUTENANCY, lêv-tên'nân-sê. s. The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, lêv-tên'nânt. s. (285). A deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority; in war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced by good speakers as if written *Livtenant*.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, phn;—

The difference between the short *i* and short *e* is so trifling as scarcely to deserve notice: but the regular sound, as if written *Lewtenant*, seems not so remote from the corruption as to make us lose all hope that it will in time be the actual pronunciation.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, lèw-tén'nânt-shîp. s.
The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE, life. s. Plur. **LIVES**. Union and co-operation of soul with body; present state; enjoyment or possession of terrestrial existence; blood, the supposed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living with respect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with respect to happiness and misery; continuance of our present state; the living form, resemblance exactly copied; common occurrences; human affairs, the course of things; narrative of a life past; spirit, briskness; vivacity, resolution; animated existence, animal being; a word of endearment.

LIFEBLOOD, life'blûd. s. The blood necessary to life.

LIFEGIVING, life'glv-ing. s. Having the power to give life.

LIFEGUARD, life-gyârd'. s. The guard of a king's person.

☞ This word is vulgarly pronounced *Live-guard*, as if opposed to a *Dead-guard*.

LIFELESS, life'lès. a. Dead; unanimated; without power, or force.

LIFELESSLY, life'lès-lè. ad. Without vigour, without spirit.

LIFELIKE, life'like. s. Like a living person.

LIFESTRING, life'string. s. Nerve, strings imagined to convey life.

LIFETIME, life'time. s. Continuance or duration of life.

LIFEWEARY, life'wè-ré. a. Wretched, tired of living.

TO LIFT, lift. v. a. To raise from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to swell with pride. *Up* is sometimes emphatically added to *Lift*.

TO LIFT, lift. v. n. To strive to raise by strength.

LIFT, lift. s. The act or manner of lifting; a hard struggle, as to help one at a dead *Lift*.

LIFTER, lift'ûr. s. (98). One that lifts.

TO LIE, lig. v. n. To lie. Obsolete.

LIGAMENT, lig'gâ-mént. s. A strong compact substance which unites the bones in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain.

LIGAMENTAL, lig-â-mén'tâl.

LIGAMENTOUS, lig-â-mén'tûs. } a.
Composing a ligament.

LIGATION, li-gâ'shûn. s. The act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGATURE, lig'gâ-tûre. s. Any thing bound on, bandage; the act of binding, the state of being bound.

LIGHT, lite. s. (393). That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see; illumination of mind, instruction, knowledge; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall; point of view, situation, direction in which the light falls; explanation; any thing that gives light, a pharos, a taper.

LIGHT, lite. a. Not heavy; not burdensome, easy to be worn, or carried; not afflictive, easy to be endured; easy to be performed, not difficult, not valuable; easy to be acted on by any power; active, nimble; unencumbered, unembarrassed, clear of impediments; slight, not great; easy to admit any influence, unsteady, unsettled; gay, airy, without dignity or solidity; not chaste, not regular in conduct.

LIGHT, lite. a. From *Light*. Bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteness.

LIGHT, lite. ad. Lightly, cheaply.

TO LIGHT, lite. v. a. To kindle, to inflame, to set on fire; to give light to, to guide by light; to illuminate; to lighten, to ease of a burden.

TO LIGHT, lite. v. n. To happen, to fall upon by chance; to descend from a horse or carriage; to fall in any particular direction; to fall, to strike on; to settle, to rest.

TO LIGHTEN, lit'n. v. n. (103). To flash with thunder; to shine like lightning; to fall or light [from *Light*].

TO LIGHTEN, lit'n. v. a. To illuminate, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unload; to make less heavy; to exhilarate, to cheer.


LIGHTER, lite'ûr. s. (98). A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, lite'ûr-mân. s. (68). One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, lite-flng'gûr'd. a. (359). Nimble at conveyance, thievish.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—*thin*, *THIS*.

LIGHTFOOT, lîte'fùt. a. Nimble in running or dancing, active.
LIGHTFOOT, lîte'fùt. s. Venison.
LIGHTHEADED, lîte'héd'éd. a. Unsteady, thoughtless; delirious, disordered in the mind by disease.
LIGHTHEADEDNESS, lîte'héd'éd-nés. s. Deliriousness, disorder of the mind.
LIGHTHEARTED, lîte-hàr'téd. a. Gay, merry.
LIGHTHOUSE, lîte'hóuse. s. An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.
LIGHTLEGGED, lîte-lég'd'. a. (359). Nimble, swift.
LIGHTLESS, lîte'lés. a. Wanting light, dark.
LIGHTLY, lîte'lé. ad. Without weight, without deep impression; easily, readily, without reason; cheerfully; not chastely; nimbly, with agility; gaily, airily, with levity.
LIGHTMINDED, lîte-mînd'éd. a. Unsettled, unsteady.
LIGHTNESS, lîte'nés. s. Levity, want of weight; inconstancy, unsteadiness; unchastity, want of conduct in women; agility, nimbleness.
LIGHTNING, lîte'nîng. s. The flash that precedes thunder; mitigation, abatement.
LIGHTS, lîtes. s. The lungs, the organs of breathing.
LIGHTSOME, lîte'súm. a. Luminous, not dark, not obscure, not opaque; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.
LIGHTSOMENESS, lîte'súm-nés. s. Luminousness, not opacity, not obscurity; cheerfulness, merriment, levity.
SIGNALOES, îlg-nâ'l'òze. s. Aloes wood.
LIGNEOUS, îlg'né-ús. a. Made of wood; wooden, resembling wood.
LIGNUMVITÆ, îlg-núm-vî'té. s. Guaiacum, a very hard wood.
LIGURE, lî'gure. s. (544). A precious stone.
LIKE, îlke. a. Resemblance, having resemblance; equal, of the same quantity; for Likely, probable, credible; likely, in a state that gives probable expectations.
LIKE, îlke. s. Some person or thing resembling another; near approach, a state like to another state.
LIKE, îlke. ad. In the same manner, in the same manner as; in such a manner as befits; likely, probably.

TO LIKE, îlke. v. a. To choose with some degree of preference; to approve, to view with approbation.
TO LIKE, îlke. v. n. To be pleased with.
LIKELIHOOD, îlke'lé-hùd. s. Appearance; show; resemblance, likeness; probability, versimilitude, appearance of truth.
LIKELY, îlke'lé. a. Such as may be liked, such as may please; probable, such as may in reason be thought or believed.
LIKELY, îlke'lé. ad. Probably, as may reasonably be thought.
TO LIKEN, lî'k'n. v. a. (103). To represent as having resemblance.
LIKENESS, îlke'nés. s. Resemblance, similitude; form, appearance; one who resembles another.
LIKEWISE, îlke'wîze. ad. (140). In like manner, also, moreover, too.
LIKING, lî'king. a. Plump, in the state of plumpness.
LIKING, lî'king. s. Good state of body, plumpness; state of trial; inclination.
LILACH, lî'lák. s. A tree.
 This word is pronounced by the vulgar as if written *Laylock*. The word comes from the French, and the corruption seems to have obtained in the same manner as in *China*, but not so universally.—See *CHINA*.
LILIED, lî'lîd. a. (283). Embellished with lilies.
LILY, lî'lé. s. A flower.
LILY-DAFFODIL, lî'lé-dâffò-dîl. s. A foreign flower.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, lî'lé-òv-thé-vâl'lé. s. The May lily.
LILYLIVERED, lî'lé-îlv-vûr'd. a. (359). White livered, cowardly.
LIMATURE, lî'mâ-tûre. s. Filings of any metals, the particles rubbed off by a file.
LIMB, îlm. s. (347). A member, jointed or articulated parts of animals; an edge, a border.
TO LIMB, îlm. v. a. To supply with limbs; to tear asunder, to dismember.
LIMBECK, îlm'bék. s. A still.
LIMBED, îlm'd. a. (359). Formed with regard to limbs.
LIMBER, îlm'bûr. a. (98). Flexible, easily bent, pliant.
LIMBERNESS, îlm'bûr-nés. s. Flexibility, pliancy.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mé, mêt;—plne, pla;—

LIMBO, lîm'bò. s. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain; any place of misery and restraint.

LIME, lîme. s. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the linden tree; a species of lemon.

To LIME, lîme. v. a. To entangle, to ensnare; to smear with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.

LIMEKILN, lîme'kîl. s. Kiln in which stones are burnt to lime.

LIMESTONE, lîme'stone. s. The stone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, lîme'wâ-tûr. s. It is made by pouring water upon quick-lime.

LIMIT, lîm'mît. s. Bound, border, utmost reach.

To LIMIT, lîm'mît. v. a. To confine within certain bounds, to restrain, to circumscribe; to restrain from a lax or general signification.

LIMITARY, lîm'mît-târ-ê. a. Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant.

LIMITATION, lîm-mê-tâ'shûn. s. Restriction, circumspection; confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

To LIMN, lîm. v. a. (411). To draw, to paint any thing.

LIMNER, lîm'nûr. s. (411). A painter, a picture-maker.

LIMOUS, lî'mûs. a. (544). Muddy, slimy.

LIMP, lîmp. s. A halt.

To LIMP, lîmp. v. n. To halt, to walk lamely.

LIMPID, lîm'pld. a. Clear, pure, transparent.

LIMPIDNESS, lîm'pld-nês. s. Clearness, purity.

LIMPINGLY, lîmp'îng-lê. ad. In a lame halting manner.

LIMPIT, lîm'plî. s. A kind of shell fish.

LIMY, lî'mê. a. Viscous, glutinous; containing lime.

To LIN, lîn. v. n. To stop, to give over.

LINCHPIN, lînsh'pln. s. An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCTUS, lîngk'tûs. s. (408). Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN, lîn'dên. s. The lime-tree.

LINE, lîne. s. Longitudinal extension; a slender string; a thread extended to direct any operations; the spring that sustains the angler's hook; lineaments, or marks in the hand or face; outline; as much as is written from one margin to the other, a verse; rank; work thrown up, trench; extension, limit; equator, equinoctial circle; progeny, family ascendancy or descending; one-tenth of an inch.

To LINE, lîne. v. a. To cover on the inside; to put any thing in the inside; to guard within; to strengthen by inner works; to cover over.

LINEAGE, lîn'nê-âje. s. (113). Race, progeny, family.

☞ Though I do not consider the *ea* in this and the following words as a diphthong, they are, in colloquial pronunciation, squeezed so close together as almost to coalesce. This semi-syllabic separation (as it may be called) is, perhaps, not improperly expressed by spelling the words *lin-yage*, *lin-yal*, &c.

LINEAL, lîn'nê-âl. a. (113). Composed of lines; delineated; descending in a direct genealogy; claimed by descent; allied by direct descent.

LINEALLY, lîn'ê-âl-lê. ad. In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, lîn'nê-â-mént. s. Feature, discriminating mark in the form.

LINEAR, lîn'nê-âr. a. (113). Composed of lines, having the form of lines.

LINEATION, lîn'ê-â'shûn. s. Draught of a line or lines.

LINEN, lîn'nîn. s. (99). Cloth made of hemp or flax.

LINEN, lîn'nîn. a. Made of linen, resembling linen.

LINENDRAPER, lîn'nîn-drâ'pûr. s. He who deals in linen.

LING, lîng. s. Heath; a kind of sea-fish.

To LINGER, lîng'gûr. v. n. (409). To remain long in languor and pain; to hesitate, to be in suspense; to remain long; to remain long without any action or determination; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to be long in producing effect.

LINGERER, lîng'gûr-ûr. s. (557). One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY, lîng'gûr-îng-lê. a. (98). With delay, tediously.

LINGO, lîng'gò. s. Language, tongue, speech. A low word.

LINGUACIOUS, lîn-gwâ'shûs. a. (408). Full of tongue, talkative.

—nd, móve, ndr, nôt;—túbe, túb, búll;—ól;—póund;—shin, THIS.

- LINGUADENTAL**, ling-gwá-dén'tál. a. Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.
- LINGUIST**, ling'gwíst. s. (331). A man skilful in languages.
- LINGWORT**, ling'wúrt. s. An herb.
- LINIMENT**, lin'né-mént. s. Ointment, balsam.
- LINING**, lí'ning. s. (410). The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.
- LINK**, língk. s. (408). A single ring of a chain; any thing doubled and closed together; a chain, any thing connecting; any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a torch made of pitch and hard.
- To **LINK**, língk. v. a. To unite, to conjoin in concord; to join; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular series of consequences.
- LINKBOY**, língk'bóé. s. A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.
- LINET**, lin'nílt. s. (99). A small singing bird.
- LINSEED**, lin'sééd. s. The seed of flax.
- LINSEYWOOLSEY**, lin'sé-wúl'sé. a. Made of linen and wool mixed; vile, mean.
- LINSTOCK**, lin'stók. s. A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.
- LINT**, línt. s. The soft substance commonly called flax; linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.
- LINTEL**, lin'tél. s. That part of the door-frame that lies across the door-posts over head.
- LION**, lí'ún. s. (166). The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts.
- LIONESS**, lí'ún-nés. s. A she-lion.
- ☞ There is a propensity pretty general of pronouncing the *e* in this and similar words like short *i*: but this pronunciation, however pardonable in light colloquial speaking, would be inexcusable in reading or deliberate speaking.
- LIONLEAF**, lí'ún-léfe. s. A plant.
- LIP**, líp. s. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth; the edge of any thing; to make a lip, to hang the lip in sullenness and contempt.
- LIPLABOUE**, líp'lá-búr. s. Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind.
- LIPOTHYMOUS**, lí-póth'è-mús. a. (128). Swooning, fainting.
- LIPOTHYMY**, lí-póth'è-mé. s. (128). Swoon, fainting fit.
- LIPPED**, lípt. a. (359). Having lips.
- LIPPITUDE**, líp'pé-túde. s. Blearedness of eyes.
- LIPWISDOM**, líp'wíz-dúm. s. Wisdom in talk without practice.
- LIQUABLE**, lík'kwá-bl. a. Such as may be melted.
- LIQUATION**, lí-kwá'shún. s. (331). The act of melting; capacity to be melted.
- To **LIQUATE**, lí'kwáte, v. n. (544). To melt, to liquefy.
- LIQUEFACTION**, lík-kwé-fák'shún. s. The act of melting, the state of being melted.
- LIQUEFIABLE**, lík'kwé-fl-á-bl. a. (183). Such as may be melted.
- To **LIQUEFY**, lík'kwé-fl. v. a. To melt, to dissolve.
- To **LIQUEFY**, lík'kwé-fl. v. n. (182). To grow liquid.
- LIQUESCENCY**, lí-kwés'sén-sé. s. Aptness to melt.
- LIQUESCENT**, lí-kwés'sént. a. (510). Melting.
- LIQUID**, lík'kwíd. a. (340). Not solid, not forming one continuous substance, fluid; soft, clear; pronounced without any jar or harshness, dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law.
- LIQUID**, lík'kwíd. s. Liquid substance, liquor.
- To **LIQUIDATE**, lík'kwé-dáte. v. a. To clear away, to lessen debts.
- LIQUIDITY**, lé-kwíd'è-té. s. Subtlety; the property or state of being fluid.
- LIQUIDNESS**, lík'kwíd-nés. s. Quality of being liquid, fluency.
- LIQUOR**, lík'kúr. s. (314) (415). Any thing liquid; strong drink, in familiar language.
- To **LIQUOR**, lík'kúr. v. a. (183). To drench or moisten.
- To **LISP**, lísp. v. n. To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate.
- LISP**, lísp. s. The act of lisping.
- LISPER**, lísp'úr. s. (98). One who lisps.
- LIST**, líst. s. A roll, a catalogue; enclosed ground, in which tilts are run, and combats fought; desire, willingness, choice; a strip of cloth; a border.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

To LIST, list. v. n. To choose, to desire, to be disposed.

To LIST, list. v. a. To enlist, enrol or register; to retain and enrol soldiers; to enclose for combats; to sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured show; to hearken to, to listen, to attend.

LISTED, list'éd. a. Striped, particoloured in long streaks.

To LISTEN, lis's'n. v. a. (103) (472). To hear, to attend. Obsolete.

To LISTEN, lis's'n. v. n. To hearken, to give attention.

LISTENER, lis's'n-ûr. s. One that hearkens, a hearkener.

LISTLESS, list'lès. a. Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careless, heedless.

LISTLESSLY, list'lès-lé. ad. Without thought, without attention.

LISTLESSNESS, list'lès-nés. s. Inattention, want of desire.

LIT, lit. The preterit of To light.

☞ The regular form of this verb is now the most correct.

LITANY, lit'tân-é. s. A form of supplicatory prayer.

LITERAL, lit'tér-âl. a. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; consisting of letters.

LITERALLY, lit'tér-râl-é. ad. According to the primitive import of words; with close adherence to words.

LITERALITY, lit-tér-râl'è-té. s. Original meaning.

LITERARY, lit'tér-à-ré. a. Relating to letters or learning, learned.

LITERATI, lit-tér-râ'ti. s. The learned.

LITERATURE, lit'tér-râ-tûre. s. Learning; skill in letters.

LITHARGE, lit'hârje. s. Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.

LITHE, lithe. a. Limber, flexible.

LITHENESS, lit'h'nés. s. Limberness, flexibility.

LITHESOME, lit'h'sûm. a. Pliant, nimble, limber. *Scott.*

☞ This word, in colloquial use, has contracted the *i* in the first syllable, and changed the *th* into *s*, as if written *lisum*. This contraction of the vowel may be observed in several other words, and seems to have been a prevailing idiom of our

pronunciation.—See Principles, No. 328, 515.

LITHOGRAPHY, li-thôg'grâ-fé. s. (128). (518). The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY, lit'h'o-mân-sé. s. (519). Prediction by stones.

LITHONTRIPTICK, lit'h-ôn-trip'tik. a. (530). Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, li-thôt'tô-mist. s. (128). A chirurgian who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, li-thôt'tô-mé. s. (128) (518). The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT, lit'té-gânt. s. One engaged in a suit of law.

LITIGANT, lit'té-gânt. a. Engaged in a juridical contest.

To LITIGATE, lit'té-gâte. v. a. To contest in law, to debate by judicial process.

To LITIGATE, lit'té-gâte. v. n. To manage a suit, to carry on a cause.

LITIGATION, lit-té-gâ'shûn. s. Judicial contest, suit of law.

LITIGIOUS, lé-tid'jûs. a. Inclinal to law-suits, quarrelsome, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, lé-tid'jûs-lé. ad. Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, lé-tid'jûs-nés. s. A wrangling disposition.

LITTER, lit'tûr. s. A kind of portable bed; a carriage hung between two horses; the straw laid under animals; a brood of young; any number of things thrown sluttishly about; a birth of animals.

To LITTER, lit'tûr. v. a. (98). To bring forth, used of beasts; to cover with things negligently; to cover with straw.

LITTLE, lit'tl. a. (405). Small in quantity; diminutive; a small dignity, power, or importance; not much, not many; some.

LITTLE, lit'tl. s. A small space; a small part, a small proportion; a slight affair; not much.

LITTLE, lit'tl. ad. In a small degree; in a small quantity; in some degree, but not great; not much.

LITTLENESS, lit'tl-nés. s. Smallness of bulk; meanness, want of grandeur; want of dignity.

LITTORAL, lit'tô-rûl. a. (88). Belonging to the shore.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

LITURGY, lit'ûr-jé. s. Form of prayers, formulary of public devotions.

TO LIVE, liv. v. n. (157). To be in a state of animation; to pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery; to continue in life; to remain undestroyed; to converse, to cohabit; to maintain one's self; to be in a state of motion or vegetation; to be unextinguished.

LIVE, live. a. (157). Quick, not dead; active, not extinguished.

LIVELESS, live'lés. ad. Wanting life. Obsolete.—See **LIFELESS**.

LIVELIHOOD, live'lé-hûd. s. (157). Support of life; maintenance, means of living.

LIVELINESS, live'lé-nés. s. Appearance of life; vivacity, sprightliness.

LIVELONG, liv'lông. a. (157). Tedious, long in passing; lasting, durable.

LIVELY, live'lé. a. (157). Brisk, vigorous; gay, airy; representing life; strong, energetic.

LIVELLY, live'lé-lé. } ad. Briskly, vigorously; with strong resemblance of life.

LIVER, liv'vûr. s. (98). One who lives; one who lives in any particular manner; one of the entrails.

LIVERCOLOUR, liv'vûr-kûl-lûr. a. Dark red.

LIVERGROWN, liv'vûr-grône. a. Having a great liver.

LIVERWORT, liv'vûr-wûrt. s. A plant.

LIVERY, liv'vûr-é. s. (98). The act of giving or taking possession; release from wardship; the writ of which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to servants; a particular dress, a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.

LIVERYMAN, liv'vûr-é-mân. s. (88). One who wears a livery, a servant of an inferior kind; in London, a freeman of some standing in a company.

LIVES, livz. s. The plural of Life.

LIVID, liv'id. a. Discoloured, as with a blow.

LIVIDITY, lé-vid'é-té. s. Discolouration, as by a blow.

LIVING, liv'ving. s. (410). Support, maintenance, fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; benediction of a clergyman.

LIVINGLY, liv'ving-lé. ad. In the living state.

LIVRE, liv'vûr. s. (416). The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to one shilling sterling.

LIXIVIAL, lik-siv'é-âl. a. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium; obtained by lixivium.

LIXIVIATE, lik-siv'é-âte. a. (91). Making a lixivium.

LIXIVIUM, lik-siv'é-ûm. s. Lie, water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind.

LIZARD, liz'zârd. s. (88). An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

LIZARDSTONE, liz'zârd-stône. s. A kind of stone.

Lo, lô! interject. Look, see, behold.

LOACH, lôtsh. s. (352). A little fish.

LOAD, lôde. s. (295). A burden, a freight, lading; any thing that depresses; as much drink as one can bear.

TO LOAD, lôde. v. a. To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarrass; to charge a gun; to make heavy.

LOAD, lôde. s. The leading vein in a mine.

LOADSMAN, lôdz'mân. s. (88). He who leads the way, a pilot.

LOADSTAR, lôde'stâr. s. The pole-star, the cynosure, the leading or guiding star.

LOADSTONE, lôde'stône. s. The magnet, the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

LOAF, lôfe. s. (295). A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; any mass into which a body is wrought.

LOAM, lôme. s. (295). Fat unctuous earth, marl.

ⓘ This word is vulgarly pronounced as if written *loom*; this pronunciation, however, is not only at variance with the best usage, but with the most probable etymology. Junius spells it *lome*, as it undoubtedly ought to be pronounced.

TO LOAM, lôme. v. a. To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

LOAMY, lô'mé. a. Marly.

LOAN, lône. s. (295). Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of return of payment.

LOATH, lôth. a. (295). Unwilling, disliking, not ready.

TO LOATHE, lôthe. v. a. (467). To hate; to look on with abhorrence; to con-

(559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

sider with the disgust of satiety; to see food with dislike.

LOATHER, lôth'ûr. s. (98). One that loathes.

LOATHFUL, lôth'fûl. a. Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hated.

LOATHINGLY, lôth'ing-lê. ad. In a fastidious manner.

LOATHLY, lôth'lê. ad. (295). Unwillingly, without liking or inclination.

LOATHNESS, lôth'nês. s. Unwillingness.

LOATHSOME, lôth'sûm. a. Abhorred, detestable; causing satiety or fastidiousness.

LOATHSOMENESS, lôth'sûm-nês. s. Quality of raising hatred.

LOAVES, lôvz. s. (295). Plural of loaf.

LOB, lôb. s. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish; lob's pound, a prison; a big worm.

TO LOB, lôb. v. a. To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.

LOBBY, lôb'bê. s. An opening before a room.

LOBE, lôbe. s. A division, a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs.

LOBSTER, lôb'stûr. s. (98). A shell fish.

LOCAL, lô'kâl. a. Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place.

LOCALITY, lô-kâl'é-tê. s. Existence in place, relation of place or distance.

LOCALLY, lô'kâl-lê. ad. With respect to place.

LOCATION, lô-kâ'shûn. s. Situation with respect to place, act of placing.

LOCK, lôk. s. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests; the part of the gun by which fire is struck; a hug, a grapple; any enclosure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raise the water on a river or canal made navigable.

TO LOCK, lôk. v. a. To shut or fasten with locks; to shut up or confine as with locks; to close fast.

TO LOCK, lôk. v. n. To become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insertion.

LOCKER, lôk'kûr. s. (98). Any thing that is closed with a lock, a drawer.

LOCKET, lôk'kît. s. (99). A small lock, any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.

LOCKRAM, lôk'krûm. s. (88). A sort of coarse linen.

LOCOMOTION, lô-kô-mô'shûn. s. Power of changing place.

LOCOMOTIVE, lô-kô-mô'tiv. a. Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.

LOCUST, lô'kûst. s. A devouring insect.

LOCUST-TREE, lô'kûst-trêe. s. A species of acacia.

LODESTAR, lôde'stâr. See **LOADSTAR**.

LODESTONE, lôde'stône. See **LOADSTONE**.

TO LODGE, lôdje. v. a. To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place; to lay flat.

TO LODGE, lôdje. v. n. To reside, to keep residence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up residence at night; to lie flat.

LODGE, lôdje. s. A small house in a park or forest; a small house, as the porter's lodge.

LODGEMENT, lôdje'mênt. s. Accumulation of any thing in a certain place; possession of the enemy's work—See **JUDGMENT**.

LODGER, lôdje'ûr. s. (98). One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another; one that resides in any place.

LODGING, lôdje'ing. s. (410). Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; harbour, covert; convenience to sleep on.

LOFT, lôft. s. A floor; the highest floor; rooms on high.

LOFTILY, lôft'ê-lê. ad. On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or sentiment, sublimely.

LOFTINESS, lôft'ê-nês. s. Height, local elevation; sublimity, elevation of sentiment; pride, haughtiness.

LOFTY, lôft'ê. a. High, elevated in place; sublime, elevated in sentiment; proud, haughty.

LOG, lôg. s. A shapeless bulky piece of wood; an Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five sixths of a pint.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIA.

LOGARITHMS, lôg'á-ri/âmz. s. The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

LOGGATS, lôg'gits. s. (91). A play or game now called *Skittles*, which see.

LOGGERHEAD, lôg'gúr-héd. s. A dolt, a blockhead, a thickskull.

LOGGERHEADED, lôg'gúr-héd-éd. a. Dull, stupid, doltish.

LOGICK, lôd'jik. s. Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.

LOGICAL, lôd'jik-ál. a. Pertaining to logick; skilled in logick; furnished with logick.

LOGICALLY, lôd'jé-kál-é. ad. According to the laws of logick.

LOGICIAN, lô-jlah'ûn. s. A teacher or professor of logick.

LOGMAN, lôg'mán. s. (88). One whose business is to carry logs.

LOGOMACHY, lô-góm'á-ké. s. (518). A contention in words, a contention about words.—See *MONOMACHY*.

LOGWOOD, lôg'wúd. s. A wood much used in dyeing.

LOHOCK, lô'hók. s. Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linetuses.

LOIN, lôln. s. (299). The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loins, the reins.

TO LOITER, lôé'túr. v. n. (299). To linger, to spend time carelessly.

LOITERER, lôé'túr-ûr. s. (98). A lingerer, an idler, a lazy wretch.

TO LOLL, lôl. v. n. (406). To lean idly, to rest lazily against any thing; to hang out, used of the tongue.

LOMP, lômp. s. (165). A kind of roundish fish.

LONE, lône. a. Solitary; single, without company.

LONELINESS, lôné'lé-nés. s. Solitude, want of company.

LONELY, lôné'lé. a. Solitary, addicted to solitude.

LONENESS, lôné'nés. s. Solitude; dislike to company.

LONESOME, lôné'súm. a. Solitary, dismal.

LONG, lông. a. Not short; having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain measure in length; not soon ceasing, or at an end; dilatory; longing, de-

sirous; reaching to a great distance; protracted, as a long note.

LONGBOAT, lông'bòte. s. The largest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGEVITY, lôn-jév'é-té. s. (408). Length of life.

LONGIMANOUS, lôn-jlm'má-nús. a. (518). Long-handed, having long hands.

LONGIMETRY, lôn-jlm'mé-tré. s. (408) (518). The art or practice of measuring distances.

LONGING, lông'ing. s. (410). Earnest desire.

LONGINGLY, lông'ing-lé. ad. With incessant wishes.

LONGITUDE, lôn'jé-tùde. s. Length, the greatest dimension; the circumference of the earth measured from any meridian; the distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place; the position of any thing to east or west.

LONGITUDINAL, lôn-jé-tú'dé-nál. a. Measured by the length, running in the longest direction.

LONGW, lông'lé. ad. Longingly, with great liking. Not used.

LONGSOME, lông'súm. a. Tedious, wearisome by its length.

LONGSUFFERING, lông-sùf'fûr-ing. a. Patient, not easily provoked.

LONGWAYS, lông'wáze. ad. In the longitudinal direction.

LONGWINDED, lông-wind'éd. a. Long-breathed, tedious.—See *WIND*.

LONGWISE, lông'wíze. ad. (152). In the longitudinal direction.

LOO, lôó. s. A game at cards.

LOOBILY, lôó'bé-lé. a. Awkward, clumsy.

LOOBY, lôó'bé. s. (306). A lubber, a clumsy clown.

LOOF, lôóf. s. (306). It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees as far as the bulk-head of the castle.

TO LOOF, lôf. v. a. To bring the ship close to the wind.

LOOFED, lôóf. a. (359). Gone to a distance.

TO LOOK, lôók. v. n. (306). To direct the eye to or from any object; to have the power of seeing; to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care, to watch; to be directed with regard to any object; to have any particular appearance; to seem; to have any air, mien or manner; to form the air in any particular manner; to look

☞ (559). Fâte,—fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mèt;—phne, pîn;—

about one, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; to look after, to attend, to take care of; to look for, to expect; to look into, to examine, to sift, to inspect closely; to look on, to respect, to regard, to esteem, to be a mere idle spectator; to look over, to examine, to try one by one; to look out, to search, to seek, to be on the watch; to look to, to watch, to take care of.

To Look, lóok. v. a. To seek, to search for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks; to look out, to discover by searching.

Look, lóok. interject. See! lo! behold! observe!

Look, lóok. s. Air of the face, mien, cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing.

LOOKER, lóok'úr. s. (98). One that looks; Looker-on; spectator, not agent.

LOOKING-GLASS, lóok'ín-glás. s. Mirror, a glass which shows forms reflected.

LOOM, lóóm. s. (306). The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

To LOOM, lóóm. v. n. (306). To appear, to appear at sea.

LOOM, lóóm. s. A bird.

LOON, lóón. s. (306). A sorry fellow, a scoundrel. See **LOWN**.

LOOP, lóóp. s. (306). A double through which a string or lace is drawn, an ornamental double or fringe.

LOOPED, lóópt. a. (359). Full of holes.

LOOPHOLE, lóóp'hóle. s. Aperture, hole to give a passage; a shift, an evasion.

LOOPHOLED, lóóp'hól'd. a. (359). Full of holes, full of openings.

To LOOSE, lóóse. v. a. (306). To unbind, to untie any thing fastened; to relax; to free from any thing painful; to disengage.

To LOOSE, lóóse. v. n. To set sail, to depart by loosing the anchor.

LOOSE, lóóse. a. Unbound, untied; not fast; not tight; not crowded; wanton; not close, not concise; vague, indeterminate; not strict, unconnected, rambling; lax of body; disengaged; free from confinement; remiss, not attentive, to break loose, to gain liberty; to let loose, to set at liberty, to set at large.

LOOSE, lóóse. s. Liberty, freedom from restraint; dismissal from any restraining force.

LOOSELY, lóóse'lé. ad. Not fast, not firmly; without bondage; without union; irregularly; negligently; meanly; unchastely.

To LOOSEN, lóós'n. v. n. (103). To part, to separate.

To LOOSEN, lóós'n. v. a. To relax any thing tied; to make less coherent; to separate a compages; to free from restraint; to make not costive.

LOOSENESS, lóóse'nés. s. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; lewdness, unchastity; diarrhoea, flux of the belly.

LOOSESTRIFE, lóóse'strife. s. An herb.

To LOP, lóp. v. a. To cut the branches of trees; to cut off any thing.

LOP, lóp. s. That which is cut from trees; a flea.

LOPPER, lóp'púr. s. (98). One that cuts trees.

LOQUACIOUS, ló-kwá'shús. a. (414). Full of talk; babbling, not secret.

LOQUACITY, ló-kwás'sé-té. s. Too much talk.

LORD, lórd. s. (167). The Divine Being, Jehovah; monarch, ruler; master; a tyrant; a husband; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to officers, as lord chief justice, lord mayor.

To LORD, lórd. v. n. To domineer, to rule despotically.

LORDING, lórd'íng. s. Lord in contempt or ridicule.

LORDLING, lórd'íng. s. (410). A diminutive lord.

LORDLINESS, lórd'lé-nés. s. Dignity, high station; pride, haughtiness.

LORDLY, lórd'lé. a. Beftitting a lord; proud, imperious, insolent.

LORDLY, lórd'lé. ad. Imperiously, proudly.

LORDSHIP, lórd'shíp. s. Dominion, power; seigniority, domain; title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke; titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority.

LORÉ, lóre. s. Lessons, doctrine, instruction.

To LORICATE, ló'r-ré-káte. v. a. (168). To plate over.

**LORIMER, ló'r-ré-múr. } s. (98)(168).
LORINER, ló'r-ré-núr. }**
Bridle-cutter.

LORN, lórn. a. Forsaken, lost. Obsolete. —See **FORNOK**.

To LOSE, lóóze. v. a. (164). To forfeit by unlucky contest, the contrary to win; to be deprived of; to possess no longer; to have any thing gone so that it

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away, to employ ineffectually; to miss, to part with so as not to recover.

TO LOSE, lòoze. v. n. Not to win, to suffer loss; to decline, to fail.

LOSEABLE, lòóz'á-bl. a. (405). Subject to privation.

LOSER, lòóz'úr. s. (98). One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing, the contrary to winner or gainer.

LOSS, lóa. s. Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; useless application.

LOST, lóst. Pret. of **To lose**.

LOST, lóst. Part. of **To lose**.

LOT, lôt. s. Fortune, state assigned; a chance; a die, or any thing used in determining chances; a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as to pay scot and lot.

LOTE-TREE, lòte'trèe. s. The Lotos.

LOTION, lò'shùn. s. A Lotion is a form of medicine composed of aqueous liquids, used to wash any diseased parts; a cosmetic.

LOTTERY, lò'ttúr-é. s. (557). A game of chance, distribution of prizes by chance.

LOUD, lòód. a. (312). Noisy, striking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.

LOUDLY, lòód'lé. ad. Noisily, so as to be heard far; clamorously.

LOUDNESS, lòód'nés. s. Noise, force of sound; turbulence, vehemence or furiousness of clamour.

TO LOVE, lùv. v. a. (165). To regard with passionate affection; to regard with tenderness of affection; to be pleased with, to like; to regard with reverence.

LOVE, lùv. s. (165). The passion between the sexes; kindness, goodwill, friendship, affection; courtship; tenderness; liking, inclination to; object beloved; lewdness; fondness; concord; principle of union; picturesque representation of love, a cupid; a word of endearment, due reverence to God; a kind of thin silk stuff.

LOVEAPPLE, lùv'áp-pl. s. (405). A plant, the fruit of a plant.

LOVEKNOT, lùv'nót. s. A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

LOVELETTER, lùv'lét-túr. s. Letter of courtship.

LOVELILY, lùv'lé-lé. ad. Amiably.

LOVELINESS, lùv'lé-nés. s. Amiable-ness; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

LOVELORN, lùv'lòrn. a. Forsaken of one's love.—See **FORLORN**.

LOVELY, lùv'lé. a. Amiable; exciting love.

LOVEMONGER, lùv'múng-gúr. s. One who deals in affairs of love.

LOVER, lùv'úr. s. (98). One who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindness; one who likes any thing.

LOUVER, lòó'vúr. s. An opening for the smoke.

LOVESECRET, lùv'sé-kret. s. Secret between lovers.

LOVESICK, lùv'sík. a. Disordered with love, languishing with amorous desire.

LOVESOME, lùv'sùm. a. Lovely. A word not used.

LOVESONG, lùv'sóng. s. Song expressing love.

LOVESUIT, lùv'súte. s. Courtship.

LOVETALE, lùv'tále. s. Narrative of love.

LOVETHOUGHT, lùv'thàwt. s. Amorous fancy.

LOVETOY, lùv'tóe. s. Small presents given by lovers.

LOVETRICK, lùv'trik. s. Art of expressing love.

LOUGH, lòk. s. (392). A lake, a large inland standing water.

LOVING, lùv'ing. part. a. Kind, affectionate; expressing kindness.

LOVINGKINDNESS, lùv'ing-kyínd'nés. s. Tenderness, favour, mercy.

LOVINGLY, lùv'ing-lé. ad. Affectionately, with kindness.

LOVINGNESS, lùv'ing-nés. s. Kindness, affection.

LOUIS-D'OR, lò-é-dòré. s. A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings sterling.

TO LOUNGE, lòúnje. v. n. To idle, to live lazily.

LOUNGER, lòún'júr. s. An idler.

LOUSE, lòúse. s. (312). A small animal, of which different species live and feed on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

TO LOUSE, lòúse. v. a. (437). To clean from lice.

LOUSEWORT, lòúse'wúrt. s. The name of a plant.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

LOUSILY, lôû'zê-lê. ad. In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

LOUSINESS, lôû'zê-nês. s. The state of abounding with lice.

LOUSY, lôû'zê. a. Swarming with lice; over-run with lice; mean, low born.

LOUT, lôût. s. A mean awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown.

TO LOUT, lôût. v. n. (312). To pay obeisance, to bow. Obsolete.

LOUTISH, lôût'ish. a. Clownish; bumpkinly.

LOUTISHLY, lôût'ish-lê. ad. With the air of a clown, with the gait of a bumpkin.

Low, lô. a. (324). Not high; not rising far upwards; not elevated in situation; descending far downwards, deep; not swelling high, shallow, used of water; not of high price; not loud, not noisy; late in time, as the Lower empire; dejected, depressed; abject; dishonourable; not sublime, not exalted in thought or diction; reduced, in poor circumstances.

Low, lô. ad. Not aloft, not at a high price, meanly; in times near our own; with a depression of the voice; in a state of subjection.

TO Low, lôû, or lô. v. n. To bellow as a cow.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Barclay, pronounce this word in the last manner; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry, in the first: and that this is the true pronunciation there is little doubt; not only as it is the more general sound of the diphthong (323), but as it is more expressive of the thing signified. The other sound is, in my opinion, a novelty, and ought to be exploded. Without laying much stress on Dryden's rhyme, it seems to confirm this opinion.

"Fair lô grac'd his shield; but lô now,
"With horns exalted stands, and seems to
"low."

LOWBELL, lô'bêl. s. A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.

TO Lower, lô'ûr. v. a. (98). To bring low, to bring down by way of submission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen, to make less in price or value.

TO Lower, lô'ûr. v. n. To grow less, to fall, to sink.

TO Lower, lôû'ûr. v. n. (323). To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; to frown, to pout, to look sullen.

☞ Whether this word comes from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance, or from the

English word *lower*, signifying to look low, as the sky seems to do when it is heavy and thick with clouds, (which is the much more probable derivation;) it certainly cries aloud for a different spelling from *lower*, to make low. For the reasons, see the words *Flower* and *Flour*; *Bowl* and *Form*.

LOWER, lôû'ûr. s. Cloudiness, gloominess; cloudiness of look.

LOWERINGLY, lôûr'ing-lê. ad. With cloudiness, gloomily.

LOWERMOST, lô'ûr-môst. a. Lowest.

LOWLAND, lô'lând. s. The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills.

LOWLILY, lô'lê-lê. ad. Humbly, meanly.

LOWLINESS, lô'lê-nês. s. Humility, meanness, abject depression.

LOWLY, lô'lê. a. Humble, meek, mild; mean; not lofty, not sublime.

LOWN, lôôn. s. A scoundrel, a rascal, a stupid fellow. Properly *Loon*. Used chiefly in Scotland.

LOWNESS, lô'nês. s. Absence of height; meanness of condition; want of rank; want of sublimity; submissiveness; depression; dejection.

TO LowT, lôût. v. a. To overpower. Obsolete.

LOWTHOUGHTED, lô-thâwt'êd. a. Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean in sentiments, narrow-minded.

LOWSPIRITED, lô-spir'it-êd. a. Dejected, depressed, not lively.

LOXODROMICK, lôk-sô-drôm'ik. s. Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb.

LOYAL, lôê'âl. a. (88) (329). Obedient, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.

LOYALIST, lôê'âl-llst. s. One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

LOYALLY, lôê'âl-lê. ad. With fidelity, with true adherence to a king.

LOYALTY, lôê'âl-tê. s. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fidelity to a lady or lover.

LOZENGE, lôz'zêje. s. A rhomb; the form of the shield in a single lady's coat of arms; Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted; a cake of preserved fruit.

Lu, lôô. s. A game at cards.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

LUBBARD, lùb'bùrd. s. (88). A lazy sturdy fellow.

LUBBER, lùb'bùr. s. (98). A sturdy drone, an idle fat booby.

LUBBERLY, lùb'bùr-lé. a. Lazy and bulky.

LUBBERLY, lùb'bùr-lé. ad. Awkwardly, clumsily.

TO LUBRICATE, lù'bré-káte. v. a. To make smooth or slippery.

TO LUBRICITATE, lù-brls'sé-táte. v. a. To smooth, to make slippery.

LUBRICITY, lù-brls'sé-té. s. Slipperiness, smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty, slipperiness, instability, wantonness, lewdness.

LUBRICK, lù'brlk. a. Slippery, smooth; uncertain; wanton, lewd.

LUBRICOUS, lù'bré-kús. a. Slippery, smooth; uncertain.

LUBRIFICATION, lù-bré-fé-ká'shùn. s. The act of smoothing.

LUBRIFACTION, lù-bré-fák'shùn. s. The act of lubricating or smoothing.

LUCE, lùse. s. A pike full grown.

LUCENT, lù'sént. a. Shining, bright, splendid.

LUCERNE, lù'sérn. s. A kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUCID, lù'sld. a. Bright, glittering; pellucid, transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madness.

LUCIDITY, lù-sld'é-té. s. Splendour, brightness.

LUCIFEROUS, lù-slf'fèr-ús. a. (518). Giving light, affording means of discovery.

LUCIFICK, lù-slf'fík. a. (509). Making light, producing light.

LUCK, lùk. s. Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortune, good or bad.

LUCKILY, lùk'ké-lé. ad. Fortunately, by good hap.

LUCKINESS, lùk'ké-nés. s. Good fortune, good hap, casual happiness.

LUCKLESS, lùk'lés. a. Un fortunately, unhappy.

LUCKY, lùk'ké. a. Fortunate, happy by chance.

LUCRATIVE, lù'krá-tiv. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCRE, lù'kúr. s. (416). Gain, profit.

LUCRIFEROUS, lù-krif'fèr-ús. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCRIFICK, lù-krif'fík. a. (509). Producing gain, profit.

LUCTATION, lùk-tá'shùn. s. Struggle, effort, contest.

TO LUCUBRATE, lù'kù-bráte. v. a. (503). To watch, to study by night.

LUCUBRATION, lù-kù-brá'shùn. s. (533). Study by candle-night, any thing composed by night.

LUCUBRATORY, lù'kù-brá-tùr-é. a. Composed by candle-light.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK (512).

LUCULENT, lù'kù-lént. a. (503). Clear, transparent; certain, evident.

LUDICROUS, lù'dé-krús. a. Burlesque, merry, exciting laughter.

LUDICROUSLY, lù'dé-krús-lé. ad. Sportively, in burlesque.

LUDICROUSNESS, lù'dé-krús-nés. s. Burlesque, sportiveness.

LUDIFICATION, lù-dé-fé-ká'shùn. s. The act of mocking.

TO LUFF, lùf. v. n. To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

TO LUG, lùg. v. a. To hale or drag, to pull with violence; To lug out, to draw a sword, in burlesque language.

TO LUG, lùg. v. n. To lag, to come heavily.

LUG, lùg. s. A kind of small fish; in Scotland, an ear; a land measure, a pole or perch.

LUGGAGE, lùg'gldje. s. (90). Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy.

LUGUBRIOUS, lù'gù-bré-ús. a. Mournful, sorrowful.

LUKEWARM, lùké'wàrm. a. Moderately, or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.

LUKEWARMLY, lùké'wàrm-lé. ad. With moderate warmth; with indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, lùké'wàrm-nés. s. Moderate or pleasing heat; indifference, want of ardour.

TO LULL, lùl. v. a. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet, to put to rest.

LULLABY, lùl'lá-bl. s. A song to still babes.

LUMBAGO, lùm-bá'gò. s. Lumbago are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back.

☞ This word is often pronounced with the Italian sound of *a*, as heard in *father*; but this mode of pronouncing the accented *a*, in words from the Latin, has been long and justly exploded.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

LUMBER, lûm'bûr. s. (98). Any thing useless or cumbersome; staves, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffick between the West-India islands and continent of North America.

To **LUMBER**, lûm'bûr. v. a. To heap like useless goods irregularly.

To **LUMBER**, lûm'bûr. v. n. To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk.

LUMINARY, lû'mê-nâ-rê. s. Any body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one that instructs mankind.

LUMINATION, lû-mê-nâ'shûn. s. Emission of light.

LUMINOUS, lû'mê-nûs. a. (503). Shining, emitting light; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, lûmp. s. A small mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; the whole together, the gross.

To **LUMP**, lûmp. v. a. To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

LUMPFISH, lûmp'fîsh. s. A sort of fish.

LUMPING, lûmp'îng. a. (410). Large, heavy, great.

LUMFISH, lûmp'plsh. a. Heavy, gross, dull, unactive.

LUMFISHLY, lûmp'pîsh-lê. ad. With heaviness, with stupidity.

LUMFISHNESS, lûmp'îsh-nês. s. Stupid heaviness.

LUMPY, lûmp'ê. a. Full of lumps, full of compact masses.

LUNACY, lû'nâ-sê. s. A kind of madness influenced by the moon.

LUNAR, lû'nâr. (88). } a. Relating

LUNARY, lû'nâr-ê. } to the moon, under the dominion of the moon.

LUNATED, lû'nâ-têd. a. Formed like a half-moon.

LUNATICK, lû'nâ-tîk. a. (509). Mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon.

LUNATICK, lû'nâ-tîk. s. A madman.

LUNATION, lû'nâ'shûn. s. The revolution of the moon.

LUNCH, lûnsh. } s. As much

LUNCHEON, lûn'shûn. } food as one's hand can hold.

LUNE, lûne. s. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks.

LUNETTE, lû-nêt'. s. A small half moon.

LUNGS, lûngz. s. The lights, the organs of respiration.

LUNGED, lûng'd. a. (369). Having lungs, having the nature of lungs.

LUNG-GROWN, lûng'grône. a. The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast, such are lung-grown.

LUNGWORT, lûng'wûrt. s. A plant.

LUNISOLAR, lû-nê-sô'lâr. a. (88). Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

LUPINE, lû'pln. s. (140). A kind of pulse.

LURCH, lûrtsh. s. A forlorn or deserted condition; a term at cards.

To **LURCH**, lûrtsh. v. a. To win two games instead of one at cards; to defeat, to disappoint; to filch, to pilfer.

LURCHER, lûrtsh'ûr. s. (98). One that watches to steal, or to betray, or entrap.

LURE, lûre. s. Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, any thing that promises advantage.

LURID, lû'rid. a. Gloomy, dismal.

To **LURK**, lûrk. v. n. To lie in wait, to lie hidden, to lie close.

LURKER, lûrk'ûr. s. (98). A thief that lies in wait.

LURKING-PLACE, lûrk'îng-plâse. s. Hiding place, secret place.

LUSCIOUS, lûsh'ûs. a. (357). Sweet, so as to nauseate; sweet in a great degree; pleasing, delightful.

LUSCIOUSLY, lûsh'ûs-lê. ad. With a great degree of sweetness.

LUSCIOUSNESS, lûsh'ûs-nês. s. Immoderate sweetness.

LUSERN, lû'sêrn. s. A lynx.

LUSERNE, lû'sêrn. s. [A corrected spelling from the French] Lucerne, a kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUSH, lûsh. a. Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. Obsolete.

LUSORIOUS, lû-sô'rê-ûs. a. Used in play, sportive.

LUSORY, lû'sûr-ê. a. Used in play.

☞ For the o, see DOMESTICK.

LUST, lûst. s. Carnal desire; any violent or irregular desire.

To **LUST**, lûst. v. n. To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to list, to like; to have irregular dispositions.

LUSTFUL, lûst'fûl. a. Libidinous, having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust.

—nò, mǎve, nǎr, nǎt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—tshín, THIS.

LUSTFULLY, lùst'fùl-é. ad. With sensual concupiscence.

LUSTFULNESS, lùst'fùl-nés. s. Libidinousness.

LUSTIHED, lùs'té-héd. }
LUSTIHOOD, lùs'té-hùd. } s. Vigour,
 sprightliness, corporeal ability.

LUSTILY, lùs'té-lé. ad. Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.

LUSTINESS, lùs'té-nés. s. Stoutness, sturdiness, strength, vigour of body.

LUSTRAL, lùs'trál. a. Used in purification.

LUSTRATION, lùs-trá'shùn. s. Purification by water.

LUSTRE, lùs'tùr. s. (416). Brightness, splendour, glitter; a scone with lights; eminence, renown; the space of five years.

LUSTRING, lùs'string. s. A shining silk.—See LUTESTRING.

LUSTROUS, lùs'trús. a. Bright, shining, luminous.

LUSTWORT, lùst'wùrt. s. An herb.

LUSTY, lùs'té. a. Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body.

LUTANIST, lù'tán-íst. s. One who plays upon the lute.

LUTAROUS, lù-tá-ré-ús. a. Living in mud; of the colour of mud.

LUTE, lùte. s. A stringed instrument of musick; a composition like clay, with which chymists close up their vessels.

To LUTE, lùte. v. a. To close with lute or chymist's clay.

LUTESTRING, lùte'string. s. Lustre, a shining silk.

☞ This corruption of *Lutestring* for *Lustre* seems beyond recovery, and must be ranked with *Asparagus*, *Cucumber*, &c. which see.

LUTULENT, lù'tshù-lént. a. (461)(503). Muddy, turbid.

To LUX, lùks. }
To LUXATE, lùks'áte. } v. a. To put
 out of joint, to disjoin.

LUXATION, lùks-á'shùn. s. The act of disjoining; any thing disjoined.

LUXE, lùks. s. A French word.—Luxury, voluptuousness.

LUXURIANCE, lùg-zù-ré-ánsé. }
LUXURIANCY, lùg-zù-ré-án-sé. } s.
 (479). Exuberance, abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

LUXURIANT, lùg-zù-ré-ánt. a. (479). Exuberant, superfluous, pleateous.

To LUXURIATE, lùg-zù-ré-áte. v. n. To grow exuberantly, to shoot with superfluous plenty.

LUXURIOUS, lùg-zù-ré-ús. a. Delighting in the pleasures of the table; administering to luxury; voluptuous, enslaved to pleasure; luxuriant, exuberant.

LUXURIOUSLY, lùg-zù-ré-ús-lé. ad. Deliciously, voluptuously.

LUXURY, lùk'shù-ré. s. Voluptuousness, addictedness to pleasure; luxuriance, exuberance; delicious fare.

☞ For an investigation of the true pronunciation of this and the preceding words, see *Principles*, No. 479.

LYCANTHROPY, lì-kán'thrò-pé. s. A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.

LYING, lì'ng. (410). The active participle of Lie.

LYMPH, lìmf. s. Water, transparent colourless liquor.

LYMPHATICK, lìmf-át'ík. s. (509). A vessel conveying the lymph.

LYMPHATICK, lìmf-át'ík. a. Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.

LYNX, lìngks. s. (408). A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

LYRE, lìre. s. A harp, a musical instrument.

LYRICAL, lìr-ré-kál. }
LYRICK, lìr'rik. } a. Pertaining
 to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.

LYRIST, lì'ríst. s. (544). A musician who plays upon the harp.

M.

MAC

MAD

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mè, mèt;—pine, pin;—

MACAROONE, māk-ā-rōon'. s.

A coarse, rude, low fellow, whence Macaronick poetry; a kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACAW-TREE, māk-kaw'trèe. s. A species of the palm-tree.

MACAW, māk-kaw'. s. A bird in the West Indies.

MACE, mase. s. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of spice. The nutmeg is enclosed in a three-fold covering, of which the second is Mace.

MACEBEARER, mase'bàre-ùr. s. One who carries the Mace.

TO MACERATE, mās'sér-àte. v. a. To make lean, to wear away; to mortify, to harass with corporal hardships; to steep almost to solution, either with or without heat.

MACERATION, mās-sér-à'shùn. s. The act of wasting or making lean; mortification, corporal hardship; Maceration is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHINAL, māk'ké-nál. a. (353). Relating to machines.

TO MACHINATE, māk'ké-náte. v. a. To plan, to contrive.

MACHINATION, māk-ké-ná'shùn. s. Artifice, contrivance, malicious scheme.

MACHINE, māk-shéén'. s. (112). Any complicated piece of workmanship; an engine; supernatural agency in poems.

MACHINERY, māk-shéén'ér-é. s. (112). Machinery, complicated workmanship; the Machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.

MACHINIST, māk-shéén'íst. s. A constructor of engines or machines.

☞ Some minor critics of the lowest form pronounce the first syllable of this word as in *Machinal*, *Machination*, &c. with the first syllable as if spelled *mack*; but this arises from an ignorance of their respective etymologies; the former words are derived from the Latin; and *Machinist* is a formation of our own from the French word *Machine*.

MACKEREL, māk'kér-íl. s. A sea-fish.

MACKEREL-GALE, māk'kér-íl-gále. s. A strong breeze.

MACROCOSM, māk'krò-kòzm. s. The whole world or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACTATION, māk-tá'shùn. s. The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA, māk'kù-lá. s. A spot.—See *LAMINA*.

TO MACULATE, māk'kù-láte. v. a. To stain, to spot.

MACULATION, māk'kù-lá'shùn. s. Stain, spot, taint.

MACULE, māk'ùle. s. A spot or stain.—See *ANIMALCULE*.

MAD, mād. a. Disordered in the mind; distracted; overrun with any violent or unreasonable desire; enraged, furious.

TO MAD, mād. v. a. To make mad, to make furious, to enrage.

TO MAD, mād. v. n. To be mad, to be furious.

MADAM, mād'òm. s. (88). The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.

MADBRAIN, mād'bráne. } a. Disordered in the mind, hot-headed.

MADCAP, mād'káp. s. A madman; a wild hot-brained fellow.

TO MADDEN, mād'd'n. v. n. (103). To become mad, to act as mad.

TO MADDEN, mād'd'n. v. a. To make mad.

MADDER, mād'dúr. s. (98). A plant.

MADE, mādè. Participle. preterit of *Make* (75).

MADEFACTION, mād-dè-fák'shùn. s. The act of making wet.

TO MADEFY, mād-dè-fl. v. a. To moisten, to make wet.

MADHOUSE, mād'hóuse. s. A house where madmen are cured or confined.

MADLY, mād'lè. ad. Without understanding.

MADMAN, mād'mán. s. (88). A man deprived of his understanding.

MADNESS, mād'nés. s. Distraction; fury, wildness, rage.

MADRIGAL, mād'dré-gál. s. A pastoral song.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

MADWORT, mād'wûrt. s. An herb.

MAGAZINE, mág-gá-zèen'. s. (112).

A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions; of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet.

MAGGOT, mág'gût. s. (166). A small grub which turns into a fly; whimsy caprice, odd fancy.

MAGGOTTINESS, mág'gût-tè-nès. s. The state of abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTTY, mág'gût-è. ad. Full of maggots; capricious, whimsical.

MAGICAL, mād'jè-kál. a. Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers.

MAGICALLY, mād'jè-kál-è. ad. According to the rights of magick.

MAGICK, mād'jik. s. (544). The art of putting in action the power of spirits; the secret operations of natural powers.

MAGICK, mād'jik. a. Incantating; necromantick.

MAGICIAN, mǎ-jlsh'án. s. (88). One skilled in magick, an enchanter, a necromancer.

MAGISTERIAL, mād-jls-tè-rè-ál. a. Such as suits a master; lofty, arrogant, despotick; chymically prepared, after the manner of a magistrery.

MAGISTERIALLY, mād-jls-tè-rè-ál-è. ad. Arrogantly.

MAGISTERIALNESS, mād-jls-tè-rè-ál-nès. s. Haughtiness.

MAGISTERY, mād'jls-tèr-è. s. A term in chymistry.

MAGISTRACY, mād'jls-trǎ-sé. s. Office or dignity of a magistrate.

MAGISTRATE, mād'jls-tráte. s. (91). A man publicly invested with authority, a governor.

MAGNANIMITY, mág-ná-nlm'è-tè. s. Greatness of mind, elevation of soul.

MAGNANIMOUS, mág-nán'è-mûs. a. Great of mind, elevated in sentiment.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, mág-nán'è-mûs-lè. ad. With greatness of mind.

MAGNET, mág'nèt. s. The loadstone, the stone that attracts iron.

MAGNETICAL, mág-nèt'tè-kál. } a.

MAGNETICK, mág-nèt'tik. (509). } a.

Relating to the magnet; having powers correspondent to those of the magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things distant.

MAGNETISM, mág'nèt-lzm. s. Power of the loadstone, power of attraction.

MAGNIFIABLE, mág'nè-fi-á-bl. a. (183). To be extolled or praised. Unusual.

MAGNIFICAL, mág-nlf'fè-kál. }

MAGNIFICK, mág-nlf'fik. (509). } a. Illustrious, grand.

MAGNIFICENCE, mág-nlf'fè-sènsè. s. Grandeur of appearance, splendour.

MAGNIFICENT, mág-nlf'fè-sént. a. Grand in appearance, splendid, pompous; fond of splendour, setting greatness to show.

MAGNIFICENTLY, mág-nlf'fè-sént-lè. ad. Pompously, splendidly.

MAGNIFICO, mág-nlf'fè-kò. s. A grandee of Venice.

MAGNIFIER, mág'nè-fi-ûr. s. (98). One that praises extravagantly; a glass that increases the bulk of any object.

TO MAGNIFY, mág'nè-fi. v. a. (183). To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to raise in estimation; to increase the bulk of any object to the eye.

MAGNITUDE, mág'nè-tûde. s. Greatness, grandeur; comparative bulk.

MAGPIE, mág'pl. s. A bird sometimes taught to talk.

MAHOGANY, mǎ-hôg'á-nè. s. A solid wood which grows in America.

MAID, made. (202).

MAIDEN, mǎ'd'n. (103). } s. An unmarried woman, a virgin; a woman servant, female.

MAID, made. s. A species of skate fish.

MAIDEN, mǎ'd'n. a. (103). Consisting of virgins; fresh, new, unused, unpolluted.

MAIDENHAIR, mǎ'd'n-hàre. s. A plant.

MAIDENHEAD, mǎ'd'n-hèd. }

MAIDENHOOD, mǎ'd'n-hûd. } s. Vir-

ginity, virgin purity, freedom from contamination; newness, freshness, uncontaminated state.

MAIDENLIP, mǎ'd'n-llp. s. An herb.

MAIDENLY, mǎ'd'n-lè. a. Like a maid, gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

MAIDHOOD, made'hûd. s. Virginity. Not used.

MAIDMARIAN, made-mǎre'yán. s. A kind of dance.

MAIDSERVANT, made-sér'vánt. s. A female servant.

MAJESTICAL, mǎ-jès'tè-kál. }

MAJESTICK, mǎ-jès'tik. (509). } a.

August, having dignity; stately, pompous, sublime.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

MAJESTICALLY, mâ-jês'tê-kâl-ê. ad. With dignity, with grandeur.

MAJESTY, mâd'jês-tê. s. Dignity, grandeur; power, sovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens.

MAIL, mâle. s. (202). A coat of steel network, worn for defence; any armour; a postman's bundle, a bag.

TO MAIL, mâle. v. a. To arm defensively, to cover as with armour.

TO MAIM, mâme. v. a. To deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by loss of a limb.

MAIM, mâme. s. Privation of some essential part, lameness produced by a wound or amputation; injury, mischief, essential defect.

MAIN, mâne. a. (202). Principal, chief; violent, strong; gross, containing the chief part; important, forcible.

MAIN, mâne. s. The gross, the bulk; the sum, the whole; the ocean; violence, force; a hand at dice; the Continent.

MAINLAND, mâne-lând'. s. The Continent.

MAINLY, mâne'lê. ad. Chiefly, principally; greatly, powerfully.

MAINMAST, mâne'mâst. s. The chief or middle mast.

MAINPRISE, mâne'prize. s. Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance.

MAINSAIL, mâne'sâle. s. The sail of a mainmast.

MAINSHEET, mâne'shéet. s. The sheet or sail of the mainmast.

MAINYARD, mâne'yârd. s. The yard of the mainmast.

TO MAINTAIN, mên-tâne'. v. a. To preserve, to keep; to defend, to make good; to keep up, to support the expense of; to support with the convenience of life.

TO MAINTAIN, mên-tâne'. v. a. To support by argument, to assert as a tenet.

MAINTAINABLE, mên-tâne'-â-bl. a. Defensible, justifiable.

MAINTAINER, mên-tâne'ûr. s. Supporter, cherisher.

MAINTENANCE, mên'tên-ânse. s. Supply of the necessities of life; support, protection; continuance, security from failure.

MAINTOP, mâne-tôp'. s. The top of the mainmast.

MAJOR, mâ'jûr. a. (166). Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.

MAJOR, mâ'jûr. s. The officer above the captain; a mayor or head officer of a town; the first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality; Major-general, the general officer of the second rank; Major-domo, one who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

MAJORATION, mâd-jô-râ'shûn. s. Increase, enlargement.

MAJORITY, mâ-jôr'ê-tê. s. The state of being greater; the greater number; full age, end of minority; the office of a major.

MAIZE, mâze. s. Indian wheat.

TO MAKE, mâke. v. a. To create; to form of materials; to produce as the agent; to produce as a cause; to perform, to use; to bring into any state or condition; to form; to hold, to keep; to establish in riches or happiness; to suffer, to incur; to commit, to compel, to force, to constrain; to intend; to raise as profit from any thing; to arrive at; to gain; to force, to gain by force; to put, to place; to incline; to prove as an argument; to represent; to constitute; to amount to; to mould, to form; to Make away, to kill, to destroy; to transfer; to Make account, to reckon, to believe; to Make account of, to esteem, to regard; to Make free with, to treat without ceremony; to Make good, to maintain, to justify; to fulfil, to accomplish; to Make light of, to consider as of no consequence; to Make love, to court; to play the gallant; to Make merry, to feast, to partake of an entertainment; to Make much of, to cherish, to foster; to Make of, what to Make of, is, how to understand; to Make of, to produce from, to effect; to consider, to account, to esteem; to Make over, to settle in the hands of trustees, to transfer; to Make out, to clear, to explain, to clear to one's self; to prove, to evince; to Make sure of, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession; to Make up, to get together; to reconcile, to repair; to compose as of ingredients; to supply, to repair; to clear; to accomplish, to conclude, to construct.

TO MAKE, mâke. v. n. To tend, to travel, to go any way, to rush; to contribute; to operate, to act as a proof or argument, or cause; to concur; to show, to appear, to carry appearance; to Make away with, to destroy, to kill; to Make for, to advantage, to favour; to Make up, to compensate, to be instead.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

MAKE, mâke. s. Form, structure.

MAKEBATE, mâke'bate. s. Breeder of quarrels.

MAKER, mâ'kûr. s. (98). The Creator; one who makes any thing; one who sets any thing in its proper state.

MAKEPEACE, mâke'pêse. s. Peacemaker; reconciler.

MAKEWEIGHT, mâke'wâte. s. Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

MALADY, mál'á-dé. s. A disease, a distemper, a disorder of body, sickness.

MALANDERS, mál'an-dûrz. s. A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

MALAPERT, mál'á-pért. a. Saucy, quick with impudence.

MALAPERTNESS, mál'á-pért-nês. s. Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence, sauciness.

MALAPERTLY, mál'á-pért-lé. ad. Impudently, saucily.

MALE, mâle. a. Of the sex that begets young, not female.

MALE, mâle. s. The he of any species.

MALE, mâle. In composition signifies Ill.

MALEADMINISTRATION, mâle-âd-mîn-nis-trá'shûn. s. Bad management of affairs.

☞ I have given the first syllable of this and the succeeding words, compounded of *male*, the long sound of *a*, because I look upon *male* as a prefix not alterable in its sound in words of our own composition, any more than *arch*, *fore*, *mis*, *pre*, or *vice*: *arch* and *fore* are used separately as adjectives, which is not the case with *male*; but *mis*, *pre*, and *vice*, are never used out of composition, and are therefore exactly under the same predicament. *Dis* not being a prefix of our own which we can apply to words at pleasure, alters the sound of *s* according to the presence or absence of the accent, or the nature of the succeeding consonants (see Dis); but *mis* being applicable to any words, never alters the sound of *s* (426). *Pre*, when prefixed to words of our own, as *pre-conceived*, *pre-supposed*, &c. never shortens the vowel (530) (531) (532); and *vice* in *vice-president*, *vice-admiral*, &c. might as well be changed into *vis-president*, and *vis-admiral*, as *malecontent* and *malepractice* into *malcontent* and *malpractice*. But though all our Pronouncing Dictionaries adopt the short sound of *a*, and some even leave out the

e, yet as analogy is so decidedly in favour of the long sound, and custom is not quite unanimous, the long sound ought certainly to have the preference with all who aim at correctness and consistency. W. Johnston is the only one who adopts this pronunciation; and Barclay, by putting a hyphen after *male*, seems to favour it. If custom has decided in favour of the short sound of *a*, the *e* ought to be omitted in writing, and then the spelling and sound would not be at variance; but as this would lead to incurable evils in language, the pronunciation ought rather to conform to the orthography.

MALECONTENT, mâle'kôn-tênt. s. }
MALECONTENTED, mâle-kôn-tên' têt. a. Discontented, dissatisfied. }

MALECONTENTEDLY, mâle-kôn-tên' têt-lé. ad. With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS, mâle-kôn-tên' têt-nês. s. Discontentedness, want of affection to government.

MALEDICTION, mál-lé-dik'shûn. s. Curse, execration, denunciation of evil.

MALEFACTION, mál-lé-fâk'shûn. s. A crime, an offence.

MALEFACTOR, mál-lé-fâk'tûr. s. An offender against law, a criminal.

MALEFICK, mál-lé'fik. a. (509). Mischievous, hurtful.

MALEPRACTICE, mâle-prâk'tis. s. Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE, mâ-lév'vô-lênse. s. Ill will, inclination to hurt others, malignity.

MALEVOLENT, mâ-lév'vô-lênt. a. Ill-disposed towards others.

MALEVOLENTLY, mâ-lév'vô-lênt-lé. ad. Maligly, malignantly.

MALICE, mál'lis. s. (140). Deliberate mischief; ill intention to any one, desire of hurting.

MALICIOUS, mâ-lîsh'ûs. a. Ill-disposed to any one, intending ill.

MALICIOUSLY, mâ-lîsh'ûs-lé. ad. With malignity, with intention of mischief.

MALICIOUSNESS, mâ-lîsh'ûs-nês. s. Malice, intention of mischief to another.

MALIGN, mâ-lîne'. a. (385). Unfavourable, ill-disposed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, pestilential.

To MALIGN, mâ-lîne'. v. a. To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to censure.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

MALIGNANCY, mál-lg'nán-sé. s. Malevolence, malice, destructive tendency.

MALIGNANT, mál-lg'nánt. a. Envious, malicious; hostile to life, as malignant fevers.

MALIGNANT, mál-lg'nánt. s. A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed; it was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

MALIGNANTLY, mál-lg'nánt-lé. ad. With ill intention, maliciously, mischievously.

MALIGNER, mál-lín'úr. s. (386). One who regards another with ill-will; sarcastical censurer.

MALIGNITY, mál-lg'né-té. s. Malice; destructive tendency; evilness of nature.

MALIGNLY, mál-lín'lé. ad. Enviously, with ill-will.

MALKIN, málw'kín. s. A dirty wench.

MALL, mál. s. A stroke, a blow. Obsolete. A kind of beater or hammer; a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.

☞ This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to *a*, before double *l* in the same syllable; and yet this word when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into the *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *Mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where they formerly played with malls and balls, and from whence it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall*, and pronounced *Pellmell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pele mèle*. For Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from *pellere maleo*, to strike with a mallet. That this word was justly pronounced formerly, we can scarcely doubt, from the rhymes to it:

"—— With mighty *mall*

"The monster merciless him made to fall." *Spencer.*

"And give that reverend head a *mall*

"Or two or three against a wall."

Hudibras.

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club used for killing swine, called and spelt a *mall*; and the verb signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word *mallet*, where the latter *l* is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly. —See Principles, No. 85.

MALLARD, mál'lárd. s. (88). The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABILITY, mál-lé-á-bl'è-té. s. Quality of enduring the hammer.

MALLEABLE, mál'lé-á-bl. a. (113). Capable of being spread by beating.

MALLEABLENESS, mál'lé-á-bl-nés. s. Quality of enduring the hammer.

TO MALLEATE, mál'lé-áte. v. a. To hammer.

MALLET, mál'llt. s. (99). A wooden hammer.

MALLOWS, mál'lòze. s. A plant.

MALMSEY, mál'm'zè. s. (401). A sort of grape; a kind of wine.

MALT, mált. s. (79). Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

MALTDUST, mált'dúst. s. The dust of malt.

MALTFLOOR, mált'flore. s. A floor to dry malt.

TO MALT, mált. v. n. To make malt, to be made malt.

MALTHORSE, mált'hòrse. s. A dull dolt. Obsolete.

MALTMAN, mált'mán. (88). } s. One

MALTSTER, mált'stúr. } who makes malt.

MALVACEOUS, mál-vá'shús. a. Relating to mallows.

MALVERSATION, mál-vér-sá'shún. s. Bad shifts, mean artifices.

MAMMA, mál'm-má'. s. (77). The fond word for mother.

MAMMET, mál'm'mít. s. (99). A puppet, a figure dressed up.

MAMMIFORM, mál'm'mé-fórm. a. Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY, mál'm'mll-lá-ré. a. Belonging to the paps or dugs.

☞ I have departed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Dr. Johnson, in the accentuation, of this word, and agree with Mr. Nares and Bailey in placing the stress upon the first syllable of this and similar words, and as Dr. Johnson himself has done on *Axillary*, *Maxillary*, *Papillary*, and *Capillary*; and as all our orthoëpists but Dr. Kenrick on *Miscellany* —See ACADEMY.

MAMMOCK, mál'm'múk. s. (166). A large shapeless piece.

TO MAMMOCK, mál'm'múk. v. a. To tear, to pull to pieces.

MAMMON, mál'm'mún. s. (166). Riches.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôl; —pôund; —thin, TRÆ.

MAN, mân. s. (81). Human being, the male of the human species; a servant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one; One of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moveable piece at chess or draughts; Man of war, a ship of war.

To MAN, mân. v. a. To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen; to tame a hawk.

MANACLES, mân'ná-klz. s. (405). Chain for the hands.

To MANACLE, mân'ná-kl. v. a. To chain the hands, to shackle.

To MANAGE, mân'ldje. v. a. (90). To conduct, to carry on; to train a horse to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or use easily; to husband, to make the object of caution, to treat with caution or decency.

To MANAGE, mân'ldje. v. n. (90). To superintend affairs, to transact.

MANAGE, mân'ldje. s. Conduct, administration; a riding school; management of a horse.

MANAGEABLE, mân'ldje-á-bl. a. Easy in the use; governable, tractable.

MANAGEABLENESS, mân'ldje-á-bl-nés. s. Accommodation to easy use; tractableness, easiness to be governed.

MANAGEMENT, mân'ldje-mént. s. Conduct, administration; practice, transaction, dealing.

MANAGER, mân'ldje-dr. s. (98). One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good husband.

MANAGERY, mân'ldje-ré. s. Conduct, direction, administration; husbandry, frugality; manner of using.

MANATION, má-ná'shûn. s. The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHET, mántsh'ít. s. (99). A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL, mántsh-in-éél'. s. A large tree, a native of the West Indies.

☞ I do not hesitate to place the accent on the last syllable of this word, as this stress, not only its form, but the best usage, seems to require. Dr. Johnson and other orthoëpists place the accent in the same manner, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who places it on the first syllable.

To MANCIPATE, mân'sé-páte. v. a. To enslave, to bind.

MANCIPATION, mân-sé-pá'shûn. s. Slavery, involuntary obligation.

MANCIPLE, mân'sé-pl. s. (405). The steward of a community, the purveyor.

MANDAMUS, mân-dá'mûs. s. A writ from the court of King's Bench.

MANDARIN, mân-dá-réen'. s. (112). A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

☞ Dr. Johnson, and the other Lexicographers after him, spell this word without the final *e*. It may be observed, that most of these names from the East came to us by missionaries, and the first accounts we have of these countries are from the French.

MANDATARY, mân'dá-tár-é. s. (512). He to whom the Pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a Mandate for his benefice.

MANDATE, mân'dáte. s. (91). Command; precept, charge, commission, sent or transmitted.

MANDATORY, mân'dá-túr-é. a. (512). Preceptive, directory.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

MANDIBLE, mân'dé-bl. s. (405). The jaw, the instrument of manducation.

MANDIBULAR, mân-dib'bú-lâr. a. Belonging to the jaw.

MANDRAKE, mân'drake. s. The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.

To MANDUCATE, mân'dú-káte. v. a. To chew, to eat.

MANDUCATION, mân'dú-ká'shûn. s. Eating, chewing.

MANE, máne. s. The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.

MANEATER, mân'éte-dr. s. A cannibal, an anthropophagite.

MANED, mân'd. a. (359). Having a mane.

MANES, má'néz. s. Ghost, shade. See MILLEPEDES.

MANFUL, mân'fûl. a. Bold, stout, daring.

MANFULLY, mân'fûl-é. ad. Boldly, stoutly.

MANFULNESS, mân'fûl-nés. s. Stoutness, boldness.

MANGE, mánje. s. The itch or scab in cattle.

MANGER, máne'jûr. s. (542). The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.—See CHANGE.

MANGINESS, máne'jé-nés. s. Scabbiness, infection with the mange.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

TO MANGLE, mâng'gl. v. a. (405). To lacerate, to cut or tear peace-meal, or butcher.

MANGLER, mâng'gl-úr. s. A hacker, one that destroys bunglingly.

MANGO, mâng'gò. s. A fruit of the isle of Java, pickled.

MANGY, mán'jé. a. Infected with the mange, scabby.

MANHATER, mán'háte-úr. s. Misanthrope, one that hates mankind.

MANHOOD, mán'húd. s. Human nature; virility, not womanhood; virility, not childhood; courage, fortitude.

MANIAC, má'né-ák. (505).

MANIACAL, má-ní'á-kál. (506). } a. Raging with madness.

MANIFEST, mán'né-fést. a. Plain, open, not concealed; detected.

TO MANIFEST, mán'né-fést. v. a. To make appear; to show plainly, to discover.

MANIFESTATION, mán-né-fés-tá'shún. s. Discovery, publication.

MANIFESTABLE, mán-né-fés-tá-bl. a. Easy to be made evident.

MANIFESTLY, mán'né-fést-lé. ad. Clearly, evidently.

MANIFESTNESS, mán'né-fést-nés. s. Perspicuity, clear evidence.

MANIFESTO, mán-né-fés'tò. s. Publick protestation, a declaration in form.

MANIFOLD, mán'né-föld. a. Of different kinds, many in number, multiplied.

MANIFOLDLY, mán'né-föld-lé. ad. In a manifold manner.

MANIKIN, mán'né-kin. s. A little man.

MANIPLE, mán'è-pl. s. (405). A hand-ful; a small band of soldiers.

MANIPULAR, má-níp'pù-lâr. a. Relating to a maniple.

MANKILLER, mán'kil-lûr. s. (98). Murderer.

MANKIND, mán-kyind'. s. The race or species of human beings.—See GUARD.

☞ This word is sometimes improperly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and is even marked so by Dr. Ash. Milton, with his usual license, sometimes places the accent in this manner—

“ ——— where he might likeliest find

“ The only two of *mankind*, but in them

“ The whole included race his purpos'd prey.”

But Pope, in this particular, is a better guide, both in prose and verse:

“ The proper study of *mankind* is man.”

Essay on Man.

It may be asked, indeed, why *mankind* should not have the accent on the first syllable as well as *womankind*; it may be answered, so it has, when it is to distinguish it from *womankind*; but when it is used absolutely, it includes *womankind*; and to avoid the distinction which an accent on the first syllable would imply, it very properly throws the accent on the general and not on the specific part of the word.

MANLIKE, mán'like. a. Having the complete qualities of a man, befitting a man.

MANLESS, mán'lés. a. Without men, not manned.

MANLINESS, mán'lé-nés. s. Dignity, bravery, stoutness.

MANLY, mán'lé. a. Manlike, becoming a man, firm, brave, stout.

MANNA, mán'ná. s. A delicious food distilled from heaven for the support of the Israelites in their passage through the wilderness; a kind of gum, a gentle purgative.

MANNER, mán'nûr. s. (418). Form, method; habit, fashion; sort, kind; mien, cast of look; peculiar way; Manners, in the plural, general way of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behaviour, studied civility.

MANNERLINESS, mán'nûr-lé-nés. s. Civility, ceremonious complaisance.

MANNERLY, mán'nûr-lé. a. Civil, ceremonious, complaisant.

MANNERLY, mán'nûr-lé. ad. Civilly, without rudeness.

MANNIKIN, mán'né-kin. s. A little man, a dwarf.

MANNISH, mán'nîsh. a. Having the appearance of a man, bold, masculine, impudent.

MANOEUVRE, mán'ò-vûr. s. An attempt, out of the common course of action, to relieve ourselves, or annoy our adversary; and generally used in maritime affairs.

☞ This word, though current in conversation, and really useful, is in no Dictionary I have met with. The triphthong *œz* has no correspondent sound in our language, and I have given it what I thought the nearest to it; but as the word seems to be universally adopted, it ought to be anglicised, and may be safely pronounced as I have marked it, by those who cannot give it the exact French sound.

MANOR, mán'nûr. s. (418). Manor signifies in common law, a rule or go-

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bôll;—ôll;—pòund;—chin, THIS.

vestment which a man hath over such as hold land within his see.

MANSION, mán'shún. s. Place of residence, abode, house.

MANSLAUGHTER, mán'slâw-túr. s. Murder, destruction of the human species; in law, the act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MANSLAYER, mán'slá-úr. s. Murderer, one that has killed another.

MANSUETE, mán'swète. a. Tame, gentle, not ferocious.

MANSUETUDE, mán'swé-tùde. s. (334). Tameness, gentleness.

MANTEL, mán'tl. s. (103). Work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTELET, mán-tè-lét'. s. A small cloak worn by women; in fortification, a kind of moveable penthouse, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them.

MANTIGER, mán-ti'gúr. s. (98). A large monkey or baboon.

MANTLE, mán'tl. s. (405). A kind of cloak or garment.

TO MANTLE, mán'tl. v. a. To cloak, to cover.

TO MANTLE, mán'tl. v. n. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure; to be expanded, to spread luxuriantly; to gather any thing on the surface, to froth; to ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.

MANTUA, mán'tshù-â. s. (333). A lady's gown.

67 Dr. Johnson says this word was probably corrupted from the French *manteau*: and Mr. Elphinston, in his zeal for an homophonous orthography, as it may be called, says, "*Manteau*, not *Mantua*, "having given title to the silk, the maker of *mantoes*, or *mantows*, will have "the honour of leading the fashions at "the court of truth, when, under so "glorious patronage, she announces herself a *Mantoomaker*, or *Mantowmaker*. "*Paduasoy* is a similar falsification of "*Podesoy*, the English offspring of the "French *Poudésioie*. The Italian cities "are much obliged to affectation for "having so long complimented them at "her own expense. Guided by etymology, she had no business with the "sound; and a stranger to analogy was "not likely to know, that a *mantel*, *mantoe*, or *cloke*, was probably the first silk- "en task of the English *Mantoomaker*."

MANTUAMAKER, mán'tù-má'kúr. s. (333). One who makes gowns for women.

MANUAL, mán'ù-ál. a. Performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MANUAL, mán'ù-ál. s. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

MANUDUCTION, mán-nù-dùk'shùn. s. Guidance by the hand.

MANUFACTURE, mán-nù-fák'tshùre. s. (461). The practice of making any piece of workmanship; any thing made by art.

TO MANUFACTURE, mán-nù-fák'tshùre. v. a. (463). To mark by art and labour, to form by workmanship.

MANUFACTURER, mán-nù-fák'tshù-rúr. s. A workman, an artificer.

TO MANUMISE, mán-nù-mize. v. a. To set free, to dismiss from slavery.

MANUMISSION, mán-nù-mish'ùn. s. The act of giving liberty to slaves.

TO MANUMIT, mán-nù-mít'. v. a. To release from slavery.

MANURABLE, mán-nù-rá-bl. a. (405). Capable of cultivation.

MANURANCE, mán-nù-rânse. s. Agriculture, cultivation.

TO MANURE, mán-nùre'. v. a. To cultivate by manual labour; to dung, to fatten with composts.

MANURE, mán-nùre'. s. Soil to be laid on lands.

MANUREMENT, mán-nùre'mént. s. Cultivation, improvement.

MANURER, mán-nù-rúr. s. (98). He who manures land, a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, mán'ù-skript. s. A book written, not printed.

MANY, mén'né. a. (89). Consisting of a great number, numerous.

MANYCOLOURED, mén'né-kùl-lùr'd. a. Having many colours.

MANYCORNERED, mén'né-kòr-nùr'd. a. Polygonal, having many corners.

MANYHEADED, mén'né-héd-déd. a. Having many heads.

MANYLANGUAGED, mén'né-láng'gwldj'd. a. Having many languages.

MANYPEOPLED, mén'né-pée'p'd. a. Numerously populous.

MANYTIMES, mén'né-tímz. ad. Often, frequently.

MAP, máp. s. A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a description of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an estate according to exact admeasurement.

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TO MAP, máp. v. a. To delineate, to set down. Little used.
MAPLE-TREE, máp'pl-trée. s. (405). A tree from which sugar is made.
MAPPERY, máp'pûr-ê. s. The art of planning and designing. Little used.
TO MAR, mâr. v. a. (78). To injure, to spoil, to damage.
MARANATHA, mâr-â-nât'hâ. s. It was a form of denouncing a curse, or anathematizing among the Jews.
 ♣ Mr. Sheridan, in placing the accent on the second syllable of this word, differs from Dr. Johnson, and every other orthoëpist, who uniformly accent the word on the third syllable, as I have done.
MARASMUS, mâr-râz'mûs. s. A consumption.
MARBLE, mâr'bl. s. (405). Stones used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish; little balls of marble with which children play; a stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription, as the Oxford marbles.
MARBLE, mâr'bl. a. Made of marble; variegated like marble.
TO MARBLE, mâr'bl. v. a. To variegate or vein like marble.
MARBLEHEARTED, mâr'bl-hârt-êd. a. Cruel, insensible, hard-hearted.
MARCASITE, mâr'ká-site. s. (155). The Marcasite is a solid hard fossil frequently found in mines.
MARCH, mâr'tsh. s. (352). The third month of the year.
TO MARCH, mâr'tsh. v. n. To move in a military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.
TO MARCH, mâr'tsh. v. a. To put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.
MARCH, mâr'tsh. s. Movement, journey of soldiers; grave and solemn walk; signals to move; Marches, without singular, borders, limits, confines.
MARCHER, mâr'tsh'ûr. s. (98). President of the marches or borders.
MARCHIONESS, mâr'tshûn-ês. s. (288) (352). The wife of a marquis.
MARCHPANE, mâr'tsh'pâne. s. A kind of sweet bread.
MARCID, mâr'sld. a. Lean, pining, withered.
MARCOUR, mâr'kûr. s. (314). Leanness, the state of withering, waste of flesh.

MARE, mârê. s. The female of a horse; a kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the nightmare.
MARESCHAL, mâr'shâl. s. A chief commander of an army.
MARGARITE, mâr'gâ-rite. s. (155). A pearl.
MARGENT, mâr'jênt. } s. The border.
MARGIN, mâr'jln. }
 der, the brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the edge of a wound or sore.
MARGINAL, mâr'jê-nâl. s. Placed or written on the margin.
MARGINATED, mâr'jê-nâ-têd. a. Having a margin.
MARGRAVE, mâr'grâve. s. A title of sovereignty in Germany.
MARIETS, mâr'rê-êts. s. (81). A kind of violet.
MARIGOLD, mâr'rê-gold. s. (81). A yellow flower.
 ♣ The *a* in the first syllable of this word is, by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Buchanan, pronounced long and slender, as in the proper name *Mary*; and this is supposed to be the true sound, as it is imagined the flower was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: but Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, give the *a* the short sound, as in *marry*; and in this they appear not only more agreeable to general usage, but to that prevailing tendency of shortening the antepenultimate vowel, which runs through the language (503) (535). Losing the simple in the compound can be no objection, when we reflect on the frequency of this coalition (515). Nor is it unworthy of observation, that *gold*, in this word, preserves its true sound, and is not corrupted into *good*.
TO MARINATE, mâr'rê-nâte. v. a. To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. Not used.
MARINE, mâr-rêen'. a. (112). Belonging to the sea.
MARINE, mâr-rêen'. s. Sea affairs; a soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.
MARINER, mâr'rin-ûr. s. (98). A seaman, a sailor.
MARJORUM, mâr'jûr-ûm. s. A fragrant plant of many kinds.
MARISH, mâr'ish. s. A bog, a fen, a swamp, watery ground.
MARISH, mâr'ish. a. Fenny, boggy, swampy, not used.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—*thin*, THIS.

MARITAL, mâr'rè-tál. a. (88). Pertaining to a husband.

MARITIMAL, mâr-rit'-tè-mál. }

MARITIME, mâr'rè-tím. (146). } a.

Performed on the sea, marine; relating to the sea, naval; bordering on the sea.

MARK, mâr-k. s. (81). A token by which any thing is known; a token, an impression; a proof, an evidence; any thing in which a missile weapon is directed; the evidence of a horse's age; *Marque*, French, license of reprisals; a sum of thirteen shillings and four-pence sterling; a character made by those who cannot write their names.

TO MARK, mâr-k. v. a. To impress with a token or evidence; to note, to take notice of.

TO MARK, mâr-k. v. n. To note, to take notice.

MARKER, mâr-k'ûr. s. (98). One that puts a mark on any thing; one that notes, or takes notice.

MARKET, mâr'kit. s. A public time of buying and selling; purchase and sale; rate, price.

TO MARKET, mâr'kit. v. a. To deal at a market, to buy or sell.

MARKET-BELL, mâr-kit-bél'. s. The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

MARKET-CROSS, mâr-kit-kròs'. s. A cross set up where the market is held.

MARKET-DAY, mâr-kit-dâ'. s. The day on which things are publickly bought and sold.

MARKET-FOLKS, mâr'kit-fòks. s. People that come to the market.—See *Folk*.

MARKET-MAN, mâr'kit-mán. s. (88). One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

MARKET-PLACE, mâr'kit-plàse. s. Place where the market is held.

MARKET-PRICE, mâr'kit-prise. }

MARKET-RATE, mâr'kit-râte. } s.

The price at which any thing is currentlly sold.

MARKET-TOWN, mâr'kit-tòun'. s. A town that has the privilege of a stated market, not a village.

MARKETABLE, mâr'kit-â-bl. a. Such as may be sold, such for which a buyer may be found; current in the market.

MARKSMAN, mârks'mán. s. (88). A man skilful to hit a mark.

MARL, mâr-l. s. A kind of clay much used for manurè.

TO MARL, mâr-l. v. a. To manure with marl.

MARLINE, mâr'lin. s. (140). Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded.

MARLINESPIKE, mâr'lin-spike. s. A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.

MARLPIT, mâr'l'plt. s. Pit out of which marl is dug.

MARLY, mâr'lè. a. Abounding with marl.

MARMALADE, mâr'má-làde. }

MARMALET, mâr'má-lét. } s. The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.

MARMORATION, mâr-mò-rá'shùn. s. Incrustation with marble.

MARMOREAN, mâr-mò-rè-ân. a. Made of marble.

MARMOSET, mâr'mò-zè. s. A small monkey.

MARMOT, mâr'mòdt. s. The *Mar-motto*, or *Mus alpinus*.

MARQUETRY, mâr'két-trè. s. Chequered work, work inlaid with variegation.

MARQUIS, mâr'kwis. s. In England, one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

MARQUISATE, mâr'kwiz-âte. s. (91). The seigniorly of a marquis.

MARRER, mâr'rûr. s. (98). One who spoils or hurts.

MARRIAGE, mâr'ridje. s. (81) (90) (274). The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

MARRIAGEABLE, mâr'ridje-â-bl. a. Fit for wedlock, of age to be married; capable of union.

MARRIED, mâr'rld. a. (283). Conjugal, connubial.

MARROW, mâr'rò. s. (327). An oleaginous substance contained in the bones.

MARROWBONE, mâr'rò-bòne. s. Bone containing the marrow; in burlesque language, the knees.

MARROWFAT, mâr'rò-fât. s. A kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, mâr'rò-lès. a. Void of marrow.

TO MARRY, mâr'rè. v. a. (81). To join a man and a woman; to dispose of in marriage; to take for husband or wife.

TO MARRY, mâr'rè. v. n. To enter into the conjugal state.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mè, mèt;—pine, pln;—

MARSH, mârsh. s. (81). A fen, a bog, a swamp.

MARSH-MALLOW, mârsh-mâl'lò. s. A plant.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, mârsh-mâr'rè-gòld. s. A flower.—See **MARIGOLD**.

MARSHAL, mâr'shál. s. The chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates combats in the lists; any one who regulates combats in lists; any one who regulates rank or order at a feast; a harbin-ger, a pursuivant.

TO MARSHAL, mâr'shál. v. a. To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbin-ger.

MARSHALLER, mâr'shál-lûr. s. (98). One that arranges, one that ranks in order.

MARSHALSEA, mâr'shál-sé. s. The prison belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MARSHALSHIP, mâr'shál-ship. s. The office of a marshal.

MARSHOLDER, mârsh-êl'dûr. s. A gelder-rose.

MARSHROCKET, mârsh-ròk'kit. s. (99). A species of watercresses.

MARSHY, mârsh'è. a. Boggy, fenny, swampy; produced in marshes.

MART, mâr't. s. A place of publick traffick; bargain, purchase and sale; letters of mart.—See **MARK**.

TO MART, mâr't. v. a. To traffick.

MARTEN, mâr'tn. s. (99). A large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds against houses, a martlet.

MARTIAL, mâr'shál. a. (88). Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike show, suiting war; belonging to war, not civil.

MARTIN, mâr'tn.

MARTINET, mâr'tn-ét. } s. A kind of
MARTLET, mâr'tlét. } swallow.

MARTINET, mâr'tn-ét'. s. *French*. An officer over-nice in discipline.

MARTINGAL, mâr'tn-gál. s. A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, which runs between the two fore legs to fasten the other end under the noseband of the bridle.

MARTINMAS, mâr'tn-mûs. s. (88). The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly Martilmas or Martelmas.

MARTYR, mâr'tûr. s. (418). One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

TO MARTYR, mâr'tûr. v. a. To put to death for virtue; to murder, to destroy.

MARTYRDOM, mâr'tûr-dûm. s. (166). The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGY, mâr'tûr-ròl'lò-jé. s. (518). A register of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, mâr'tûr-ròl'lò-jist. s. A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL, mâr'vél. s. (99). A wonder, any thing astonishing.

TO MARVEL, mâr'vél. v. n. To wonder, to be astonished.

MARVELLOUS, mâr'vél-lûs. a. Wonderful, strange, astonishing; surpassing credit; the Marvellous is any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the Probable.

MARVELLOUSLY, mâr'vél-lûs-lé. ad. Wonderfully.

MARVELLOUSNESS, mâr'vél-lûs-nés. s. Wonderfulness, strangeness.

MASCULINE, mäs'kü-lîn. a. (150). Male, not female; resembling man; virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MASCULINELY, mäs'kü-lîn-jé. ad. Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, mäs'kü-lîn-nés. s. Male figure or behaviour.

MASH, mâsh. s. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body; a mixture for a horse.

TO MASH, mâsh. v. a. To beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASK, mäs'k. s. (79). A cover to disguise the face, a visor; any pretence or subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company is masked; a revel, a piece of mummery; a dramatick performance, written in a tragick style, without attention to rules or probability.

TO MASK, mäs'k. v. a. To disguise with a mask or visor; to cover, to hide.

TO MASK, mäs'k. v. n. To revel, to play the mummer; to be disguised any way.

MASKER, mäs'k'ûr. s. (98). One who revels in a mask, a mummer.

MASON, mä's'n. s. (170). A builder with stone.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, búll;—ôll;—pôund;—chin, THIS.

MASONRY, mǎ's'n-ré. s. The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERADE, mǎs-kûr-râde'. s. A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.

TO MASQUERADE, mǎs-kûr-râde'. v. n. To go in disguise; to assemble in masks.

MASQUERADER, mǎs-kûr-râ'dûr. s. (415). A person in a mask.

☞ This word ought to have been added to the catalogue of exceptions, Principles, No. 415.

MASS, mǎs. s. (79). A body, a lump; a large quantity; congeries, assemblage indistinct; the service of the Roman church.

MASSACRE, mǎs'sâ-kûr. s. (416). Butchery; indiscriminate destruction; murder.

TO MASSACRE, mǎs'sâ-kûr. v. a. To butcher, to slaughter indiscriminately.

MASSINESS, mǎs'sé-nés. } s.

MASSIVENESS, mǎs'siv-nés. } s.
Weight, bulk, ponderousness.

MASSIVE, mǎs'siv. (158). } a.

MASSY, mǎs'sé. } a.
Weighty, bulky, continuous.

MAST, mǎst. s. (78) (79). The beam or post raised above a vessel, to which the sail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.

MASTED, mǎst'éd. a. Furnished with masts.

MASTER, mǎ'stûr. s. (76) (98). One who has servants, opposed to man or servant, owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief, head; possessor; commander of a trading ship; a young gentleman; a teacher; a man eminently skilful in practice or science; a title of dignity in the universities, as Master of Arts.

☞ When this word is only a compellation of civility, as *Mr. Locke*, *Mr. Boyle*, &c. the *a* is sunk, and an *i* substituted in its stead, as if the word were written *Mister*, rhyming with *sister*. Any attempt to approach to the sound of *a*, by pronouncing it *master* or *muster*, ought to be carefully avoided.

TO MASTER, mǎ'stûr. v. a. (98) (418). To conquer, to overcome; to execute with skill.

MASTERTOM, mǎ'stâr-dûm. s. (166). Dominion, rule.

MASTER-KEY, mǎ'stûr-ké. s. The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

MASTER-SINEW, mǎ'stûr-sîn-nâ. s. A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated.

MASTER-STRING, mǎ'stûr-strîng. s. Principal string.

MASTER-STROKE, mǎ'stûr-strôke. s. Capital performance.

MASTERLESS, mǎ'stûr-lés. a. Wanting a master or owner; ungoverned, unsubdued.

MASTERLY, mǎ'stûr-lé. ad. With the skill of a master.

MASTERLY, mǎ'stûr-lé. a. Suitable to a master, artful, skilful; imperious, with the sway of a master.

MASTERPIECE, mǎ'stûr-péce. s. Capital performance, any thing done or made with extraordinary skill; chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, mǎ'stûr-shîp. s. Rule, power; superiority; skill; knowledge; a title of ironical respect.

MASTER-TEETH, mǎ'stûr-tééc'h. s. The principal teeth.

MASTERWORT, mǎ'stûr-wûrt. s. A plant.

MASTERY, mǎ'stûr-é. s. Rule; superiority, pre-eminence; skill; attainment of skill or power.

MASTFUL, mǎst'fûl. a. Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech or chesnut.

MASTICATION, mǎs-té-kâ'shûn. s. The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, mǎs'té-kâ-tûr-é. s. (512). A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

MASTICH, mǎs'tik. s. (353). A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name; a kind of mortar or cement.

MASTIFF, mǎs'tîf. s. A dog of the largest size.

MASTLESS, mǎst'lés. a. Bearing no mast.

MASTLIN, mǎs'îln. s. Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MAT, mǎt. s. A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

TO MAT, mǎt. v. a. To cover with mats; to twist together, to join like a mat.

MATADORE, mǎt-â-dôre'. s. A term used in the games of quadrille and ombre. The matadores are the two black aces when joined with the two black deuces, or red sevens in trumps.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

MATCH, mâtsh. s. (352). Any thing that catches fire; a contest, a game, one equal to another, one able to contest with another; one who suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, mâtsh. v. a. To be equal to; to show an equal; to equal; to oppose; to suit, to proportion; to marry, to give in marriage.

To MATCH, mâtsh. v. n. To be married; to suit, to be proportionate, to tally.

MATCHABLE, mâtsh'â-bl. a. (405). Suitable, equal, fit to be joined; correspondent.

MATCHLESS, mâtsh'lës. a. Without an equal.

MATCHLESSLY, mâtsh'lës-lë. ad. In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, mâtsh'lës-nës. s. State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER, mâtsh'mâ-kûr. s. One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for marriage.

MATE, mâte. s. (77). A husband or wife; a companion male or female; the male or female of animals; one that sails in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; the second in subordination, as the master's mate.

To MATE, mâte. v. a. To match, to marry; to oppose, to equal; to subdue, to confound, to crush. Obsolete in the latter senses.

MATERIAL, mâ-tê-rê-âl. a. (505). Consisting of matter, corporeal, not spiritual; important; momentous.

MATERIALS, mâ-tê-rê-âlz. s. The substance of which any thing is made.

MATERIALIST, mâ-tê-rê-âl-lst. s. One who denies spiritual substances.

MATERIALITY, mâ-tê-rê-âl'ê-té. s. Material existence, not spirituality.

MATERIALLY, mâ-tê-rê-âl'ê. ad. In the state of matter; not formally; importantly, essentially.

MATERIALNESS, mâ-tê-rê-âl-nës. s. State of being material, importance.

MATERNAL, mâ-têr'nâl. a. (88). Motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, mâ-têr'né-té. s. The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, mât'fél-ûn. s. A species of knap-weed.

MATHEMATICAL, mâth-ê-mât'ê-
kâl. (509). } a.

MATHEMATICK, mâth-ê-mât'tik. }

Considering according to the doctrine of the Mathematicians.

MATHEMATICALLY, mâth-ê-mât'té-kâl'ê. ad. According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

MATHEMATICIAN, mâth-ê-mâ-tish'ân. s. A man versed in the mathematics.

MATHEMATICKS, mâth-ê-mât'tiks. s. That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.

MATHESIS, mâ-thê'sis. s. (520). The doctrine of mathematics.

MATIN, mât'tin. s. Morning, used in the morning.

MATINS, mât'tinz. s. Morning worship.

MATRICE, mâ'trls. s. (140) (142). The womb, the cavity where the foetus is formed; a mould, that which gives form to something enclosed.

☞ When this word signifies the mould in which letters are cast, it is called by the founders a *Matrice*.

MATRICIDE, mât'trê-sîde. s. (143). Slaughter of a mother; a mother-killer.

To MATRICULATE, mâ-trik'û-lâte. v. a. To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England.

MATRICULATE, mâ-trik'û-lâte. s. (91). A man matriculated.

MATRICULATION, mâ-trik-kû-lâ'shûn. s. The act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, mât-trê-mô'né-âl. a. (88). Suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage, connubial.

MATRIMONIALLY, mât-trê-mô'né-âl'ê. ad. According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONY, mâ'trê-mûn-ê. s. Marriage, the nuptial state.

☞ For the o, see DOMESTICK. For the accent, see ACADEMY.

MATRIX, mâ'triks. s. Womb, a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MATRON, mâ'trûn. s. An elderly lady; an old woman.

MATRONAL, mât'rô-nâl, or mâ-trô'nâl. a. Suitable to a matron, constituting a matron.

☞ I have excluded Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes the two first syllables of this word exactly like *matron*, because the word is a primitive in our language, derived from the Latin *matronalis*, and therefore according to English ana-

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—/in, THIS.

logy, when reduced to three syllables, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate (see ACADEMY); and this accent has, in simples, always a shortening power (503) (535): The second pronunciation, though not so strictly agreeable to analogy as the first, is still preferable to Mr. Sheridan's. *Matronish* and *matronly* ought to have the first vowel and the accent as in *matron*, because they are compounds of our own; but we do not subjoin *al* to words as we do *ish* and *ly*, and, therefore, words of that termination are under a different predicament. Something like this seems to have struck Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnson when they accented the word *Patronal*: for though this word is exactly of the same form, and is perfectly similar in the quantity of the Latin vowels, we find *matronal* marked with the accent upon the first syllable, and *patronal* on the second. From Dr. Johnson's accentuation we cannot collect the quantity of the vowel; his authority, therefore, in the word in question, is only for the accent on the first syllable. To him may be added, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Entick, who accent and sound the *a* as Mr. Sheridan has done. Dr. Ash alone seems to favour the pronunciation I have given.

MATRONLY, mǎ'trún-lě. ad. Elderly, ancient.—See **MATRONAL**.

MATROSS, mǎ-trós'. s. Matrosses are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them.

MATTER, mǎt'túr. s. (98). Body, substance extended; materials, that of which any thing is composed; subject, thing treated; the whole, the very thing supposed; affair, business, in a familiar sense; cause of disturbance; import, consequence; thing, object, that which has some particular relation; space or quantity nearly computed; purulent running.

TO MATTER, mǎt'túr. v. n. To be of importance, to import; to generate matter by suppuration.

TO MATTER, mǎt'túr. v. a. To regard, not to neglect.

MATTERY, mǎt'túr-ě. a. Purulent, generating matter.

MATTOCK, mǎt'túk. s. (166). A kind of toothed instrument to pull up wood; a pickaxe.

MATRESS, mǎt'trís. s. (99). A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

TO MATURATE, mǎtsh'ú-ráte. v. a. (91). To hasten, to ripen.

TO MATURATE, mǎtsh'ú-ráte. v. n. (461). To grow ripe.

MATURATION, mǎtsh'ú-rá'shún. s. The act of ripening, the state of growing ripe; the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter.

MATURATIVE, mǎtsh'ú-rá-tive. a. (463). Ripening, conducive to ripeness; conducive to the suppuration of a sore.

MATURE, mǎ-túre'. a. See **FUTURITY**. Ripe, perfected by time; brought near to completion; well-disposed, fit for execution, well-digested.

TO MATURE, mǎ-túre'. v. a. To ripen, to advance to ripeness.

MATURELY, mǎ-túre'lě. ad. Ripely, completely; with counsel well digested; early, soon.

MATURITY, mǎ-tú-ré-tě. s. Ripeness, completion.

MAUDLIN, mǎwd'lín. a. Drunk, suddled.

MAUGRE, mǎw'gúr. ad. (416). In spite of, notwithstanding.

TO MAUL, mǎwl. v. a. To beat, to bruise, to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.—See **MALL**.

MAUL, mǎwl. s. A heavy hammer. Obsolete.

MAUND, mǎnd. s. (214). A hand basket.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry give the sound of *a* in *all* to this word. Dr. Kenrick gives both the *a* in *hard* and that in *all*, but prefers the first.—See **TAUNT**.

TO MAUNDER, mǎn'dúr. v. n. (214). To grumble, to murmur.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the diphthong in this word as in *Maund*; but Mr. Narce and Mr. Elphinston, whose opinion in this point is of the greatest weight, pronounce it as I have marked it.—See **TAUNT**.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, mǎwn'dě, or mǎn'dě-thúrzd'á. s. (214). The Thursday before Good Friday.

MAUSOLEUM, mǎw-sò-lé'úm. s. (503). A pompous funeral monument.

MAW, mǎw. s. The stomach of animals; the craw of birds.

MAWKISH, mǎw'kish. a. Apt to offend the stomach.

MAWKISHNESS, mǎw'kish-něs. s. Aptness to cause loathing.

MAW-WORM, mǎw-wúr'm. s. Gut-worms frequently ereep into the stomach,

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, ph;—

whence they are called stomach or Maw-worms.

MAXILLAR, mág-zll'jár. (478). } a.

MAXILLARY, máks'il-jár-é. (477). }

Belonging to the jaw-bone.

☞ There is a diversity in the pronunciation of this word; which makes it necessary to recur to principles to decide which is best. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Barclay, accent it on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Bailey, and Entick, on the second: and notwithstanding this majority, I am of opinion that the first manner is right. For though *Maxillary* and the other similar words of this termination are of the same number of syllables with the Latin words from which they are derived, as *Maxillaris*, *Capillaris*, &c. (503, e); yet as our language has an aversion to the accent on the *a* in these terminations which have the accent in the Latin words (512), it seems agreeable to our own analogy to place the stress on that syllable to which we give a secondary stress in the original word, and that is the first.—See ACADEMY, and MAX-MILLARY.

MAXIM, máks'im. s. An axiom, a general principle, a leading truth.

MAY, má. Auxiliary verb, preterit Might. To be at liberty, to be permitted, to be allowed; to be possible; to be by chance; to have power; a word expressing desire or wish.

MAY BE, má'bé. ad. Perhaps.

MAY, má. s. The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer; the early or gay part of life.

TO MAY, má. v. n. To gather flowers on May morning.

MAY-BUG, má'bûg. s. A chaffer.

MAY-DAY, má'dá'. s. The first of May.

MAY-FLOWER, má'flóur. s. A plant.

MAY-FLY, má'fli. s. An insect.

MAY-GAME, má'gáme. s. Diversion, sports, such as are used on the first of May.

MAY-LILY, má'lli-lé. s. The same with Lily of the valley.

MAY-POLE, má'póle. s. Pole to be danced round in May.

MAY-WEED, má'wéed. s. A species of chamomile.

MAYOR, má'úr. s. (418). The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called Lord Mayor.

MAYORALTY, má'úr-ál-té. s. The office of a mayor.

☞ This word is subject to the same corrupt pronunciation as *Admiralty*; that is, as if it were written *Mayorality*.

MAYORESS, má'úr-és. s. The wife of a mayor.

MAZARD, máz'zûrd. s. (88). A jaw. A low word.

MAZE, máze. s. A labyrinth, a place of perplexity and winding passages; confusion of thought, uncertainty, perplexity.

TO MAZE, máze. v. a. To bewilder; to confuse.

MAZY, má'zé. a. Perplexed, confused.

ME, mé. The oblique case of I.

MEACOCK, mé'kók. a. (227). Tame, cowardly. Obsolete.

MEAD, méde. s. (827). A kind of drink made of water and honey.

MEAD, méde.

MEADOW, méd'dò. (234) (515). } s.

A rich pasture ground from which hay is made.

MEADOW-SAFFRON, méd'dò-sáf'fûrn. s. (417). A plant.

MEADOW-SWEET, méd'dò-swéét. s. A plant.

MEAGER, mé'gûr. a. (227) (416). Lean, wanting flesh, starved; poor, hungry.

MEAGERNESS, mé'gûr-nés. s. Leanness, want of flesh; scantiness, barrenness.

MEAL, méle. s. (227). The act of eating at a certain time; a repast; the flour or edible part of corn.

TO MEAL, méle. v. a. To sprinkle, to mingle. Obsolete.

MEALMAN, méle'mán. s. (88). One that deals in meal.

MEALY, mé'lé. a. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; besprinkled as with meal.

MEALY-MOUTHED, mé'lé-móûth'd. a. Soft mouthed, unable to speak freely.

MEAN, méne. a. (227). Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth; low-minded, base, despicable; low in the degree of any property, low in worth; middle, moderate, without excess; intervening, intermediate.

MEAN, méne. s. Mediocrity, middle rate, medium; interval, interim, meantime; instrument, measure, that which is used in order to any end; by all means, without doubt, without hesitation; by no means, not in any degree, not at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; mean-time, or mean-while, in the intervening time.

—nê, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS;

TO MEAN, mène. v. n. To have in mind, to intend, to purpose.

TO MEAN, mène. v. a. To purpose; to intend, to hint covertly.

MEANDER, mè-ân'dûr. s. (98). Maze, labyrinth, flexuous passage, serpentine winding.

MEANDROUS, mè-ân'drûs. a. (314). Winding, flexuous.

MEANING, mé'ning. s. (410). Purpose, intention; the sense, the thing understood.

MEANLY, mène'lê. ad. Moderately; poorly; ungenerously; without respect.

MEANNESS, mène'nês. s. Low rank, poverty; lowness of mind; sordidness, niggardliness.

MEANT, mént. Pret. and part. pass. of To mean.

MEASE, mèse. s. A Mease of her-rings is five hundred.

MEASLES, mé'zls. s. (227) (359). A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a disease of swine; a disease of trees.

MEASLED, mé'z'l'd. a. (359). Infected with the measles.

MEASLY, mé'zlê. a. Scabbed with the measles.

MEASURABLE, mézh'ûr-â-bl. a. Such as may be measured; moderate, in small quantity.

MEASURABLENESS, mézh'ûr-â-bl-nês. s. Quality of admitting to be measured.

MEASURABLY, mézh'ûr-â-blê. ad. Moderately.

MEASURE, mézh'ûre. s. (234). That by which any thing is measured; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; proportion, quantity settled; a stated quantity, as a measure of wine; sufficient quantity; degree; proportionate time, musical time; motion harmonically regulated; moderation, not excess; limit, boundary; syllables metrically numbered, metre; tune, proportionate notes; mean of action, mean to an end; To have hard measure, to be hardly dealt by.

TO MEASURE, mézh'ûre. v. a. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule; to pass through, to judge of extent by marching over; to adjust, to proportion; to mark out in stated quantities; to allot or distribute by measure.

MEASURELESS, mézh'ûr-lês. a. Im-mense, immeasurable.

MEASUREMENT, mézh'ûr-mént. s. Mensuration, act of measuring.

MEASURER, mézh'ûr-ûr. s. (98). One that measures.

MEAT, méte. s. (246). Flesh to be eaten; food in general.

MEATHE, métêc. s. A kind of drink.

MECHANICAL, mè-kân'nê-kâl. } a.

MECHANICK, mè-kân'nîk. (509). }

Mean, servile, of mean occupation; constructed by the laws of mechanics; skilled in mechanics.

MECHANICK, mè-kân'nîk. s. (353). A manufacturer, a low workman.

MECHANICKS, mè-kân'nîks. s. Dr. Wallis defines Mechanicks to be the geometry of motion.

MECHANICALLY, mè-kân'nê-kâl-ê. ad. According to the laws of mechanism.

MECHANICALNESS, mè-kân'nê-kâl-nês. s. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism; meanness.

MECHANICIAN, mèk-â-nîsh'ân. s. A man professing or studying the construction of machines.

MECHANISM, mèk-â-nîzm. s. Action according to mechanic laws; construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric.

MECONIUM, mè-kô'nê-ûm. s. Expressed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children.

MEDAL, méd'dâl. s. (88). An ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

MEDALICK, mè-dâl'îk. a. (509). Pertaining to medals.

MEDALLION, mè-dâl'yûn. s. (113). A large antique stamp or medal.

MEDALLIST, méd'dâl-ist. s. A man skilled or curious in medals.

TO MEDDLE, méd'dl. v. n. (405). To have to do; to interpose, to act in any thing; to interpose or intervene importunately or officiously.

MEDDLER, méd'dl-ûr. s. (98). One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.

MEDDLESOME, méd'dl-sûm. a. Intermeddling.

TO MEDIATE, mé'dé-âte. v. n. (91) (534). To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to be between two.

TO MEDIATE, mé'dé-âte. v. a. To form by mediation; to limit by something in the middle.

MEDIATE, mé'dé-âte. a. (91). Interposed, intervening; middle, between two extremes; acting as a means.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—p/me, phn;—

MEDIATELY, mē'dē-âte-lê. ad. By a secondary cause.

MEDIATION, mē-dē-â'shûn. s. Interposition, intervention, agency between two parties practised by a common friend; intercession, entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, mē-dē-â'tûr. s. (534). One that intervenes between two parties; an intercessor, an entreator for another; one of the characters of our Blessed Saviour.

MEDIATORIAL, mē-dē-â-tô'rê-âl. } a.

MEDIATORY, mē-dē-â-tûr-ê. }
Belonging to a mediator.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK. For the accent, see No. 512.

MEDIATORSHIP, mē-dē-â'tûr-shîp. s. The office of a mediator.

MEDIATRIX, mē-dē-â'triks. s. A female mediator.

MEDICAL, mēd'ê-kâl. a. Physical, relating to the art of healing.

MEDICALLY, mēd'ê-kâl-ê. ad. Physically, medicinally.

MEDICAMENT, mēd'ê-kâ-mént. s. Any thing used in healing, generally topical applications.

☞ All our orthœpists, but Bailey, pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; but my judgment much fails me if the true pronunciation ought not to be with the accent on the second, as in *Predicament*. My reason is, that this is the syllable on which we place the secondary accent in pronouncing the Latin words *medicamentum* and *predicamentum*; and it has often been observed, that this is our guide for accenting English words formed from the Latin by dropping a syllable.—See ACADEMY.

MEDICAMENTAL, mēd-ê-kâ-mént'âl. a. Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAMENTALLY, mēd-ê-kâ-mént'âl-ê. ad. After the manner of medicine.

TO MEDICATE, mēd'ê-kâte. v. a. To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

MEDICATION, mēd-ê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the use of physick.

MEDICINABLE, mē-dis'sin-â-bl. a. Having the power of physick.

MEDICINAL, { mē-dis'sin-â-bl. } a.
 { mēd-ê-si'nâl. }

Having the power of healing, having physical virtue; belonging to physick.

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable, but more properly and more agreeably to the best authorities *medicinal*. If by the best authorities Dr. Johnson means the Poets, the question is decided; but I look upon Poets to be the worst authorities in this case, as, by the very rules of their art, a license is given them to depart from the general pronunciation; and that they often avail themselves of this license, cannot be disputed. But if by more properly Dr. Johnson alludes to the long *i* in the Latin *medicinus* or *medicinalis*, nothing can be more inconclusive. If the word be perfectly Latin, as well as English, we generally place the accent on the same syllable as in the original; as *acumen*, *decorum*, &c. but frequently otherwise, as *orator*, *senator*, *character*, &c. But if this Latin accentuation were to be servilely followed in Latin words anglicised, we should overturn the whole fabric of our pronunciation. Thus *doctrinal*, *pastoral*, &c. &c. must have the accent on the second syllable instead of the first, and nothing but confusion would ensue. The truth is, the strong tendency of our language is to an antepenultimate accent (503); and it is with reluctance we ever place it lower, except in words of our own composition, or where the latter syllables have either an assemblage of consonants or a diphthong; yet even in this case we find the antepenultimate accent sometimes prevail, as *ancestor*, *amnesty*, *magistrate*, &c. and *counterpoise*, *porcelain*, *chamberlain*, *interreign*, &c. So that by attempting to bring our pronunciation under the laws of the Latin language, we disturb and pervert it. Let Poets, therefore, who have, and, perhaps, in some cases, ought to have, a language different from prose, enjoy the privilege of their art, and while we are reading them let us conform to their rules: but let us not strive against the general current of prosaic pronunciation, which is always right, and which is equally negligent of the peculiarities of poets, and the pedantry of ancient derivation. The antepenultimate accentuation of this word is supported by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Penning, and Entick. Mr. Sheridan gives both, and, by placing this accentuation first, seems to prefer it to the other.—See INDECOROUS and INIMICAL.

MEDICINALLY, mē-dis'sin-â-bl-ê. ad. Physically.

—*mé*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*;—*tûbe*, *tûb*, *bûll*;—*ôll*;—*pôund*;—*thin*, *this*

MEDICINE, *méd/dé-sin*. s. Any remedy administered by a physician.

☞ All our orthœpists tell us that this word is generally pronounced in two syllables, as if written *medicine*. That so gross a vulgarism should gain ground in our language, is an imputation on our national taste. Our poets, who, when tortured for a word, often torture a word to ease themselves, are generally guilty of one part only of the cruelty of Procrustes, and that is of shortening such words as are too long for their verse; and these mutilations too often slide into our prosaic pronunciation: but against this abuse every accurate speaker ought to be on his guard. Nay, Cowley, as Mr. Nares informs us, crushes *medicinal* into two syllables; and instances from Milton of this kind are innumerable.

Mr. Elphinston adopts the dissyllable pronunciation as more agreeable to its immediate origin, the French *medecine*: but as we preserve the *i* in this word, the Latin *medicina* seems its most authentic original, and demands the sound of the *i* in *medicine* as much as in *ominous*, *mutinous*, and *original*, which Shakespeare and Milton sink in the same manner as the word in question.

TO MEDICINE, *méd/dé-ain*. v. a. To operate as physick. Not used.

MEDIETY, *mé-dí/é-té*. s. Middle state, participation of two extremes, half.

MEDIOCRITY, *mé-dé-ók/ré-té*, or *mé-jé-ók/ré-té*. s. (293)(294)(376)(534). Small degree, middle rate; moderation, temperance.

TO MEDITATE, *méd/é-tâte*. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to think on, to revolve in the mind.

TO MEDITATE, *méd/é-tâte*. v. n. To think, to muse, to contemplate.

MEDITATION, *méd-é-tá/shûn*. s. Deep thought, close attention, contemplation; thought employed upon sacred objects; a series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE, *méd/é-tá-tiv*. a. (512). Addicted to meditation; expressing attention or design.

MEDITERRANEAN, *méd-é-tér-rá/né-ân*.

MEDITERRANEOUS, *méd-é-tér-rá/né-ús*.

Encircled with land; inland, remote from the ocean.

MEDIUM, *mé/dé-ûm*, or *mé/jé-ûm*. s. (293). Any thing intervening; any thing used in ratiocination in order to a conclusion; the middle place or degree, the just temperature between extremes.

MEDLAR, *méd/lûr*. s. (88). A tree; the fruit of that tree.

MEDLEY, *méd/lé*. s. A mixture, a miscellany, a mingled mass.

MEDLEY, *méd/lé*. a. Mingled, confused.

MEDULLAR, *mé-dûl/lâr*.

MEDULLARY, *méd/dûl-lâr-é*. } a. Pertaining to the marrow.

☞ I differ from all our orthœpists in the accentuation of this word; for though they are uniform here, they differ so much from each other in similar words, as to show they are not very sure of the principles. My reasons for accenting the first syllable of this word are the same as for the same accentuation of *Maxillary*, and *Papillary*, which see.

MEED, *méed*. s. (246). Reward, recompense; present, gift.

MEEK, *méek*. a. (246). Mild of temper, soft, gentle.

TO MEEKEN, *méek/k'n*. v. a. (103). To make meek, to soften.

MEEKLY, *méek/lé*. ad. Mildly, gently.

MEEKNESS, *méek/nés*. s. Gentleness, mildness, softness of temper.

MEER, *mére*. a. Simple, unmixed.

—See **MERE**.

MEER, *mére*. s. A lake, a boundary.

—See **MERE**.

MEERED, *mér/d*. a. (359). Relating to a boundary.

MEET, *méet*. a. Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely used.

TO MEET, *méet*. v. a. (36)(246). To come face to face, to encounter; to join another in the same place; to close one with another; to find, to be treated with, to light on; to assemble from different parts.

TO MEET, *méet*. v. n. To encounter, to close face to face; to encounter in hostility; to assemble, to come together; to meet with, to light on, to find; to join; to encounter, to engage; to advance half way; to unite, to join.

MEETER, *méet/ûr*. s. (98). One that accosts another. Not used.

MEETING, *méet/ing*. s. (410). An assembly, a convention; a congress; a convective, an assembly of dissenters; conflux, as the meeting of two rivers.

♫ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pia;—

MEETING-HOUSE, mēet'ing-hôuse. s. Place where dissenters assemble to worship.

MEETLY, mēet'lē. ad. Fitly, properly.

MEETNESS, mēet'nēs. s. Fitness, propriety.

MEGRIM, mē'grīm. s. Disorder of the head.

MELANCHOLICK, mēl'ân-kôl-lik. a. Disordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little used.

MELANCHOLY, mēl'ân-kôl-ē. s. (503). A disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile; a kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

MELANCHOLY, mēl'ân-kôl-ē. a. Gloomy, dismal; diseased with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected. (503, a.)

MELLIOT, mēl'lē-lût. s. (166). A plant; a salve made from it.

TO MELIORATE, mē'lē-ô-râte. v. a. (534). To better, to improve.

MELIORATION, mē-lē-ô-râ'shûn. s. Improvement, act of bettering.

MELIORITY, mē-lē-ô-r'é-tē. s. (113). State of being better.

MELLIFEROUS, mēl-lif'fēr-ûs. a. Production of honey.

MELLIFICATION, mēl-lē-fē-kâ'shûn. s. The art or practice of making honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, mēl-lif'fû-ēnsē. s. A honied flow, a flow of sweetness.

MELLIFLUENT, mēl-lif'fû-ēnt. } a.
MELLIFLUOUS, mēl-lif'fû-ûs. }
(518). Flowing with honey.

MELLOW, mēl'lô. a. (327). Soft with ripeness, full ripe; soft in sound; soft, unctuous; drunk, melted down with drink.

TO MELLOW, mēl'lô. v. a. To ripen, to mature; to soften.

TO MELLOW, mēl'lô. v. n. To be matured, to ripen.

MELLOWNESS, mēl'lô-nēs. s. Ripeness, softness by maturity.

MELODIOUS, mē-lô-dē-ûs, or mē-lô'jē-ûs. a. (293) (294) (376). Musical, harmonious.

MELODIOUSLY, mē-lô-dē-ûs-lē. ad. Musically, harmoniously.

MELODIOUSNESS, mē-lô-dē-ûs-nēs. s. Harmoniousness, musicalness.

MELODY, mēl'lô-dē. s. Musick, harmony of sound.

MELON, mēl'lûn. s. (166). A plant; the fruit.

TO MELT, mēlt. v. a. To dissolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away.

TO MELT, mēlt. v. n. To become liquid, to dissolve; to be softened to pity or any gentle passion; to be subdued by affliction.

MELTER, mēlt'ûr. s. (98). One that melts metals.

MELTINGLY, mēlt'ing-lē. ad. Like something melting.

MELWEL, mēl'wēl. s. A kind of fish.

MEMBER, mēm'bûr. s. (98). A limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a discourse or period, a head, a clause; any part of an integral; one of a community.

MEMBRANE, mēm'brâne. s. (91). A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mēm-brâ-nâ'shûs. (357). } a.

MEMBRANEOUS, mēm-brâ-nē-ûs. }

MEMBRANOUS, mēm'brân-ûs. }

Consisting of membranes.

MEMENTO, mē-mén'tô. s. A memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMOIR, { mē-môir'. } s. An account of transactions familiarly written; account of any thing.
{ mēm'wâr. }

☞ This word was universally, till of late, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan, Fenning, and Perry, have marked it. Some speakers have endeavoured to pronounce it with the accent on the first, as we find it marked in Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Scott, and Entick: but this is an innovation unsuitable to the genius of our pronunciation; which, in dissyllables having a diphthong in the last, inclines us to place the accent on that syllable, as much as in *devoir*, which we find accented on the last by all our orthoëpists without exception.

MEMORABLE, mēm'mûr-â-bl. a. Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mēm'mûr-â-blē. ad. In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mēm-mô-rân'dûm. s. A note to help the memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mô-ré-âl. a. Preservative of memory; contained in memory.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bôll;—ôil;—pòtnd;—thin, THIS.

MEMORIAL, mè-mò're-ál. s. A monument, something to preserve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonstrance, or petition.

MEMORIALIST, mè-mò're-ál-ist. s. One who who writes memorials.

MEMORIZE, mèm'ò-rize. v. a. To recommend, to commit to memory by writing.

MEMORY, mèm'mùr-è. s. (557). The power of retaining or recollecting things past, retention, recollection.

MEN, mèn. The plural of man.

TO MENACE, mèn'nàse. v. a. (91). To threaten, to threat.

MENACE, mèn'nàs. s. (91). A threat.

MENACER, mèn'nàs-ùr. s. (98). A threatener, one that threatens.

MENAGE, mè-nàzhe'. s. A collection of animals.

☞ This word is perfectly French; nor can we express their soft g any other way than by zhe.

MENAGOGUE, mèn'á-góg. s. (338). A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

TO MEND, mènd. v. a. To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to advance; to improve.

TO MEND, mènd. v. n. To grow better, to advance in any good.

MENDABLE, mèn'dá-bl. a. (405). Capable of being mended.

MENDACITY, mèn-dás'sè-tè. s. Falsehood.

MENDER, mènd'ùr. s. (98). One who makes any change for the better.

MENDICANT, mèn'dè-kánt. a. Begging, poor to a state of beggary.

MENDICANT, mèn'dè-kánt. s. A beggar, one of some begging fraternity.

TO MENDICATE, mèn'dè-káte. v. a. To beg, to ask alms.

MENDICITY, mèn-dis'sè-tè. s. The life of a beggar.

MENDS, mèndz. for Amends. Not used.

MENIAL, mè'nè-ál. a. (113). Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

MENINGES, mè-nih'jés. s. The Meninges are the two membranes that envelop the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

MENOLOGY, mè-nòl'lò-jè. s. (518). A register of months.

MENSAL, mèn'sál. a. Belonging to the table.

MENSTRUAL, mèn'strú-ál. a. Monthly, lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.

MENSTRUOUS, mèn'strú-ús. a. Having the catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, mèn'strú-ùm. s. All liquors are called Menstruums which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, or decoction.

MENSURABILITY, mèn-shù-rá-bil'è-tè. s. Capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, mèn'shù-rá-bl. a. Measurable, that may be measured.

MENSURAL, mèn'shù-rál. a. (88). Relating to measure.

TO MENSURATE, mèn'shù-ráte. v. a. To measure, to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURATION, mèn-shù-rá'shùn. s. The art or practice of measuring, result of measuring.

MENTAL, mèn'tál. a. (88). Intellectual, existing in the mind.

MENTALLY, mèn'tál-è. ad. Intellectually, in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

MENTION, mèn'shùn. s. Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

TO MENTION, mèn'shùn. v. a. To write or express in words or writing.

MEPHITICAL, mè-flit'è-kál. a. Ill-savoured, stinking.

MERACIOUS, mè-rá'shús. a. (292). Strong, racy.

MERCANTANT, mèr'kán-tánt. s. A foreigner, or foreign trade. Not used.

MERCANTILE, mèr'kán-ill. a. (145). Trading, commercial.

MERCENARINESS, mèr'sè-nà-rè-nès. s. Venality, respect to hire or reward.

MERCENARY, mèr'sè-nà-ré. a. (512). Venal, hired, sold for money.

MERCENARY, mèr'sè-nà-ré. s. A hireling, one retained or serving for pay.

MERCER, mèr-sùr. s. (98). One who sells silks.

MERCERY, mèr'sùr-è. s. (555). Trade of mercers, dealing in silks.

MERCHANDISE, mèr'tshán-díze. s. Traffick, commerce, trade; wares, any thing to be bought or sold.

TO MERCHANDISE, mèr'tshán-díze. v. a. To trade, to traffick, to exercise commerce.

MERCHANT, mèr'tshánt. s. (352). One who trafficks to remote countries.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, plu;—

☞ Mr. Sheridan pronounces the *e* in the first syllable of this word, like the *a* in *march*; and it is certain that, about thirty years ago, this was the general pronunciation; but since that time the sound of *a* has been gradually wearing away; and the sound of *e* is so fully established, that the former is now become gross and vulgar, and is only to be heard among the lower orders of people. It is highly probable that, however coarse this sound of *e* may now seem, it was once not only the common pronunciation, but the most agreeable to analogy. We still find, that the vowel *i* before *r*, followed by another consonant, sinks into a broader sound by taking the short sound of *e*, which is really the short sound of a slender *a* as *virgin*, *virtue*, &c.; and it is a similar alteration which takes place in the *e* before *r*, followed by another consonant, in *clerk*, *serjeant*, *Derby*, &c. where this vowel falls into the broader sound of the Italian *a*. *Serman*, *service*, *vermin*, &c. are still pronounced, by the vulgar, as if written *earman*, *earpice*, *earment*, &c.; and this was probably the ancient manner of pronouncing every *e* in the same situation. This analogy is now totally exploded; and, except *clerk*, *serjeant*, and a few proper names, we have scarcely another word in the language where the *e* has not its true sound. But instead of saying with Mr. Nares that *merchant* has returned to the proper sound of *e*, we may with greater probability assert, that this and every other word of the same form have have acquired a sound of *e*, which they they never had before; and which, though a feeblér and a shorter sound, conduces to the simplicity and regularity of our pronunciation. Dr. Kenrick concurs, in my opinion, that pronouncing the *e* in this word like *a* is vulgar; and every other orthoëpist, who gives the sound of the vowels, marks it as I have done.

MERCHANTLY, mêt'tshânt-lê. }

MERCHANTLIKE, mêt'tshânt-likc. } a.
Like a merchant.

MERCHANT-MAN, mêt'tshânt-mân. s.
(88). A ship of trade.

MERCHANTABLE, mêt'tshânt-â-bl. a.
Fit to be bought or sold.

MERCIFUL, mêt'sê-fûl. a. Compassionate, tender, unwilling to punish, willing to pity and spare.

MERCIFULLY, mêt'sê-fûl-lê. ad. Tenderly, mildly, with pity.

MERCIFULNESS, mêt'sê-fûl-nês. s.
Tenderness, willingness to spare.

MERCILESS, mêt'sê-lês. a. Void of mercy, pitiless, hard-hearted.

MERCILESSLY, mêt'sê-lês-lê. ad. In a manner void of pity.

MERCILESSNESS, mêt'sê-lês-nês. s.
Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, mêt-kû-rê-âl. a. Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, sprightly; consisting of quicksilver.

MERCURIFICATION, mêt-kû-rê-fê-kâ'shûn. a. The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.

MERCURY, mêt-kû-rê. s. The chymist's name for quicksilver; sprightly qualities; a planet; a newspaper.

MERCY, mêt'sê. s. (95). Tenderness, clemency, unwillingness to punish; pardon; discretion, power of acting at pleasure.

☞ The vulgar pronounce this word as if spelled *marcy*: many above the vulgar pronounce it as if written *murcy*; but there is a delicate shade of difference between this and the true sound of *e*, which must be carefully attended to.

MERCY-SEAT, mêt'sê-sête. s. The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited.

MERE, mêt. a. That or this only, such and nothing else, this only.

MERE, mêt. s. A pool, commonly a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERELY, mêt'lê. ad. Simply, only.

MERETRICKIOUS, mêt-rê-trîsh'ûs. a. Whorish, such as is practised by prostitutes, alluring by false show.

MERETRICKIOUSLY, mêt-rê-trîsh'ûs-lê. ad. Whorishly.

MERETRICKIOUSNESS, mêt-rê-trîsh'ûs-nês. s. Allurements of strumpets.

MERIDIAN, mêt-rîd'ê-ân, or mêt-rîd'jê-ân. s. (293) (294) (376). Noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north to south which the sun crosses at noon; the particular place or state of any thing; the highest point of glory or power.

MERIDIAN, mêt-rîd'ê-ân. a. At the point of noon; extended from north to south; raised to the highest point.

MERIDIONAL, mêt-rîd'ê-ô-nâl. a. Southern, southerly, having a southern aspect.

MERIDIONALITY, mêt-rîd'ê-ô-nâl'ê-tê. s. (293). Position in the south.

MERIDIONALLY, mêt-rîd'ê-ô-nâl-lê. ad. With a southern aspect.

MERIT, mêt'it. s. Desert, excellence deserving honour or reward; reward deserved; claim, right.

—nè, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—dùl;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

TO MERIT, mèr'it. v. a. To deserve, to have a right to claim any thing as deserved; to deserve, to earn.

MERITORIOUS, mèr-rè-tò-rè-ùs. a. Deserving of reward, high in desert.

MERITORIOUSLY, mèr-rè-tò-rè-ùs-lè. ad. In such a manner as to deserve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mèr-rè-tò-rè-ùs-nès. s. The state of deserving well.

MERLIN, mèr'lin. s. A kind of hawk.

MERMAID, mèr'màde. s. A sea woman.

☞ The first syllable of this word is frequently pronounced like the noun *mare*; but this is a vulgarism which must be carefully avoided.

MERRILY, mèr'rè-lè. ad. Gaily, cheerfully, with mirth.

MERRIMAKE, mèr'rè-màke. s. A festival, a meeting for mirth.

TO MERRIMAKE, mèr'rè-màke. v. n. To feast, to be jovial.

MERRIMENT, mèr'rè-mènt. s. Mirth, gayety, laughter.

MERRINESS, mèr'rè-nès. s. Mirth, merry, disposition.

MERRY, mèr'rè. a. Laughing, loudly cheerful; gay of heart; causing laughter; prosperous; to make merry, to junket, to be jovial.

MERRY-ANDREW, mèr-rè-ân'dròò. s. A buffoon, a jack-pudding.

MERRYTHOUGHT, mèr'rè-thàwt. s. A forked bone on the body of fowls.

MERSION, mèr'shùn. s. The act of sinking.

MESSEMS, mè-sèémz'. impersonal verb. I think, it appears to me.

MESENTERY, mèz-zèn-tèr-è. s. That round which the guts are convolved.

☞ See **LIENTERY**.

MESENTERICK, mèz-zèn-tèr'rik. a. (509). Relating to mesentery.

MESERAICK, mèz-zèr-à'ik. a. (509). Belonging to the mesentery.

MESH, mèsh. s. The space between the threads of a net.

TO MESH, mèsh. v. a. To catch in a net, to ensnare.

MESHY, mèsh'è. a. Reticulated, of network.

MESLIN, mès'lin. s. Mixed corn; as wheat and rye.

MESS, mès. s. A dish, a quantity of food sent to table together; a particular set who eat together.

TO MESS, mès. v. n. To eat, to feed together.

MESSAGE, mès'sldje. s. (90). An errand, any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

MESSANGER, mès'sén-jür. s. (98). One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretold of any thing.

MESSIAH, mès-sí'á. s. The Anointed, the Christ.

MESSIEURS, mès'hshòorz, or mès'hshòorz'. s. Sirs, gentlemen. *French*.

MESSMATE, mès'máte. s. One of a set who mess together.

MESSUAGE, mès-swádje. s. The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MESYMNICUM, mè-slm'nè-kùm. s. A repetition at the end of a stanza; a kind of burden.

MET, mét. The pret. and part. of **Meet** (77).

METABASIS, mè-táb'à-sis. s. (503). In rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.

METABOLA, mè-táb'bò-lá. s. In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACARPUS, mét-tá-kàr'pús. s. In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

METACHRONISM, mè-ták'rò-nlzm. s. An error in the computation of time.

METAGRAMMATISM, mét-à-grám'à-tlzm. s. An anagrammatic transposition of letters, so as to form another word; as out of the letters of *Addison* may be formed *Siddona*.

METAL, mét'tl. s. A hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion. The metals are six in number; first, gold; second, silver; third, copper; fourth, tin; fifth, iron; and sixth, lead. Some have added *mercury* or quicksilver to the number of metals; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of metals, it is more properly ranked among the *semi-metals*. Courage, spirit.

☞ As the metaphorical sense of this word, *courage* and *spirit*, has passed into a different orthography, *mettle*; so the orthography of this sense has corrupted the pronunciation of the original word, and made it perfectly similar to the metaphorical one. It is almost the only instance in the language where *al* is pronounced in this manner, and the impropriety is so striking as to encourage an accurate speaker

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

to restore the *a* to its sound, as heard in *metal*.—See SPITTAL.

METALEPSIS, mêt-tâ-lêp'sis. *s.* A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

METALLICAL, mêt-tâl'lê-kál. } *a.*

METALLICK, mêt-tâl'lik. (509). }
Partaking of metal, containing metal, consisting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS, mêt-tâl-lif'fêr-ús. *a.*
Producing metals.

METALLINE, mêt-tâl-line. *a.* Impregnated with metal; consisting of metal.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Bailey, accent the second syllable of this word; but Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, the first. I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the more correct; first, as it is a simple in our language, and, having three syllables, requires the accent on the antepenultimate, notwithstanding the double *l* (see *Medicinal*). In the next place, though there is no *metallinus* in Latin, it ought to follow the analogy of words of that termination derived from Latin, as *Crystallinus*, *Serpentinus*, &c. which, when anglicised, lose the last syllable, and remove the accent to the first.—See ACADEMY. For the *i* in the last syllable, see Principles, No. 148, 149.

METALLIST, mêt-tâl-list. *s.* A worker of metals, one skilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, mêt-tâl-lóg'grá-fê. *s.* (518). An account of metals.

METALLURGIST, mêt-tâl-lûr-jist. *s.* A worker of metals.

METALLURGY, mêt-tâl-lûr-jê. *s.* The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

☞ This word is accented three different ways by different orthoëpists. Dr. Johnson, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, accent it on the second syllable; Sheridan, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the third; and Ash, Scott, Nares, and Entick, on the first; and Kenrick on the first and third. The accent on the first seems to me the most correct. Bailey derives this word from the Greek *μεταλλουργία*; and words of this form, upon dropping a syllable when anglicised, remove the accent higher, as *philosophy*, *philology*, &c. from *φιλοσοφία*, *φιλολογία*. The accent thus removed, in enclitical terminations (513), generally falls upon the antepenultimate syllable, unless in the two succeeding syllables there are uncombinable consonants, as

chiromancy, *oligarchy*; and in this case, for the ease of pronunciation, the accent generally rises to the next syllable, which throws a secondary or alternate accent on the penultimate, and by this means gives the organs a greater force to pronounce the uncombinable consonants than if they immediately followed the principal stress. See Principles, No. 517, 519.

TO METAMORPHOSE, mêt-tâ-môr'fûs. *v. a.* To change the form of any thing.

METAMORPHOSIS, mêt-tâ-môr'fô-sis. *s.* (520). Transformation, change of shape.

METAPHOR, mêt-tâ-fûr. *s.* (166). The application of a word to a use, to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; a metaphor is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHORICAL, mêt-tâ-fôr'ê-kál. }

METAPHORICK, mêt-tâ-fôr'ik. }
a. (508). Not literal, not according to the primitive meaning of the word, figurative.

METAPHRASE, mêt-tâ-fráze. *s.* A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRAST, mêt-tâ-frást. *s.* A literal translator, one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL, mêt-tâ-flz'ê-kál. }

METAPHYSICK, mêt-tâ-flz'ik. (524). }
a. Versed in metaphysicks, relating to metaphysicks; in Shakespeare it means supernatural or preternatural.

METAPHYSICKS, mêt-tâ-flz'iks. *s.* Ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings.

METASTASIS, mêt-tás'tá-sis. *s.* (520). Translation or removal.

METATARSAL, mêt-á-tár'sál. *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSUS, mêt-á-tár'sús. *s.* The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.

METATHESIS, mêt-tá'h'ê-sis. *s.* (520). A transposition.

TO METE, mête. *v. a.* To measure, to reduce to measure.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, mêt-têmp-sê-kô'sis. *s.* (530). The transmigration of souls from body to body.

METEOR, mêt-tê-ûr, or mêt'tshê-ûr. *s.* (263). Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux or transitory nature.

METEOROLOGICAL, mêt-tê-ô-rô-lôd'jê-kál. *a.* (518). Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tùb, búll;—ôh;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

METEOROLOGIST, mêt-tê-ô-rôl'lo-jist. s. A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

METEOROLOGY, mêt-tê-ô-rôl'lo-jê. s. The doctrine of meteors.

METEOROUS, mêt-tê-ô-rûs. a. Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, mêt-tûr. s. (98). A measurer.

METHEGLIN, mêt-thêg'lin. s. Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS, mêt-thinks'. verb impersonal. I think, it seems to me.

METHOD, mêt'h'ûd. s. (166). The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order.

METHODICAL, mêt-thôd'ê-kâl. a. Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

METHODICALLY, mêt-thôd'ê-kâl-ê. ad. According to method and order.

TO METHODISE, mêt'h'ô-dize. v. a. To regulate, to dispose in order.

METHODIST, mêt'h'ô-dlist. s. This word anciently signified a physician who practised by theory. One of a new kind of Puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules, and in constant method.

METHOUGHT, mêt-thaw't'. The pret. of Methinks.

METONYMICAL, mêt-tô-nim'mê-kâl. a. Put by metonymy for something else.

METONYMICALLY, mêt-tô-nim'mê-kâl-ê. ad. By metonymy, not literally.

METONYMY, mêt-tôn'ê-mê, or mêt'ô-nim-ê. s. A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; He died by steel, that is, by a sword.

ⓘ Authorities for the two different ways of accenting this word are so nearly balanced, that it is hard to say which preponderates. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, are for the first; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Mr. Barclay, Entick, and Gibbons, the author of the Rhetorick, for the last. In this case the ear and analogy ought to decide. I have no doubt but the accent on the first syllable was the ancient mode of pronouncing this word, as we find it so accented in almost all the systems of Rhetorick published several years ago for the use of schools: and as these words from the Greek were generally

pronounced in the Latin manner; that is, the accent on the antepenultimate in *Metonymia*, and not on the penultimate, as in *Metavvria*, the secondary accent naturally fell on the first syllable, which is naturally become the principal of the English *Metonymy* (503).—(See *ACADEMY*). But that the ear is pleased with the antepenultimate accent cannot be doubted; and that this word has as great a right to that accent as *lipothymy*, *homonymy*, *synonymy*, &c. is unquestionable. Besides, the enclitical accent, as this may be called, is so agreeable to the ear, that, without evident reasons to the contrary, it ought to be preferred. See Principles, No. 513, 518, 519.

METOPOSCOPY, mêt-tô-pôs'kô-pê. s. (518). The study of physiognomy.

METRE, mêt'têr. s. (416). Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables.

METRICAL, mêt'trê-kâl. a. Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS, mêt-trôp'pô-lls. s. (518). The mother city, the chief city of any country or district.

METROPOLITAN, mêt-trô-pôl'lê-tân. s. A bishop of the mother church, an archbishop.

METROPOLITAN, mêt-trô-pôl'lê-tân. a. Belonging to a metropolis.

METTLE, mêt'tl. s. (405). Spirit, sprightliness, courage.—See *METAL*.

METTLED, mêt'tl'd. a. (359). Sprightly, courageous.

METTLESOME, mêt'tl-sûm. a. Sprightly, lively, brisk.

METTLESOMELY, mêt'tl-sûm-lê. ad. With sprightliness.

MEW, mù. s. A cage, an enclosure, a place where a thing is confined; cry of a cat; a sea-fowl.

TO MEWL, mùle. v. n. To squall as a child.

MEZEREON, mêt-zê'rê-ûn. s. (166). A species of spurge laurel.

MEZZOTINTO, mêt-sô-tin'tô. s. A kind of graving.

MIASM, mî'âzm. s. *Miasma*, Greek. A particle or atom, supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies.

ⓘ The plural of this word in plain English is *miasma*; if we choose to be learned, and use the Greek singular *miasma*, we must make the plural *miasmata*.—See *STAMINA*.

➤ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

MICE, mîse. The plural of Mouse.

MICHAELMAS, mîk'kêl-mûs. s. (201).

The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September (88).

To MICHE, mîts'h. v. n. To be secret or covered.

MICHER, mîts'h'ûr. s. A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places; hedge-creeper.

☞ This word, and the verb from which it is derived, are in Ireland pronounced with the short *i*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but I am much mistaken if it is not in England pronounced with the long *i*, as more agreeable to the orthography. There is a character in the farce of the "Stage Coach," written by Farquhar, called *Micher*, and this I recollect to have heard with the *i* pronounced long.

MICKLE, mîk'kl. a. (405). Much, great. Obsolete.

MICROCOSM, mî'krò-kòzm. s. The little world. Man is so called.

MICROGRAPHY, mî-kròg'rá-fè.s. (129). The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.

☞ Why Mr. Sheridan should cross the general line of pronunciation, by accenting this word on the first syllable, cannot be conceived, especially as he has accented *Micrometer* properly. See Principles, No. 518.

MICROSCOPE, mî'krò-skòpe. s. An optick instrument for viewing small objects.

MICROMETER, mî'kròm'mè-tûr. s. (129) (518). An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MICROSCOPICAL, mî-krò-skòp'è-kâl. }

MICROSCOPICK, mî-krò-skòp'pîk. } a. (509).

Made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope.

MID, mîd. a. Middle, equally between two extremes; it is much used in composition.

MID-COURSE, mîd'kòrse. s. Middle of the way.

MID-DAY, mîd'dà. s. Noon.

MIDDLE, mîd'dl. a. (405). Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.

MIDDLE, mîd'dl. s. Part equally distant from two extremities; the time that

passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.

MIDDLE-AGED, mîd'dl-adj'd. a. (359). Placed about the middle of life.

MIDDLEMOST, mîd'dl-mòst. a. Being in the middle.

MIDDLING, mîd'ling. a. (410). Of middle rank; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

MIDLAND, mîd'lánd. a. (88). That which is remote from the coast; in the midst of the land, Mediterranean.

MIDGE, mîdje. s. A small fly.

MID-HEAVEN, mîd'hév'n. s. The middle of the sky.

MIDLEG, mîd'lêg. s. Middle of the leg.

MIDMOST, mîd'mòst. a. The middle.

MIDNIGHT, mîd'nîte. s. The depth of night, twelve at night.

MIDRIFF, mîd'drif. s. The diaphragm.

MID-SEA, mîd'sé. s. The Mediterranean sea.

MIDSHIPMAN, mîd'ship-mân. s. (88). The lower officer on board a ship.

MIDST, mîdst. s. Middle.

MIDST, mîdst. a. Midmost, being in the middle.

MIDSTREAM, mîd'stréme. s. Middle of the stream.

MIDSUMMER, mîd'sùm-mûr. s. The summer solstice.

MIDWAY, mîd'wà. s. The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

MIDWAY, mîd'wà. a. Middle between two places.

MIDWAY, mîd'wà. ad. In the middle of the passage.

MIDWIFE, mîd'wîfe. s. (144). A woman who assists women in childbirth.

MIDWIFERY, mîd'wîf-rè. s. (144). Assistance given at childbirth; act of production; trade of a midwife.

☞ Though the *i* is long in *Midwife*, it is always short in its derivative *Midwifer*, and the compound *Man-midwife*.

MIDWINTER, mîd'wîn-tûr. s. The winter solstice.

MIEN, mène. s. Air, look, manner.

MIGHT, mîte. (393). The pret. of May.

MIGHT, mîte. s. Power, strength, force.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûtl;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

- MIGHTILY**, mî'té-lè. ad. Powerfully, efficaciously; vehemently, vigorously; in a great degree, very much.
- MIGHTINESS**, mî'té-nés. s. Power, greatness, height of dignity.
- MIGHTY**, mî'té. a. Powerful, strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.
- MIGHTY**, mî'té. ad. In a great degree.
- MIGRATION**, mî-grá'shún. s. (129). Act of changing place.
- MILCH**, mîlsh. a. (352). Giving milk.
- MILD**, mîld. a. Kind, tender, indulgent; soft, gentle; not acrid, not corrosive; mellow, sweet, having no mixture of acidity.
- MILDEW**, mîl'dú. s. A disease in plants.
- TO MILDEW**, mîl'dú. v. a. To taint with mildew.
- MILDLY**, mîld'lè. ad. Tenderly; gently.
- MILDNESS**, mîld'nés. s. Gentleness, tenderness, clemency; contrariety to acrimony.
- MILE**, mîle. s. The usual measure of roads, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards.
- MILESTONE**, mîle'stône. s. Stone set to mark the miles.
- MILFOIL**, mîl'fôll. s. A plant, the same with yarrow.
- MILIARY**, mîl'yá-rè. a. (113). Small, resembling a millet seed.
- MILIARY-FEVER**, mîl'yá-rè-fé'vûr. s. A fever that produces small eruptions.
- MILITANT**, mîl'lè-tánt. a. Fighting, prosecuting the business of a soldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the Church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the Church Triumphant.
- MILITARY**, mîl'lè-tá-rè. a. Engaged in the life of a soldier, soldierly; suiting a soldier, pertaining to a soldier, warlike; effected by soldiers.
- MILITIA**, mîl-lîsh'yá. s. Enrolled inhabitants for national defence.
- MILK**, mîlk. s. The liquor with which animals feed their young; emulsion made by contusion of seeds.
- TO MILK**, mîlk. v. a. To draw milk from the breast by the hand or from the dug of an animal; to suck.
- MILKEN**, mîlk'k'n. a. (103). Consisting of milk.
- MILKER**, mîlk'ûr. s. (98). One that milks animals.
- MILKINESS**, mîlk'é-nés. s. Softness like that of milk, approaching to the nature of milk.
- MILKLIVERED**, mîlk'lv-vûr'd. a. Cowardly, faint-hearted.
- MILKMAID**, mîlk'mâde. s. A woman employed in the dairy.
- MILKMAN**, mîlk'mân. s. (88). A man who sells milk.
- MILKPAIL**, mîlk'pâle. s. Vessel into which cows are milked.
- MILKPAN**, mîlk'pân. s. Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.
- MILKPOTTAGE**, mîlk-pôt'tidje. s. (90). Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.
- MILSCORE**, mîlk'skôre. s. Account of milk owed for, scored on a board. A petty sum.
- MILKSOP**, mîlk'sôp. s. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.
- MILKTOOTH**, mîlk'tôôth. s. Milkteeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old.
- MILKWHITE**, mîlk'hwite. a. (397). White as milk.
- MILKWORT**, mîlk'wûrt. s. Milkwort is a bell-shaped flower.
- MILKWOMAN**, mîlk'wûm-mûn. s. A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.
- MILKY**, mîlk'é. a. (182). Made of milk, resembling milk; yielding milk; soft, gentle, tender, timorous.
- MILKY-WAY**, mîlk'é-wâ. s. The galaxy; a stream of light in the heavens, discovered to arise from an innumerable assemblage of small stars.
- MILL**, mîl. s. An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.
- TO MILL**, mîl. v. a. To grind, to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to stamp letters or other work round the edges of coin in the mint.
- MILL-COG**, mîl'kôg. s. The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.
- MILLDAM**, mîl'dâm'. s. The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.
- MILL-HORSE**, mîl'hôrse. s. Horse that turns a mill.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pînc, ph;—

MILL-TEETH, mil'têêth. s. The grinders.

MILLENARIAN, mil-lê-nâ-rê-ân. s. One who expects the millennium.

MILLENARY, mil'lê-nâ-rê. a. Consisting of a thousand.

MILLENNIUM, mil-lên'nê-ûm. s. A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the Church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our Blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection (113).

MILLENNIAL, mil-lên'nê-âl. a. (113). Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLEPEDES, mil'lê-pêdz, or mil-lêp'ê-dêz. s. Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet.

☞ The former pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick; and the latter by Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Perry. That the latter is more fashionable cannot be denied; but that the former is more correct is evident, from similar words which have been anglicised; thus *Bipeds* and *Quadrupeds* have dropped their Latin final syllable; and why the word in question should retain it cannot be conceived. Besides, though seldom used in the singular, there is no reason why it should not be so used; and then it must necessarily become a *Millipede*; *Centipede*, properly *Centiped*, is adopted; and by forming *Centipeds* in the plural, shows us how we ought to form and pronounce the word in question; and if *Antipodes* has not yet submitted to this analogy, it is because, like *Cantharides*, *Caryatides*, *Muses*, &c. it is never used in the singular.—See *ANTIPODES*.

MILLER, mil'lôr. s. (98). One who attends a mill.

MILLER'S-THUMB, mil'lôr-z-thûm'. s. A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bulhead.

MILLESIMAL, mil-lês'sé-mâl. a. A thousandth.

MILLET, mil'lît. s. (99). A plant; a kind of fish.

MILLINER, mil'lin-nûr. s. (98). One who sells ribands and dresses for women.

MILLION, mil'yûn. s. (113). The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand; a proverbial name for any very great number.

MILLIONTH, mil'yûn'th. a. The ten hundred thousandth.

MIELSTONE, mil'stône. s. The stone by which corn is ground.

MILT, milt. s. The sperm of the male fish; the spleen.

MILTER, mil'tûr. s. (98). The male of any fish, the female being called spawner.

MILTWORT, mil'twûrt. s. An herb.

MIME, mime. s. A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

To **MIME**, mime. v. a. To play the mime. ☞

MIMER, ml'mûr. s. (98). A mimick, a buffoon.

MIMETIC, mê-mêt'ik. a. (129). Apt to imitate; having a tendency to imitation.

☞ This word is in no Dictionary that I have met with; but as it is regularly derived from the Greek *μιμητικός*, and is adopted by good speakers, there is no reason why it should not be inserted, especially as it seems to convey a different idea from similar words; for the adjective *mimick* seems to imply the act of imitating; and *imitative*, the power, capability, or habit of imitating; while *mimetic* signifies a proneness or tendency to imitation. Besides, *mimetic* seems to imply a ludicrous imitation of the actions and passions of living creatures; but *imitative* is applied to any objects; and generally implies serious and respectable imitation. Thus we say: "Painting is an *imitative* art, and that apes are very *mimetic*," and "it is observable, that those who are very *mimetic* are seldom *imitative* of grand and noble objects." Harris, therefore, seems to have used this word rather inaccurately, when he says, "The *mimetic* art of poetry has been hitherto considered as fetching its imitation from mere natural resemblance. In this it has been shown much inferior to painting, and nearly equal to music."—*Harris's Three Treatises*, ch. iv.

MIMICAL, mîm'mê-kâl. a. Imitative, befitting a mimick, acting the mimick.

MIMICALLY, mîm'mê-kâl-ê. ad. In imitation, in a mimical manner.

MIMICK, mîm'mîk. s. (543). A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.

MIMICK, mîm'mîk. a. Imitative.

—ná, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—shin, THIS.

TO MIMICK, mím'mík. v. a. To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

MIMICKRY, mím'mík-rè. s. Burlesque imitation.

MIMOGRAPHER, mé-môg'grá-fúr. s. (129). A writer of farces.

MINACIOUS, mé-ná'shús. a. (356) (129). Full of threats.

MINACITY, mé-nás'sè-té. s. Disposition to use threats.

MINATORY, mín'ná-túr-è. a. (512). Threatening.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

TO MINCE, mínse. v. a. To cut into very small parts; to mention any thing scrupulously by a little at a time, to palliate.

TO MINCE, mínse. v. n. To walk nicely by short steps; to speak small and imperfectly; to speak affectedly.

MINCINGLY, mín'sing-lè. ad. (410). In small parts, not fully; affectedly.

MIND, mind. s. Intelligent power; liking, choice, inclination; thoughts, sentiments; opinion; memory, remembrance.

TO MIND, mind. v. a. To mark, to attend; to put in mind, to remind.

TO MIND, mind. v. n. To incline, to be disposed. Little used.

MINDÉD, mind'éd. a. Disposed, inclined, affected towards.

MINDFUL, mind'fúl. a. Attentive, having memory.

MINDFULLY, mind'fúl-lé. ad. Attentively.

MINDFULNESS, mind'fúl-nés. s. Attention, regard.

MINDLESS, mind'lés. a. Inattentive, regardless; not endued with a mind, having no intellectual powers.

MIND-STRICKEN, mind'strik-k'n. a. (103). Moved, affected in his mind.

MINE, mine. pron. possessive. Belonging to me.

☞ In reading the Scripture, as, "*Mine* eyes have seen thy salvation," we are at no loss for the pronunciation of this word, as the dignity and solemnity of the composition invariably directs us to give the *i* its long sound, as in *fine*, *line*, &c.; but in Milton and other authors, where there is no such dignity or solemnity, this sound of the word has an intolerable stiffness, and ought not to have been used.—Thus in the Spectator, No. 195, Mr. Addison says: 'Were I to prescribe a rule for drinking, it should be formed upon a saying quoted by Sir William

Temple.—"The first glass for myself, the second for my friends, the third for good humour, and the fourth for mine enemies."

In Milton too:

"Close at mine ear one called me forth to walk." *Par. Lost.*

In Shakespeare also:

"Sleeping within mine orchard,
"My custom always in the afternoon,
"Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
"With juice of cursed hebona in a phial,
"And in the porches of mine ears did pour
"The leoprous distilment."—*Hamlet.*

In all these instances we find a formality, a staleness and uncouthness of sound, that is peculiarly unpleasant to the ear; and as this mode of writing was introduced when our language may be said to have been in its infancy for the sake of euphony (for it is clearly ungrammatical); so now, when it may be said that it has arrived at its maturity, the very same reason seems to entitle the present age to alter it; that is, I mean the pronunciation of it, by substituting *my*, pronounced like *me*, in its stead.

The disagreeable sound which *mine* has in these cases, has induced several readers to pronounce it *min*; but by thus mincing the matter, (if the pun will be pardoned me), they mutilate the word, and leave it more disagreeable to the ear than it was before. Readers therefore have no choice, but either to pronounce it as it is written, and to let the author be answerable for the ill sound; or, in all language but that of Scripture, to change it into *my*, pronounced like *me*.

Shakespeare seems to have used this word ludicrously in the Merry Wives of Windsor, where Falstaff says, "*Mine* host of the Garter—truly, *mine* host, I must turn away some of my followers;" and the host, by requesting Falstaff to speak scholarly and wisely, seems to intimate, that this use of the word *mine* before a vowel or an *h* was the most correct way of speaking. But though *thy* will, in familiar or ludicrous language, admit of being changed into the sound of *the*—*mine* will, on no occasion, suffer an alteration into *min*. When the vowel is used familiarly, it is always a burlesque upon the grave use of it, and therefore requires the grave sound, that the humour may not be lost.

MINE, mine. s. (64). A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals, or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

TO MINE, minc. v. n. To dig mines or burrows.

TO MINE, mine. v. a. To sap, to ruin by mines, to destroy by slow degrees.

MINER, min'ûr. s. (98). One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

MINERAL, min'êr-âl. s. (88). Fossil body, matter dug out of mines.

MINERAL, min'nêr-âl. a. Consisting of fossile bodies.

MINERALIST, min'nêr-âl-ist. s. One skilled or employed in minerals.

MINERALOGIST, min'nêr-âl'lo-jist. s. One who discourses on minerals.

MINERALOGY, min'nêr-âl'lo-jé. s. (518). The doctrine of minerals.

TO MINGLE, ming'gl. v. a. (405). To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with something so as to make one mass.

TO MINGLE, ming'gl. v. n. To be mixed, to be united with.

MINGLE, ming'gl. s. Mixture, medley, confused mass.

MINGLER, ming'gl-ûr. s. (98). He who mingles.

MINIATURE, min'è-tûre. s. (274). Representation in a small compass, representation less than the reality.

MINIKIN, min'nè-kin. s. Small, diminutive.

MINIM, mha'nim. s. A small being, a dwarf.

MINIMUS, min'nè-mûs. s. A being of the least size. Not used.

MIXION, min'yûn. s. (8) (113). A favourite, a darling, a low dependant.

MINIOUS, min'yûs. a. (113). Of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

TO MINISH, min'nish. v. a. To lessen, to lop, to impair. Obsolete.

MINISTER, min'nis-tûr. s. (98) (303, b.) An agent; one who acts under another; one who is employed in the administration of government; one who performs sacerdotal functions; a delegate, an official; an agent from a foreign power.

TO MINISTER, min'nis-tûr. v. a. To give, to supply, to afford.

TO MINISTER, min'nis-tûr. v. n. To attend, to serve in any office; to give medicines; to give supplies of things needful, to give assistance; to attend on the service of God.

MINISTERIAL, min-nis-tê-rê-âl. a. Attendant, acting at command; acting under superior authority; sacerdotal, be-

longing to the ecclesiasticks or their office; pertaining to ministers of state.

MINISTRY, min'nis-tûr-é. s. Office, service.

MINISTRAL, min'nis-trâl. a. (88). Pertaining to a minister.

MINISTRANT, min'nis-trânt. a. Attendant, acting at command.

MINISTRATION, min-nis-trâ'shûn. s. Agency, intervention, office of agent delegated or commissioned; service, office, ecclesiastical function.

MINIUM, min'yûm. s. (113). Vermilion, red lead.

MINISTRY, min'nis-trê. s. Office, service; ecclesiastical function; agency, interposition; persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

MINNOW, min'nô. s. (327). A very small fish, a pink.

MINOR, ml'nûr. a. (160). Petty, inconsiderable; less, smaller.

MINOR, ml'nûr. s. One under age; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

MINORITY, mê-nôr-é-tê. s. (129). The state of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number.

MINOTAUR, min'nô-tâwr. s. A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull.

MINSTER, min'stûr. s. (98). A monastery, an ecclesiastical fraternity, a cathedral church.

MINSTREL, min'stril. s. (99). A musician, one who plays upon instruments.

MINSTRELSEY, min'strêl-sê. s. Musick, instrumental harmony; a number of musicians.

MINT, mint. s. A plant.

MINT, mint. s. The place where money is coined; any place of invention.

TO MINT, mint. v. a. To coin, to stamp money; to invent, to forge.

MINTAGE, mint'ldje. s. (90). That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.

MINTER, mint'ûr. s. (98). A coiner.

MINTMAN, mint'mân. s. (88). One skilled in coinage.

MINTMASTER, mint'mâ-stûr. s. One who presides in coinage.

MINUET, min'nû-it. s. (99). A state's regular dance.

MINUM, min'nûm. s. With printers, a small sort of printing letter; with musicians, a note of slow time.

—nə, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb, bāl;—ōil;—pōund;—thin, THIS.

MINUTE, mē-nūte'. a. Small, little, slender, small in bulk.

☞ If we wish to be very *minute*, we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long, as in the word *Directly*, which sec.

MINUTE, mln'nit. s. The sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time; the first draught of any agreement in writing.

☞ I have given the colloquial pronunciation of this word, but in all solemn speaking would recommend the ~~phonographi~~cal, or that which is indicated by the spelling.

To **MINUTE**, mln'nit. v. a. To set down in short hints.

MINUTE-BOOK, mln'nit-bōōk. s. Book of short hints.

MINUTE-GLASS, mln'nit-glās. s. Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINUTELY, mē-nūte'lē. ad. To a small point, exactly.—See **MINUTE**.

MINUTELY, mln'nit-lē. ad. Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little used.

MINUTENESS, mē-nūte'nēs. s. Smallness, exility, inconsiderableness.

MINUTE-WATCH, mln'nit-wōtsh. s. A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

MINK, mīngks. s. (408). A she puppy; a young, pert, wanton girl.

MIRACLE, mlr'ā-kl. s. A wonder, something above human power; in theology, an effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the sound of the first syllable of this word, as he seems to have adopted a vulgar pronunciation, which does not distinguish between the sound of *i*, succeeded by single or double *r*, not final; and the sound of *i* final, or succeeded by *r* and another consonant. In the former case the *i* is pure, and has exactly the same sound as its representative *y* in *Pyramid*, *Lyric*, &c.; in the latter the *i* goes into short *e* or *u*, as in *Birth*, *Virtue*, &c. or *Sir*, *Stir*, &c. See *Principles*, No. 108, 109, 110.

MIRACULOUS, mē-rāk'kū-lūs. a. Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

MIRACULOUSLY, mē-rāk'kū-lūs-lē. ad. By miracle, by power above that of nature.

MIRACULOUSNESS, mē-rāk'kū-lūs-nēs. s. Superiority to natural power.

MIRE, mīre. s. Mud, dirt.

To **MIRE**, mīre. v. a. To overwhelm in the mud.

MIRINESS, mī'rē-nēs. s. Dirtiness, fulness of mire.

MIRROR, mī'rūr. s. (109) (166). A looking-glass, any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection; it is used for pattern.

MIRTH, mērt'h. s. (108). Merriment, jollity, gayety, laughter.

MIRTHFUL, mērt'h'fūl. a. Merry, gay, cheerful.

MIRTHLESS, mērt'h'lēs. a. Joyless, cheerless.

MIRY, mī'rē. a. Deep in mud, muddy; consisting of mire.

Mis, mis. An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning, as chance, luck; mischance, ill luck; to like, to be pleased; to dislike, to be offended. It is derived from *mes*, in Teutonic and French, used in the same sense.

☞ What is remarkable in the pronunciation of this inseparable preposition is, that the *s* whether the accent be on it or not, or whether it be followed by a sharp or flat consonant, it always retains its sharp hissing sound, and never goes into *z*, like *dis* and *ex*. The reason seems to be, that the latter come to us compounded, and have their meaning so mingled with the word as to coalesce with it, while *mis* remains a distinct prefix, and has but one uniform meaning.

MISACCEPTATION, mīs-āk-sēp-tā'shūn. s. The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, mīs-ād-vēn'tshūre. s. Mischance, misfortune, ill luck; in law, manslaughter.

MISADVENTURED, mīs-ād-vēn'tshūr'd. a. (359). Unfortunate.

MISADVISED, mīs-ād-viz'd'. a. (359). Ill directed.

MISAIMED, mīs-ām'd'. a. (359). Not aimed rightly.

MISANTHROPE, mīs-ān-t'rōpe. s. (503). A hater of mankind.

MISANTHROPY, mīs-ān-t'rō-pē. s. (518). Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION, mīs-āp-plē-kā'shūn. s. Application to a wrong purpose.

To **MISAPPLY**, mīs-āp-plī'. v. a. To apply to wrong purposes.

To **MISAPPREHEND**, mīs-āp-prē-hēnd'. v. a. Not to understand rightly.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

MISAPPREHENSION, mls-âp-prê-hên'shûn. s. Mistake, not right apprehension.

To MISASCRIBE, mls-âs-akribé'. v. a. To ascribe falsely.

To MISASSIGN, mls-âs-sine'. v. a. To assign erroneously.

To MISBECOME, mls-bé-kûm'. v. a. Not to become, to be unseemly, not to suit.

MISBEGOT, mls-bé-gôt'.

MISBEGOTTEN, mls-bé-gôt't'n. } a. Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

To MISBEHAVE, mls-bé-havé'. v. n. To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVIOUR, mls-bé-havé'yûr. s. Ill conduct, bad practice.

MISBELIEF, mls-bé-lééf'. s. False religion, a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER, mls-bé-léé'yûr. s. One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

To MISCALCULATE, mls-kál'kù-lâte'. v. a. To reckon wrong.

To MISCAL, mls-káwl'. v. a. (406). To name improperly.

MISCARRIAGE, mls-kár'rdje. s. (90). Unhappy event of an undertaking; abortion, act of bringing forth before the time.

To MISCARRY, mls-kár'rè. v. n. To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.

MISCELLANEOUS, mls-sél-lá'né-ús. a. Mingled, composed of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mls-sél-lá'né-ús-nés. s. Composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mls'sél-lén-é. a. (503). Mixed, of various kinds.

♂ The accent on the first syllable of this word, which is the accentuation of all our orthoepists, except Dr. Kenrick, is a proof of the tendency to follow the secondary accent of the original Latin word, notwithstanding the double consonant in the middle. Thus *Miscellanea*, in our pronunciation of it, having a stress on the first, becomes the accent when the word is anglicised by dropping a syllable. See *ACADEMY*, *MAMMILLARY*, and *MEDULLARY*.

MISCELLANY, mls'sél-lén-é. s. A mass or collection formed out of various kinds.

To MISCAST, mls-kást'. v. a. To take a wrong account of.

MISCHANCE, mls-tshânse'. s. Ill luck, ill fortune.

MISCHIEF, mls'tshlf. s. (277). Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injuriously done; ill consequence, vexatious affair.

To MISCHIEF, mls'tshlf. v. a. To hurt, to harm, to injure.

MISCHIEFMAKER, mls'tshlf-má-kûr. s. One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS, mls'tshé-vûs. a. (277). Harmful, hurtful, destructive; spiteful, malicious.

♂ This is an accentuation of this word upon the second syllable, chiefly confined to the vulgar, which, from its agreeableness to analogy, is well worthy of being adopted by the learned. Analogy certainly requires that the verb formed from the noun *mischief* should be *mischieve*, as from *thief*, *thieve*; *grief*, *grieve*; *belief*, *believe*, &c. with the accent on the second syllable (492); and from such a verb would naturally be formed the adjective in question. But what analogy can give sanction to a vulgarism? What Pope observes of the learned in another case, is but too applicable in this:

"So much they scorn the crowd, that if
"the throng

"By chance go right, they purposely go
"wrong."

To which we may add, that in language, as in many other cases, it is safer to be wrong with the polite than with the vulgar.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, mls'tshé-vûs-lé. ad. Noxiously, hurtfully, wickedly.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mls'tshé-vûs-nés. s. Hurtfulness, perniciousness, wickedness.

MISCIBLE, mls'sé-bl. a. (405). Possible to be mingled.

MISCITATION, mls-si-tá'shûn. s. Unfair or false quotation.

To MISQUOTE, mls-site'. v. a. To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM, mls-kláme'. s. Mistaken claim.

MISCONCEIT, mls-kón-séét'.

MISCONCEPTION, mls-kón-sép'shûn. A wrong notion. } s.

MISCONDUCT, mls-kón-dúkt. s. Ill behaviour, ill management.

To MISCONDUCT, mls-kón-dúkt'. v. a. To manage amiss.

MISCONSTRUCTION, mls-kón-strúkt'shûn. s. Wrong interpretation of words or things.

—nó, mǎve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—*thin*, *THIS*.

TO MISCONSTRUE, mls-kón'strú. v. a.

To interpret wrong.—See **CONSTRUE**.

MISCONTINUANCE, mls-kón-tín'nú-ánse. s. Cessation, intermission.

MISCREANCE, mls'kré-ánse. } s.

MISCREANCY, mls'kré-án-sé. } s.
Unbelief, false faith, adherence to a false religion.

MISCREANT, mls'kré-ánt. s. One that holds a false faith, one who believes in false gods; a vile wretch.

MISCREATE, mls-kré-áte'. } a.

MISCREATED, mls-kré-á-téd. } a.
Formed unnaturally or illegitimately.

MISDEED, mls-dééd'. s. Evil action.

TO MISDEEM, mls-déém'. v. a. To judge ill of, to mistake.

TO MISDEMEAN, mls-dé-méne'. v. a. To behave ill.

MISDEMEANOR, mls-dé-mé'núr. s. (166). A petty offence, ill behaviour.

TO MISDO, mls-dóó'. v. a. To do wrong, to commit a crime.

TO MISDO, mls-dóó'. v. n. To commit faults.

MISDOER, mls-dóó'úr. s. (98). An offender, a criminal.

TO MISDOUBT, mls-dóút'. v. a. To suspect of deceit or danger.

MISDOUBT, mls-dóút'. s. Suspicion of crime or dangers; irresolution, hesitation.

TO MISEMPLOY, mls-ém-plóé'. v. a. To use to wrong purposes.

MISEMPLOYMENT, mls-ém-plóé'mént. s. Improper application.

MISER, mls'zúr. s. (98). A wretch covetous to extremity.

MISERABLE, mls'zúr-á-bl. a. (557). Unhappy, wretched; worthless, culpably parsimonious, stingy.

MISERABLENESS, mls'zúr-á-bl-nés. s. State of misery.

MISERABLY, mls'zúr-á-blé. ad. Unhappily, calamitously, wretchedly, meanly.

MISERY, mls'zúr-é. s. (440) (557). Wretchedness, unhappiness; calamity, misfortune, cause of misery.

TO MISFASHION, mls-fásh'ún. v. a. To form wrong.

MISFORTUNE, mls-fór'tshúne. s. (461). Calamity, ill luck, want of good fortune.

TO MISGIVE, mls-giv'. v. a. To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.

MISGOVERNMENT, mls-gúv'úr-n-mént.

s. Ill administration of publick affairs; ill management; irregularity, inordinate behaviour.

MISGUIDANCE, mls-gyl'dánse. s. False direction.

TO MISGUIDE, mls-gylde'. v. a. To direct ill, to lead the wrong way.—See **GUIDE**.

MISHAP, mls-háp'. s. Ill chance, ill luck.

TO MISINFER, mls-in-fér'. v. a. To infer wrong.

TO MISINFORM, mls-in-fórm'. v. a. To deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMATION, mls-in-fór-má'shún. s. False intelligence, false accounts.

TO MISINTERPRET, mls-in-tér'prét. v. a. To explain to a wrong sense.

TO MISJOIN, mls-jóin'. v. a. To join unfitly or improperly.

TO MISJUDGE, mls-júdje'. v. a. To form false opinions, to judge ill.

TO MISLAY, mls-lá'. v. a. To lay in a wrong place.

MISLAYER, mls-lá'úr. s. (98). One that puts in the wrong place.

TO MISLEAD, mls-léde'. v. a. To guide a wrong way, to betray to mischief or mistake.

MISLEADER, mls-lé'dúr. s. (98). One that leads to ill.

MISLEN, mls'lin. s. Mixed corn.

TO MISLIKE, mls-like'. v. a. To disapprove, to be not pleased with.

MISLIKE, mls-like'. s. Disapprobation, distaste.

MISLIKER, mls-li'kúr. s. (98). One that disapproves.

TO MISLIVE, mls-liv'. v. n. To live ill.

TO MISMANAGE, mls-mán'ldje. v. a. To manage ill.

MISMAGEMENT, mls-mán'ldje-mént. s. Ill management, ill conduct.

TO MISMATCH, mls-mátsh'. v. a. To match unsuitably.

TO MISNAME, mls-náme'. v. a. To call by the wrong name.

MISNOMER, mls-nó'múr. s. (98). In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

TO MISOBSERVE, mls-ób-zérv'. v. a. Not to observe accurately.

✶ (559).—Fâtc, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pînc, pîn;—

MISOGAMIST, mê-sôg'gâ-mîst. s. (129). A marriage hater.
MISOGYNY, mê-sôd'jê-nê. s. (129). Hatred of women.
TO MISORDER, mîs-ôr'dûr. v. a. To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.
MISORDER, mîs-ôr'dûr. s. (98). Irregularity, disorderly proceedings.
MISORDERLY, mîs-ôr'dûr-lê. a. Irregular.
TO MISPEND, mîs-spênd'. v. a. To spend ill, to waste, to consume to no purpose.
MISPENDER, mîs-spênd'ûr. s. One who spends ill or prodigally.
MISERSUASION, mîs-pêr-swâ'zhûn. s. Wrong notion, false opinion.
TO MISPLACE, mîs-plâcê'. v. a. To put in a wrong place.
TO MISPRISE, mîs-prîzê'. v. a. To mistake, to slight, to scorn. The word in this sense is wholly obsolete.
MISPRISON, mîs-prîzh'ûn. s. Mistake, misconception; neglect, concealment.
TO MISPROPORTION, mîs-prô-pôr'shûn. v. a. To join without due proportion.
MISPROUD, mîs-prôûd'. a. Vitiously proud. Obsolete.
TO MISQUOTE, mîs-kwôte'. v. a. (415). To quote falsely.—See **QUOTE**.
TO MISRECITE, mîs-rê-sîte'. v. a. To recite not according to the truth.
TO MISRECKON, mîs-rêk'n. v. a. (103). To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.
TO MISRELATE, mîs-rê-lâte'. v. a. To relate inaccurately or falsely.
MISRELATION, mîs-rê-lâ'shûn. s. False or inaccurate narrative.
TO MISREMEMBER, mîs-rê-mêm'bûr. v. a. To mistake by trusting to memory.
TO MISREPORT, mîs-rê-pôrt'. v. a. To give a false account of.
MISREPORT, mîs-rê-pôrt'. s. False account, false and malicious representation.
TO MISREPRESENT, mîs-rêp-prê-zênt'. v. a. To present not as it is, to falsify to disadvantage.
MISREPRESENTATION, mîs-rêp-prê-zênt-tâ'shûn. s. The act of misrepresenting; account maliciously false.
MISRULE, mîs-rôûl'. s. (539). Tumult, confusion, revel.

Miss, mîs. s. The term of honour to a young girl; a strumpet, a concubine, a prostitute.
To Miss, mîs. v. a. Not to hit, to mistake; to fail of obtaining; to discover something to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive want of.
To Miss, mîs. v. n. To fly wide, not to hit; not to succeed; to fail, to mistake; to be lost, to be wanting; to miscarry, to fail; to fail to obtain, learn, or find.
Miss, mîs. s. Loss, want; mistake, error.
MISSAL, mîs'sâl. s. The mass book.
TO MISSAY, mîs-sâ'. v. a. To say ill or wrong.
TO MISSEEM, mîs-sêem'. v. n. To make false appearance; to misbecome.
TO MISSERVE, mîs-sêrv'. v. a. To serve unfaithfully.
TO MISSHAPE, mîs-shâpe'. v. a. To shape ill, to form ill, to deform.
MISSILE, mîs'sîl. a. (140). Thrown by the hand, striking at distance.
MISSION, mîsh'ûn. s. (49). Commission, the state of being sent by supreme authority; persons sent on any account; dismissal, discharge.
MISSIONARY, mîsh'ûn-nâr-rê. } s.
MISSIONER, mîsh'ûn-nûr. (98). } (512). One sent to propagate religion.
MISSIVE, mîs'sîv. a. (158). Such as may be sent.
MISSIVE, mîs'sîv. s. (158). A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense. A messenger. Obsolete.
TO MISSPEAK, mîs-spêke'. v. a. To speak wrong.
MIST, mîst. s. A low thin cloud, a small thin rain not perceived in drops; any thing that dims or darkens.
TO MIST, mîst. v. a. To cloud, to cover with a vapour or steam.
MISTAKABLE, mîs-tâ'kâ-bl. a. (405). Liable to be conceived wrong.
TO MISTAKE, mîs-tâke'. v. a. To conceive wrong, to take something for that which it is not.
TO MISTAKE, mîs-tâke'. v. n. To err, not to judge right.
MISTA'EN, mîs-tâne'. Pret. and part. pass. of **Mistake**, poetically for **Mistaken**.
To be MISTAKEN, mîs-tâ'k'n. (103). To err.
✶ Dr. Johnson says this word has a kind of reciprocal sense. *I mistake is like the*

—and, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, báll;—óil;—póund;—shín, THIS:

French *Je me trompe*: I am mistaken means I misconceive, I am in an error, more frequently than I am ill understood; but, my opinion is mistaken, means my opinion is not rightly understood. Whatever may have been the cause of this irregularity, it has long been an eye-sore to our Grammarians, but has got such possession of the language as to render it almost incurable. Let us avoid it as much as we will in speaking and writing, it will still remain upon our books as a part of the language. *Mistaken wretch* for *mistaking wretch* is an apostrophe that occurs every where among our poets, particularly those of the stage; the most incorrigible of all, and the most likely to fix and disseminate an error of this kind. Our old writers were ignorant of Grammar, and thought all phrases good that did not quarrel with the ear; but that is not the case since the labours of Johnson and Lowth. The best way therefore to remedy these abuses, is to avoid them in future. With respect to Dr. Johnson's opinion, that this verb is used in a reciprocal sense, it may be observed, that this is the case with all neuter verbs of action; or as Dr. Lowth calls them, *intransitively active, or transitively neuter*; but the verb in question, *I am mistaken* for *I am mistaking*, seems rather to be what the Latins call a verb *Deponent*; an active verb with a passive form: an irregularity which is no recommendation to the Latin language, and is a blemish in ours. I recollect but one verb more of this kind; and that is to *speak* in the sense of to *succeed well or ill*, which as a verb neuter ought to have no passive form; and yet Pope says,

"A dire dilemma! either way *I'm sped*;
"If foes, they write; if friends, they read
"me dead."

And Otway in the Orphan says,

"—— I'm marry'd—Death, *I'm sped*."

MISTAKE, mis-táke'. s. Misconception, error.

MISTAKINGLY, mis-tá'king-lé. ad. Erroneously, falsely.

TO MISTATE, mis-státe'. v. a. To state wrong.

TO MISTEACH, mis-tétsh'. v. a. To teach wrong.

TO MISTEMPER, mis-tém'pár. v. a. To temper ill.

MISTER, mis'túr. a. (98). [From *mestier*, trade, French.] What *mister*, means what kind of. Obsolete.

TO MISTERM, mis-tér'm'. v. a. To term erroneously.

TO MISTHINK, mis-think'. v. a. To think ill, to think wrong.

TO MISTIME, mis-time'. v. a. Not to time right, not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MISTINESS, mis'té-nés. s. Cloudiness, state of being overcast.

MISTION, mis'tshún. s. (464). The state of being mingled.

MISTLETOE, mis'zl-tò. s. (472). The name of one of those plants which draw their nourishment from some other plant. It generally grows on the apple tree, sometimes on the oak, and was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids.

MISTLIKE, mis't'like. a. Like a mist.

MISTOLD, mis-tòld'. Part. pass. of Mistell.

MISTOOK, mis-tòók'. Part. pass. of Mistake.

MISTRESS, mis'tris. s. A woman who governs, correlative to subject or to servant; a title of common respect; a woman skilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman beloved and courted; a term of contemptuous address; a whore, a concubine.

☞ The same haste and necessity of dispatch, which has corrupted *Master* into *Mister*, has, when it is a title of civility only, contracted *Miss* into *Missis*.—Thus, *Mrs. Montague*, *Mrs. Carter*, &c. are pronounced *Missis Montague*, *Missis Carter*, &c. To pronounce the word as it is written, would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantick.

MISTRUST, mis-trúst'. s. Diffidence, suspicion, want of confidence.

TO MISTRUST, mis-trúst'. v. a. To suspect, to doubt, to regard with diffidence.

MISTRUSTFUL, mis-trúst'fúl. a. Diffident, doubting.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, mis-trúst'fúl-nés. s. Diffidence, doubt.

MISTRUSTFULLY, mis-trúst'fúl-lé. ad. With suspicion, with mistrust.

MISTRUSTLESS, mis-trúst'lés. s. Confident, unsuspecting.

MISTY, mis'té. a. Clouded, overspread with mists; obscure.

TO MISUNDERSTAND, mis-ún-dúr-stand'. v. a. To misconceive.

MISUNDERSTANDING, mis-ún-dúr-stand'ing. s. Difference, disagreement; misconception.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

MISUSAGE, mis-û'zldje. s. (90). Abuse, ill use; bad treatment.

TO MISUSE, mis-ûze'. v. a. (437). To treat or use improperly, to abuse.

MISUSE, mis-ûse'. s. (437). Bad use.

TO MISWEEN, mis-wéen'. v. n. To misjudge, to distrust. Obsolete.

MISY, mi'sè. s. A kind of mineral much resembling the golden marcasite.

MITE, mite. s. A small insect found in cheese or corn, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; any thing proverbially small; a small particle.

MITELLA, mé-tél'lá. s. (129). A plant.

MITHRIDATE, mlth'rè-dáte. s. Mithridate was formerly, before medicine was simplified, one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor, Mithridates king of Pontus.

MITIGANT, ml'tè-gánt. a. Lenient, lenitive.

TO MITIGATE, ml'tè-gáte. v. a. (91). To soften; to alleviate; to mollify; to cool, to moderate.

MITIGATION, mit-tè-gá'shún. s. Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

MITRE, ml'túr. s. (416). A kind of episcopal crown.

MITRED, ml'túr'd. a. (359). Adorned with a mitre.

MITTENS, ml'tlnz. s. (99). Coarse gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

MITTIMUS, ml'tè-müs. s. A warrant to commit an offender to prison.

TO MIX, mlks. v. a. To unite different bodies into one mass, to put various ingredients together; to mingle.

MIXTION, mlks'tshún. s. (464). Mixture, confusion of one body with another.

MIXTLY, mlkst'lé. ad. With coalition of different parts into one.

MIXTURE, mlks'tshùre. s. (461). The act of mixing, the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.

MIZMAZE, mlz'máze. s. A labyrinth.

MIZZEN, mlz'z'n. s. (103). The mizzen is a mast in the stern of a ship.

MNEMONICKS, né-môn'nlks. s. The art of memory.—See **PNEUMATICK**.

☞ Mr. Sheridan is the only lexicographer, who gives the sounds of the letters, that

has inserted this word, except Mr. Barclay. The former spells the word *mnemon-iks*, and leaves us to pronounce the first syllable as we can; while the latter leaves out the *m*, and spells the word *ne-monicks*; which, in my opinion, is the way it ought to be pronounced.

MO, mò. a. More in number.—See **ENOV**.

TO MOAN, mòne. v. a. (295). To lament, to deplore.

TO MOAN, mòne. v. n. To grieve, to make lamentation.

MOAN, mòne. s. Audible sorrow.

MOAT, mòte. s. (295). A canal of water round a house for defence.

TO MOAT, mòte. v. a. To surround with canals by way of defence.

MOB, mòb. s. The crowd, a tumultuous rout; a kind of female head-dress.

☞ Toller tells us, that in the latter end of the reign of King Charles II. the rabble that attended the Earl of Shaftesbury's partizans was first called *mobile vulgus*, and afterwards by contraction the *mob*; and ever since the word has become proper English. To which we may add, that in Mr. Addison's time this word was not adopted; for he says, (*Spectator*, No. 135), "I dare not answer that *mob*, *rep*, *pos*, *incog*, and the like," will not in time be looked upon as a part of our tongue.

TO MOB, mòb. v. a. To harass, or overbear by tumult.

MOBBISH, mòb'blsh. a. Mean, done after the manner of the mob.

TO MOBLE, mò'bl. v. a. To dress grossly or inelegantly. Obsolete.

☞ This word now exists as spoken, no where but in the *Hamlet* of Shakespeare: "But who, alas! had seen the *mobled* queen!"

This is always pronounced *mobb-led* upon the stage; and this reading appears more correct than *mab-led* and *mob-led*, which some criticks have substituted; for Dr. Farmer tells us, he has not met with this word in *Shirley's Gentleman of Venice*:

"The moon does *mobb*le up herself."

This seems to receive confirmation from the name women give to a cap, which is little more than a piece of linen drawn together with strings round the head. The learned Mr. Upton's supposition, that this word signifies *led by the mob*, is an anachronism, as the word *mob*, was not in use in the time of Shakespeare.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

MOBBY, môb'bê. s. An American drink made of potatoes.

MOBILE, mô-béll'. s. (112). The populace, the rout, the mob.

MOBILITY, mô-blî'le-tê. s. Nimbleness; activity; in cant language, the populace; fickleness, inconstancy.

MOCHO-STONE, mô'kô-stône. s. Mocho-stones are nearly related to the agate.

To MOCK, môk. v. a. To deride, to laugh at; to ridicule; to mimic in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuously.

To MOCK, môk. v. n. To make contemptuous sport.

Mock, môk. s. Act of contempt, sneer; imitation, mimicry.

Mock, môk. a. Counterfeit, not real.

MOCKABLE, môk'kâ-bl. a. Exposed to derision.

MOCKER, môk'kûr. s. (98). One who mocks, a scorner, a scoffer.

MOCKERY, môk'kûr-ê. s. Derision, sportive insult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain show.

MOCKING-BIRD, môk'king-bûrd. s. An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MOCKINGLY, môk'king-lê. ad. In contempt, with insult.

MOCKING-STOCK, môk'king-stôk. s. A butt for merriment.

MODAL, mô'dâl. a. Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

MODALITY, mô-dâl'le-tê. s. Accidental difference, modal accident.

MODE, môde. s. Form, accidental discrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; fashion, custom.

MODEL, môd'dêl. s. A representation in miniature of something made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses; standard, that by which any thing is measured.

To MODEL, môd'dêl. v. a. To plan, to shape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

MODELLER, môd'dêl-lûr. s. (98). Planner, schemer, contriver.

MODERATE, môd'dêr-âte. a. (91). Temperate, not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expensive; not extreme in opinion, not sanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To MODERATE, môd'dêr-âte. v. a. (91). To regulate, to restrain, to pacify, to repress; to make temperate.

MODERATELY, môd'dêr-ât-lê. ad. Temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

MODERATENESS, môd'dêr-ât-nês. s. State of being moderate, temperateness.

MODERATION, môd'dêr-â'shûn. s. Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmness of mind, equanimity; frugality in expense.

MODERATOR, môd-dêr-â'tûr. s. (421). The person or thing that calms or restrains; one who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

MODERN, môd'dûrn. a. (98). Late, recent, not ancient, not antique; in Shakespeare, vulgar, mean, common.

MODERNS, môd'dûrnz. s. Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

MODERNISM, môd'dûrn-nîzm. s. Deviation from the ancient and classical manner.

To MODERNIZE, môd'dûrn-nîze. v. a. To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

MODERNNESS, môd'dûrn-nês. s. Novelty.

MODEST, môd'dîst. a. (99). Not presumptuous; not forward; not loose, not unchaste.

MODESTLY, môd'dîst-lê. ad. Not arrogantly; not impudently; not loosely; with moderation.

MODESTY, môd'dîs-tê. s. (99). Moderation, decency; chastity, purity of manners.

MODESTY-PIECE, môd'dîs-tê-pêes. s. A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of women's stays before.

MODICUM, môd'dê-kûm. s. Small portion, pittance.

MODIFIABLE, môd'dê-fi-â-bl. a. (183). That may be diversified by accidental differences.

MODIFIABLE, mô-dîf'fê-kâ-bl. a. Diversifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, môd-dê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences.

To MODIFY, môd'dê-fl. v. a. (183). To change the form or accidents of any thing, to shape.

MODILLION, { mô-dîl'yûn. } s. (113).
MODILLON, { }
Modillions, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

Corinthian and Composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the lamier or drip.

MODISH, mò'dish. a. Fashionable, formed according to the reigning custom.

MODISHLY, mò'dish-lè. ad. Fashionably.

MODISHNESS, mò'dish-nès. s. Affectation of the fashion.

TO MODULATE, mòd'ù-làte, or mòd'jù-làte. v. a. (293) (294) (376). To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

MODULATION, mòd-dù-là'shùn, or mòd-jù-là'shùn. s. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion; sound modulated, agreeable harmony.

MODULATOR, mòd'ù-là-tùr, or mòd'jù-là-tùr. s. (521). He who forms sounds to a certain key, a tuner.

MODULE, mòd'ùle, or mòd'jùle. s. An empty representation, a model.

MONUS, mò'dùs. s. Something paid as a compensation for tithes, on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

MOE, mò. a.—See **ENOW**. More, a greater number. Obsolete.

MOHAIR, mò'hàre. s. Thread or stuff made of camel's or other hair.

МОНОКЪ, mò'hòck. s. The name of an Indian nation of America, given to ruffians who were imagined to infest the streets of London in Queen Anne's reign.

MOINDORE, mòe-dòre'. s. A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings, sterling.

MOIETY, mòe-è-tè'. s. (299). Half, one of two equal parts.

TO MOIL, mòll. v. a. (299). To daub with dirt; to weary. Scarcely used, except in the phrase "To toil and toil."

TO MOIL, mòll. v. n. To toil, to drudge.

MOIST, mòlst. a. (299). Wet, wet in a small degree, damp; juicy, succulent.

TO MOISTEN, mòl's'n. v. a. (472). To make damp, to make wet to a small degree, to damp.

MOISTENER, mòl's'n-ùr. s. The person or thing that moistens.

MOISTNESS, mòlst'nès. s. Dampness, wetness in a small degree.

MOISTURE, mòls'tshùre. s. (461). Small quantity of water or liquid.

MOLE, mòle. s. A mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood,

which grows unto a kind of flesh in the uterus; a false conception; a natural spot or discolouration of the body; a mound, a dyke; a little beast that works under ground.

MOLECAST, mòle'kást. s. Hillock cast up by a mole.

MOLECATCHER, mòle'kátsh-ùr. s. One whose employment is to catch moles.

MOLEHILL, mòle'hil. s. (406). Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

TO MOLEST, mò-lést'. v. a. To disturb, to trouble, to vex.

MOLESTATION, mòl-lès-tà'shùn. s. Disturbance, uneasiness; caused by vexation.

MOLESTER, mò-lést'ùr. s. (98). One who disturbs.

MOLETRACK, mòle'trák. s. Course of the mole under ground.

MOLEWARP, mòle'wàrp. s. A mole. Not used.

MOLLIENT, mòl'yént. a. (113). Softening.

MOLLIFIABLE, mòl'lè-fi-á-bl. a. That may be softened.

MOLLIFICATION, mòl-lè-fè-ká'shùn. s. The act of mollifying or softening; pacification, mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, mòl'lè-fi-ùr. s. (183). That which softens, that which appeases; he that pacifies or mitigates.

TO MOLLIFY, mòl'lè-fi. v. a. To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify, to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

MOLTEN, mòl't'n. Part. pass. from Melt (103).

MOLY, mò'lè. s. The wild garlick.

MOLOSSES, { mò-lòs'siz. } s. (99).

MOLASSES, { mò-làs'siz. } s. Treacle, the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar cane.

☞ The second spelling and pronunciation of this word is preferable to the first; and it is derived from the Italian *mellazzo*, perhaps the most correct spelling and pronunciation would be *mellasser*.

MOME, mòme. s. A dull, stupid blockhead, a stock, a post. Obsolete.

MOMENT, mò'mént. s. Consequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulsive weight; an indivisible particle of time.

MOMENTALLY, mò'mén-tál-è. ad. For a moment.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—*thin*, THIS.

MOMENTANEOUS, mò-mén-tá-né-ús. a. Lasting but a moment.

MOMENTARY, mò'mén-tá-ré. a. (512). Lasting for a moment, done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS, mò-mén'tús. a. Important, weighty, of consequence.

MOMMERY, mùm'múr-é. s. (165) (557). An entertainment in which maskers play frolics.

MONACHAL, mòn'ná-kál. a. Monastick, relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MONACHISM, mòn'ná-kízm. s. The state of monks; the monastick life.

MONAD, { mòn'nád, or } s. An indivisible thing.
MONADE, { mò'nád. }

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares are the only orthoëpists who determine the quantity of the first vowel in this word; which they do by making it short. The only reason that can be given is the omicron in the Greek *μονα*; and what a miserable reason is this when in our pronunciation of the Greek word we make it long!—See Principles, No. 543, 544, &c.

MONARCH, mòn'nárk. s. A governor invested with absolute authority, a king; one superior to the rest of the same kind; president.

MONARCHAL, mò-nár'kál. a. (353). Suiting a monarch, regal, princely, imperial.

MONARCHICAL, mò-nár'ké-kál. a. Vested in a single ruler.

TO MONARCHISE, mòn'nár-kíze. v. n. To play the king.

MONARCHY, mòn'nár-ké. s. The government of a single person; kingdom, empire.

MONASTERY, mòn'ná-stré, or mòn'nás-tér-ré. s. House of religious retirement, convent.

MONASTICK, mò-nás'tík. (509). } a.
MONASTICAL, mò-nás-té-kál. }
Religiously recluse.

MONASTICALLY, mò-nás'té-kál-lé. ad. Reclusely, in the manner of a monk.

MONDAY, mùn'dé. s. (223). The second day of the week.

MONEY, mùn'né. s. (165). Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

MONEYBAG, mùn'né-bág. s. A large purse.

MONEYCHANGER, mùn'né-tshán-júr. s. A broker in money.

MONEYED, mùn'néd. a. (283). Rich in money: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

MONEYLESS, mùn'né-lés. a. Wanting money, penniless.

MONEYMATTER, mùn'né-mát-túr. s. Account of debtor and creditor.

MONEYSKRIVENER, mùn'né-skriv-núr. s. One who raises money for others.

MONEYWORT, mùn'né-wúrt. s. A plant.

MONEYSWORTH, mùn'néz-wúrtsh. s. Something valuable.

MONGER, mung'gúr. s. (381). A dealer, a seller; as a Fishmonger.

MONGREL, mung'gríl. a. (99). Of a mixed breed.

TO MONISH, mòn'nísh. v. a. To admonish.

MONISHER, mòn'nísh-úr. s. (98). An admonisher, a monitor.

MONITION, mò-nísh'ún. s. Information, hint, instruction, document.

MONITOR, mòn'né-túr. s. (166). One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys.

MONITORY, mòn'né-túr-é. a. (512). Conveying useful instruction, giving admonition.

☞ For the last o, see DOMESTICK.

MONITORY, mòn'né-túr-é. s. Admonition, warning.

MONK, múnk. s. (165). One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

MONKEY, múnk'ké. s. (165). An ape, a baboon, an animal bearing some resemblance of man; a word of contempt, or slight kindness.

MONKERY, múnk'kúr-é. s. (557). The monastick life.

MONKHOOD, múnk'húd. s. The character of a monk.

MONKISH, múnk'kísh. a. Monastick, pertaining to monks.

MONK'S-HOOD, múnks'húd. s. A plant.

MONK'S-RHUBARB, múnks-róó'burp. s. A species of dock.

MONOCHORD, mòn'nó-kórd. s. An instrument of one string.

MONOCULAR, mò-nók'kú-lár. } a.
MONOCULOUS, mò-nók'kú-lús. }
One-eyed.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

MONODY, môn'nò-dê. s. A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST, mò-nòg'gá-míst. s. One who disallows second marriages.

MONOGAMY, mò-nòg'gá-mê. s. (518). Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM, môn'nò-grám. s. A cipher, a character compounded of several letters.

MONOLOGUE, môn'nò-lóg. s. (338). A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

☞ Why Mr. Sheridan should pronounce *Dialogue* with the last syllable like *log*, *Prologue* with the same syllable like *lug*, and *Monologuer* rhyming with *ogue*, I cannot conceive. The first syllable of all words of this termination, when unaccented, are, in my opinion, uniformly like that in *Dialogue*. Mr. Scott has marked it in the same manner as I have done; Mr. Barclay has followed Mr. Sheridan.

MONOMÈ, môn'nòmc. s. In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name.

MONOMACHY, mò-nóm'á-kê. s. A duel; a single combat.

☞ Nothing can more show the uncertainty of our orthoëpists in the pronunciation of unusual words, than the accentuation of this, and those of a similar form. The only words of this termination we have in Johnson's Dictionary, are *Logomachy*, *Monomachy*, *Sciomachy*, and *Theomachy*. The two first of which he accented on the first syllable, and the two last on the second. Mr. Sheridan has but two of them *Logomachy* and *Sciomachy*; the first of which he accents on the first syllable, and the last on the second. Mr. Scott has none of them. Dr. Ash has them all, and accents *Logomachy*, *Monomachy* and *Theomachy*, on the first syllable; and *Sciomachy* on the second. Bailey accents *Monomachy* and *Sciomachy* on the first syllable, and *Logomachy* and *Theomachy* on the third. W. Johnston has only *Logomachy*, which he accents on the second syllable. Mr. Perry has only *Theomachy*, which he accents on the second likewise. Entick has them all, and accents them on the first; and Dr. Kenrick accents them all on the second syllable.

This confusion among our orthoëpists plainly shews the little attention which is paid to analogy; for this would have informed them, that these words are under the same predicament as those ending in *graphy*, *logy*, &c. and therefore ought all to

have the penultimate accent. An obscure idea of this induced them to accent some of these words one way, and some another; but nothing can be more evident than the necessity of accenting all of them uniformly as the same syllable. See Principles, No. 513, 518, &c.

As to Dr. Johnson's observation, which is repeated by Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares that *Sciomachy* ought to be written *Skiamachy*, I have only to observe at present, that writing a instead of o is more agreeable to etymology; but changing c into t, either in writing or pronouncing, is an irregularity of the most pernicious kind, as it has a tendency to overturn the most settled rules of the language.—See SCEPTICK, and Principles, No. 350.

MONOPETALOUS, môn'nò-pét'tál-lús. a. It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.

MONOPOLIST, mò-nòp'pò-list. s. One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONOPOLIZE, mò-nòp'pò-líze. v. a. To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

MONOPTOTE, môn'nòp'tòte, or mò-nòp'tòte. s. Is a noun used only in some one oblique case.

☞ The second pronunciation which is Dr. Johnson's, Dr. Ash's, Mr. Barclay's, and Entick's, is the most usual; but the first, which is Mr. Sheridan's, is more agreeable to analogy; for the word is derived from *monoptōtan*, which we pronounce with two accents, one on the first, and another on the third; and when we shorten the word by anglicising it, we generally place the accent on the syllable we accented in the original.—See HETEROCLITE.

MONOSTICH, mò-nòs'tik. s. (509). A composition of one verse.

MONOSYLLABICAL, môn'nò-sil-láb'íkál. a. Consisting of monosyllables.

MONOSYLLABLE, môn'nò-sil-lá-bl. s. A word of only one syllable.

MONOTONOUS, mò-nòt'ò-nús. a. Having a sameness of sound.

MONOTONY, mò-nòt'ò-nê. s. (518). Uniformity of sound, want of variety in cadence.

MONSOON, môn-sòon'. s. Monsoons are shifting trade-winds in the East-Indian ocean, which blow periodically.

MONSTER, môn'stúr. s. (98). Something out of the common order of nature.

—nò, móve, nór, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—ôil;—póund;—thin, THIS.

something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

TO MONSTER, môn'stúr. v. a. To put out of the common order of things. Not used.

MONSTROSITY, môn-strós'sé-tè. s. The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe.

MONSTROUS, môn'strús. a. Deviating from the stated order of nature: strange, wonderful; irregular, enormous, shocking, hateful.

MONSTROUS, môn'strús. ad. Exceedingly, very much.

MONSTROUSLY, môn'strús-lè. ad. In a manner out of the common order of nature, shockingly, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

MONSTROUSNESS, môn'strús-nès. s. Enormity, irregular nature or behaviour.

MONTH, múnth. s. (165). One of the twelve principal divisions of the year; the space of four weeks.

MONTH'S MIND, múnth's-mind'. s. Longing desire.

MONTHLY, múnth'lè. a. Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

MONTHLY, múnth'lè. ad. Once in a month.

MONUMENT, mún'nù-mént. s. (179). Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved, a memorial; a tomb, a cenotaph.

☞ There are no words in which inaccurate speakers are more apt to err, than where *u* is not under the accent. Thus we frequently hear, from speakers not of the lowest class, this word pronounced as if written *monement*.

MONUMENTAL, mún-nù-mén'tál. a. Memorial, preserving memory; raised in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb.

MOOD, móód. s. (10) (306). The form of an argument; style of music; the change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, state of mind as affected by any passion, disposition.

MOODY, móó'dè. a. Out of humour.

MOON, móón. s. (306). The changing luminary of the night; a month.

MOON-BEAM, móón-bème. s. Rays of lunar light.

MOON-CALF, móón'káf. s. A monster, a false conception; a dolt, a stupid fellow.

MOON-EYED, móón'ide. a. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed, purblind.

MOONFERN, móón'fèrn. s. A plant.

MOONFISH, móón'flsh. s. Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon.

MOONLESS, móón'lès. a. Not enlightened by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, móón'lite. s. The light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, móón'lite. a. Illumined by the moon.

MOONSHINE, móón'shine. s. The lustre of the moon.

MOONSHINE, móón'shine. } a. Il-
MOONSHINY, móón'shi-nè. } luminated by the moon.

MOONSTRUCK, móón'strúk. a. Lunatic, affected by the moon.

MOONWORT, móón'wúrt. s. Station-flower, honesty.

MOONY, móón'nè. a. Lunated, having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

MOOR, móór. s. (311). A marsh, a fen, a bog, a tract of low and watery ground; a negro, a black-a-moor.

TO MOOR, móór. v. a. (311). To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

TO MOOR, móór. v. n. To be fixed, to be stationed.

MOORCOCK, móór'kók. s. The male of the moor-hen.

MOORHEN, móór'hén. s. A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

MOORISH, móór'ish. a. Fenny, marshy, watery.

MOORLAND, móór'lánd. s. Marsh, fen, watery ground.

MOORSTONE, móór'stòne. s. A species of granite.

MOORY, móór'è. a. (306) (311). Marshy, fenny.

MOOSE, móóse. s. (306). A large American deer.

TO MOOT, móót. v. a. (306). To plead a mock cause, to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT CASE OR POINT, móót'kàse. s. A point or case unsettled and disputable.

MOOTED, móót'éd. a. Plucked up by the root.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

MOOTER, môôt'tûr. s. (98). A disputer of moot points.
MOP, môp. s. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors; a wry mouth made in contempt. Not used in the latter sense.
TO MOP, môp. v. a. To rub with a mop.
TO MOP, môp. v. n. To make wry mouths in contempt. Obsolete.
TO MOPE, môpe. v. n. To be stupid, to drowse, to be in a constant day-dream.
TO MOPE, môpe. v. a. To make spiritless, to deprive of natural powers.
MOPE-EYED, môpe'ide. a. (283). Blind of one eye; dim sighted.
MORPET, môp'pit. } s. (99) (270). A
MORSEY, môp'sé. } puppet made of rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.
MOPUS, mô'pûs. s. A drone, a dreamer.
MORAL, môr'râl. a. (88) (168). Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular, such as is known in general business of life.
MORAL, môr'râl. s. Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.
TO MORAL, môr'râl. v. n. To moralize, to make moral reflections. Not used.
MORALIST, môr'râl-llst. s. One who teaches the duties of life.
MORALITY, mô-râl'lê-tê. s. The doctrine of the duties of life, ethics; the form of an action which makes it the subject of reward or punishment.
TO MORALIZE, môr'râl-ize. v. a. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.
TO MORALIZE, môr'râl-ize. v. n. To speak or write on moral subjects.
MORALIZER, môr'râl-l-zûr. s. (98). He who moralizes.
MORALLY, môr'râl-ê. ad. In the ethical sense, according to the rules of virtue; popularly.
MORALS, môr'râlz. s. The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with respect to others.
MORASS, mô-râs'. s. Fen, bog, moor.
MORBID, môr'bid. a. Diseased, in a state contrary to health.

MORBIDNESS, môr'bid-nês. s. State of being diseased.
MORBIFICAL, môr-bif'fê-kâl. } a.
MORBIFIC, môr-blif'fik. (509). } Causing diseases.
MORBOSE, môr-bôse'. a. (427). Proceeding from disease, not healthy.
MORBOSITY, môr-bôs'sê-tê. s. Diseased state.
MORDACIOUS, môr-dâ'shûs. a. Biting, apt to bite.
MORDACITY, môr-dâs'sê-tê. s. Biting quality.
MORDICANT, môr-dê-kânt. s. Biting, acrid.
MORDICATION, môr-dê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of corroding or biting.
MORE, môre. a. In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.
MORE, môre. ad. To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree, as more happy; again, a second time, as once more; no more, have done; no more, no longer existing.
MORE, môre. s. A great quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.
MOREL, mô-rêl'. s. A plant; a kind of cherry.
MORELAND, môre'lând. s. A mountainous or hilly country.
MOREOVER, môre-ô'vûr. ad. Beyond what has been mentioned.
MORIGEROUS, mô-rld'jêr-ûs. a. Obedient, obsequious.
MORION, mô-rê-ûn. s. (166). A helmet, armour for the head, a casque.
MORISCO, mô-ris'kò. s. A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.
MORN, môrn. s. The first part of the day, the morning.
MORNING, môr'ning. s. The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.
MORNING-GOWN, môr-ning-gôûn'. s. A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.
MORNING-STAR, môr-ning-stâr'. s. The planet Venus, when she shines in the morning.
MOROSE, mô-rôse'. a. (427). Sour of temper, peevish, sullen.
MOROSELY, mô-rôse'lê. ad. Sourly, peevishly.

—mò, móve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—táin, THIS;

MOROSENESS, mò-ròsè'nès. s. Sourness, peevishness.

MOROSITY, mò-ròs'sé-té. s. Moroseness, sourness, peevishness.

MORPHEW, mòr'fù. s. A scurf on the face.

MORRIS-DANCE, mòr'ris-dánse. s. A dance in which bells are ginged, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned from the Moors; Nine Men's Morris, a kind of play, with nine holes in the ground.

MORRIS-DANCER, mòr'ris-dán-súr. s. One who dances the Moorish dance.

MORROW, mòr'rò. s. (327). The day after the present day; to-morrow, on the day after this current day.

MORSE, mòr'se. s. A sea horse.

MORSEL, mòr'sál. s. (99). A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a small quantity.

MORSURE, mòr'shùre. s. (452). The act of biting.

MORT, mòrt. s. A tune sounded at the death of the game.

MORTAL, mòr'tál. a. (88). Subject to death, doomed sometime to die; deadly, destructive, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent: in this sense a low expression.

MORTAL, mòr'tál. s. Man, human being.

MORTALITY, mòr'tál'lé-té. s. Subjection to death, state of being subject to death; death; power of destruction; frequency of death; human nature.

MORTALLY, mòr'tál-é. ad. Irrecoverably, to death; extremely, to extremity.

MORTAR, mèr'túr. s. (88) (418). A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle; a short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown.

MORTAR, mòr'túr. s. Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

MORTGAGE, mòr'gádje. s. (90) (472). A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the state of being pledged.

TO MORTGAGE, mòr'gádje. v. a. To pledge, to put to pledge.

MORTGAGEE, mòr-gá-jé'. s. He that takes or receives a mortgage.

MORTGAGER, mòr-gá-júr. s. (98). He that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS, mòr-tíf'fèr-ús. a. Fatal, deadly, destructive.

MORTIFICATION, mòr-té-fé-ká'shún. s.

The state of corrupting or losing the vital qualities, gangrene; the act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations; humiliation, subjection of the passions; vexation, trouble.

TO MORTIFY, mòr'té-fl. v. a. To destroy vital qualities; to destroy active powers, or essential qualities; to subdue inordinate passions; to macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind; to humble, to depress, to vex.

TO MORTIFY, mòr'té-fl. v. n. To gangrene, to corrupt; to be subdued, to die away.

MORTISE, mòr'tis. s. (240) (441). A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it.—See **ADVERTISEMENT**.

TO MORTISE, mòr'tis. v. a. To cut with a mortise, to join with a mortise.

MORTMAIN, mòrt'máne. s. Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.

MORTUARY, mòr'tshù-ár-ré. s. A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompense of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid.

MOSAICK, mò-zá'ík. a. (509). Mosaick is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours.

MOSCHETTO, mòs-ké'to. s. A kind of gnat exceedingly troublesome in some part of the West Indies and America.

MOSQUE, mòsk. s. A Mahometan temple.

Moss, mòs. s. A plant.

TO Moss, mòs. v. a. To cover with moss.

MOSSINESS, mòs'sé-nès. s. The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

Mossy, mòs'sé. a. Overgrown with moss.

MOST, mòst. a. The superlative of More. Consisting of the greatest number, consisting of the greatest quantity.

MOST, mòst. ad. The particle noting the superlative degree; as, the most incentive, in the greatest degree.

MOST, mòst. s. The greatest number; the greatest value; the greatest degree; the greatest quantity.

MOSTICK, mòs'tik. s. A painter's staff.

MOSTLY, mòs'tlé. ad. For the greatest part.

MOSTWHAT, mòst'hwót. s. For the most part. Not used.

MOTATION, mò-tá'shún. s. Act of moving.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pla;—

MOTE, môte. s. A small particle of matter, any thing proverbially little.

MOTE, môte, for **Might**. Obsolete.

MOTH, môth. s. (467). A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings.

MOTHER, mûth'ûr. s. (165) (469). A woman that has borne a child, correlative to son or daughter; that which has produced any thing; that which has preceded in time, as, a Mother church to chapels; hysterical passion; a familiar term of address to an old woman; Mother-in-law, a husband's or wife's mother; a thick substance concreting in liquors, the lees or scum concentered.

MOTHER, mûth'ûr. a. (165). Had at a birth, native.

TO MOTHER, mûth'ûr. v. n. To gather concretion.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL, mûth'ûr-ôv-pêrl. s. A kind of coarse pearl, the shell in which pearls are generated.

MOTHERHOOD, mûth'ûr-hûd. s. The office, state, or character of a mother.

MOTHERLESS, mûth'ûr-lês. a. Destitute of a mother.

MOTHERLY, mûth'ûr-lê. a. Belonging to a mother, suitable to a mother.

MOTHERWORT, mûth'ûr-wûrt. s. A plant.

MOTHERY, mûth'ûr-ê. a. (557). Concreted, full of concretions, dreggy, feculent; used of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN, môth-mûl'în. s. A plant.

MOTHWORT, môth'wûrt. s. An herb.

MOTHY, môth'ê. a. Full of moths.

MOTION, mô'shûn. s. The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, port, gait; change of posture; action, tendency of the mind, thought, proposal made; impulse communicated.

MOTIONLESS, mô'shûn-lês. a. Wanting motion, being without motion.

MOTIVE, mô'tiv. a. (157). Causing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.

MOTIVE, mô'tiv. s. That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.

MOTLEY, mô'tlé. a. Mingled of various colours.

MOTOR, mô'tôr. s. (166). A mover.

MOTORY, mô'tûr-rê. a. (512). Giving motion.

☞ For the last o, see **DOMESTICK**.

MOTTO, mô'tô. s. A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

TO MOVE, môôv. v. a. (164). To put out of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulse to; to propose, to recommend; to persuade; to prevail on the mind; to affect, to touch pathetically, to stir passion; to make angry; to conduct regularly in motion.

TO MOVE, môôv. v. n. (64). To go from one place to another; to walk, to bear the body; to go forward.

MOVEABLE, môôv'â-bl. a. (405). Capable of being moved, not fixed, portable; changing the time of the year.

☞ It may be observed, that the mute e is preserved in this word and its relatives, because the preceding o has not its general sound.— See *Rhyming Dictionary*, *Orthographical Aphorism* 10.

MOVEABLES, môôv'â-blz. s. Goods, furniture, distinguished from real or immoveable possessions.

MOVEABLENESS, môôv'â-bl-nês. s. Mobility, possibility to be moved.

MOVEABLY, môôv'â-blê. ad. So as it may be moved.

MOVELESS, môôv'lês. a. Unmoved, not to be put out of the place.

MOVEMENT, môôv'mênt. s. Manner of moving; motion.

MOVENT, mô'vênt. a. Moving.

MOVER, môô'vûr. s. (98). The person or thing that gives motion; something that moves; a proposer.

MOVING, môô'ving. part. a. Pathetick, touching, adapted to affect the passions.

MOVINGLY, môô'ving-lê. a. Pathetically, so as to seize the passions.

MOULD, môld. s. (318). A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; earth, soil, ground in which any thing grows, matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is cast, in which any thing receives its form; cast, form.

☞ There is an incorrect pronunciation of this and similar words, chiefly among the vulgar, which is sounding the word as if it were written *mo-cold*. This sound is often heard among incorrect speakers, where there is no diphthong, as in *cold*, *bold*, *sold*, &c. pronounced *co-cold*, *bo-cold*, *so-cold*, &c. while the true pronunciation of these words has nothing of the *u* or *oo* in it, but is exactly like *foal'd*, *sol'd*, *ca-jol'd*, &c. the preterits of the verbs to *foal*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

to *sole*, and to *cajole*, &c. For there is no middle sound between *owl* and *hole*; and the words in question must either rhyme with *bowl'd* or *foal'd*; but the last is clearly the true pronunciation.

This word, before Dr. Johnson wrote his Dictionary, was frequently written *mold*, which was perfectly agreeable to its Saxon derivation, and was less liable to mispronunciation than the present spelling. The word has three significations; *Mould*, concretions occasioned by decay; from whence to *moulder*, to waste away: *mould*, or earth; that to which decay reduces bodies: and a *mould*, a form to cast metals in. A diversity of pronunciation has endeavoured to distinguish the first of these senses from the rest by sounding it so as to rhyme with *howl'd*; but these distinctions of sound under the same spelling ought to be as much as possible avoided. For the reasons, see *Bowl*.

To **MOULD**, môld. v. n. To contract concreted matter, to gather mould.

To **MOULD**, môld. v. a. To cover with mould.

To **MOULD**, môld. v. a. To form, to shape, to model; to knead, as to mould bread.

MOULDABLE, môld'á-bl. a. What may be moulded.

MOULDER, môld'úr. s. (98). He who moulds.

To **MOULDER**, môld'úr. v. n. To be turned to dust, to perish in dust.

To **MOULDER**, môld'úr. v. a. To turn to dust.

MOULDINESS, môld'dè-nès. s. The state of being mouldy.

MOULDING, môld'ing. s. Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.

MOULDWARP, môld'wárp. s. A mole, a small animal that throws up the earth.

MOULDY, môld'dè. a. Overgrown with concretions.

To **MOULT**, môlt. v. n. (318). To shed or change the feathers, to lose the feathers.

To **MOUNCH**, múnsh. v. a. (314). To eat. Obsolete.

MOUND, móund. s. (313). Any thing raised to fortify or defend.

MOUNT, móunt. s. (313). A mountain, a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place; a part of a fan.

To **MOUNT**, móunt. v. n. To raise on high; to tower, to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback; for *Amput*, to raise in value.

To **MOUNT**, móunt. v. a. To raise aloft, to lift on high; to ascend, to climb; to place on horseback; to embellish with ornaments, as, to mount a gun, to put the parts of a fan together; to mount guard, to do duty and watch at any particular post; to mount a cannon, to set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MOUNTAIN, móun'tin. s. (208). A large hill, a vast protuberance of the earth.

MOUNTAIN, móun'tin. a. Found on the mountains.

MOUNTAINEER, móun-tin-néer'. s. An inhabitant of the mountains; a savage, a freebooter, a rustick.

MOUNTAINOUS, móun'tin-nús. a. Hilly, full of mountains; large as mountains, huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, móun'tin-nús-nés. s. State of being full of mountains.

MOUNTANT, móun'tánt. a. Rising on high.

MOUNTBANK, móun'té-bánk. s. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures; any boastful and false pretender.

To **MOUNTBANK**, móun'té-bánk. v. a. To cheat by false boasts and pretences.

MOUNTER, móunt'úr. s. (98). One that mounts.

MOUNTY, móun'té. s. The rise of a hawk.

To **MOURN**, mórne. v. n. (318). To grieve, to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve appearance of grief.

To **MOURN**, mórne. v. a. To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner.

MOURNER, mór'n'úr. s. (98). One that mourns, one that grieves; one who follows a funeral in black.

MOURNFUL, mór'n'fúl. a. Having the appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful, feeling sorrow, betokening sorrow, expressive of grief.

MOURNFULLY, mór'n'fúl-lè. ad. Sorrowfully, with sorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, mór'n'fúl-nés. s. Sorrow, grief; show of grief, appearance of sorrow.

MOURNING, mór'n'ing. s. Lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- MOURNINGLY**, môrn'ing-lê. ad. With the appearance of sorrowing.
- MOUSE**, môuse. s. Plur. Mice. The smallest of all beasts, a little animal haunting houses and corn-fields.
- TO MOUSE**, môuze. v. n. (313) (437). To catch mice.
- MOUSE-HOLE**, môuse'hôle. s. Small hole.
- MOUSER**, môuz'ûr. s. (98) (437). One that hunts mice.
- MOUSETAIL**, môuse'tâle. s. An herb.
- MOUSE-TRAP**, môuse'trâp. s. A snare or gin in which mice are taken.
- MOUTH**, môûth. s. (467). The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening, that at which any thing enters, the entrance; the instrument of speaking; a speaker, the principal orator, in burlesque language; cry, voice; distortion of the mouth, wry face; down in the mouth, dejected, clouded.
- TO MOUTH**, môûth. v. n. (467). To speak big, to speak in a strong and loud voice, to vociferate.
- TO MOUTH**, môûth. v. a. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat; to seize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.
- MOUTHED**, môûth'd. a. (359). Furnished with a mouth.
- MOUTH-FRIEND**, môûth'frênd. s. One who professes friendship without intending it.
- MOUTHFUL**, môûth'fûl. s. What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially small quantity.
- MOUTH-HONOUR**, môûth'hôn-nûr. s. Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.
- MOUITLESS**, môûth'lêa. a. Without a mouth.
- MOW**, môû. s. (323). A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up.
- TO MOW**, mô. v. a. (324). To cut with a scythe; to cut down with speed and violence.
- TO MOW**, môû. v. a. To put in a mow.
- MOW**, môû. s. (323). Wry mouth, distorted face. Obsolete.
- TO MOWBURN**, môû'bûrn. v. n. To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.
- MOWER**, mô'ûr. s. (98). One who cuts with a scythe.
- MOXA**, môk'sâ. s. (92). An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.
- MOYLE**, môll. s. (329). A mule, an animal generated between the horse and the ass. Not used.
- MUCH**, mûtsh. a. (352). Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.
- MUCH**, mûtsh. ad. (352). In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.
- MUCH**, mûtsh. s. A great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity; more than enough, a heavy service or burden; any assignable quantity or degree; an uncommon thing, something strange; To make much of, to treat with regard, to fondle.
- MUCH AT ONE**, mûtsh-ât-wûn'. ad. Of equal value, of equal influence.
- MUCHWHAT**, mûtsh'hwôt. ad. Nearly. Little used.
- MUCID**, mû'sld. a. Slimy, musty.
- MUCIDNESS**, mû'sld-nês. s. Sliminess, mustiness.
- MUCILAGE**, mû'sê-lâje. s. (90). A slimy or viscous body, a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.
- MUCILAGINOUS**, mû-sê-lâd'jin-ûs. a. Slimy, viscous, soft with some degree of tenacity.
- MUCK**, mûk. s. Dung for manure of grounds; any thing low, mean, and filthy; To run a muck, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet.
- TO MUCK**, mûk. v. a. To manure with muck, to dung.
- MUCKINDER**, mûk'in-dûr. s. A hand-karchief. Not used, except in the Provinces.
- MUCKHILL**, mûk'hîl. s. (406). A dunghil.
- MUCKINESS**, mûk'kê-nês. s. Nastiness; filth.
- MUCKLE**, mûk'kl. a. (403). Much. Obsolete.
- MUCKSWEAT**, mûk'swê. s. Profuse sweat.
- MUCKWORM**, mûk'wûrm. s. A worm that lives in dung; a miser, a curmudgeon.
- MUCKY**, mûk'kê. a. Nasty, filthy.
- MUCOUS**, mû'kûs. a. (314). Slimy, viscous.
- MUCOUSNESS**, mû'kûs-nês. s. Slime, viscosity.
- MUCULENT**, mû'kû-lênt. a. Viscous, slimy.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

☞ The vowel *u*, in the first syllable of this and similar words, forms a remarkable exception to the shortening power of the antepenultimate and secondary accent; any other vowel but *u*, unless followed by a diphthong, would have been short. This arises from no regard to the Latin quantity in the word *Muculentus*, for the *u* in *Culinary*, and *Mutilate*, &c. is long in English, though short in the Latin *Culinarius*, *Mutilo*, &c. So that the long *u* in this and similar words is an idiom of our own pronunciation. (508) (511) (530).

MUCUS, mû'kûs. s. The viscous substance discharged at the nose; any viscous matter.

MUD, mûd. s. The slime at the bottom of still water; earth well moistened with water.

TO MUD, mûd. v. a. To bury in the slime or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt.

MUDDILY, mûd'dê-lê. ad. Turbidly, with foul mixture.

MUDDINESS, mûd'dê-nês. s. Turbidity, foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediments.

TO MUDDLE, mûd'dl. v. a. (405). To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or stupify.

MUDDY, mûd'dê. a. Turbid, foul with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.

TO MUDDY, mûd'dê. v. a. To make muddy, to cloud, to disturb.

MUDSUCKER, mûd'sûk-kûr. s. A sea fowl.

MUDWALL, mûd'wâl. s. A wall built without mortar.

MUDWALLED, mûd'wâl'd. a. (339). Having a mudwall.

TO MUE, mû. v. a. To moult, to change feathers.

MUFF, mûf. s. A soft cover for the hands in winter.

TO MUFFLE, mûffl. v. a. (405). To cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal, to involve.

MUFFLER, mûffl-ûr. s. A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dress by which the face is covered.

MUFTI, mûftê. s. The high priest of the Mahometans.

MUG, mûg. s. A cup to drink out of.

MUGGY, mûg'gê.

MUGGISH, mûg'gish, } a. (383).
Moist, damp.

☞ It is highly probable that this word is a corruption of *Murky*, which Johnson and other writers explain by dark, cloudy, &c.; but Skinner tells us it is used in Lincolnshire to signify darkness, accompanied by moisture, the word is generally used to signify a dark, close, warm, and moist state of the air. As this word is not very legitimately derived, it is seldom heard among the learned and polite; but as it affords us a new complex idea, and is in much use among the middle ranks of life, it seems not unworthy of being adopted.

MUGHOUSE, mûg-hôûse. s. An ale-house, a low house of entertainment.

MUGIENT, mû'jê-ênt. a. Bellowing.

MULATTO, mù-lât'tô. s. One begot between a white and a black.

MULBERRY, mùl'bér-rê. s. Tree and fruit.

MULCT, mùlkt. s. A fine, a penalty; a pecuniary penalty.

TO MULCT, mùlkt. v. a. To punish with fine or forfeiture.

MULE, mùle. s. An animal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or between a horse and a she-ass.

MULETEER, mù-lêt-têér'. s. Mule-driver; horse-boy.

MULIEBRITY, mù-lê-êb'brê-tê. s. Womanhood, the correspondent to virility.

MULISH, mù'llsh. a. Having the nature of a mule, obstinate.

TO MULL, mùll. v. a. To soften, as wine when burnt or softened; to heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

MULLAR, mùl'lûr. s. (88). A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone.

MULLEIN, mùl'ln. s. A plant.

MULLET, mùl'lt. s. (99). A sea-fish.

MULLIGRUBS, mùl'lê-grûbz. s. Twisting of the guts. A low word.

MULSE, mùlse. s. Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTANGULAR, mùlt-âng'gû-lâr. a. Many-cornered, having many corners, polygonal.

MULTANGULARLY, mùlt-âng'gû-lâr-lê. ad. with many corners.

MULTANGULARNESS, mùlt-âng'gû-lâr-nês. s. State of being polygonal.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

MULTICAPSULAR, mûl-tê-káp'shù-lâr. a. (452). Divided into many partitions or cells.

MULTIFARIOUS, mûl-tê-fâ'rê-ûs. a. Having great multiplicity, having different respects.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, mûl-tê-fâ'rê-ûs-lê. ad. With multiplicity.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mûl-tê-fâ'rê-ûs-nês. s. Multiplied diversity.

MULTIFORM, mûl-tê-fôrm. a. Having various shapes or appearances.

MULTIFORMITY, mûl-tê-fôr'mê-tê. s. Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILATERAL, mûl-tê-lât'têr-âl. a. Having many sides.

MULTILOQUOUS, mûl-tîl'lo-kwûs. a. (518). Very talkative.

MULTINOMINAL, mûl-tê-nôm'mê-nâl. a. Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, mûl-tîp'pâ-rûs. s. (518). Bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPEDE, mûl-tê-pêd. s. An insect with many feet.—See **MILLEPEDES**.

MULTIPLE, mûl-tê-pl. s. (405). A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times; as, nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLIABLE, mûl-tê-pli-â-bl. a. Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, mûl-tê-pli-â-bl-nês. s. Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, mûl-tê-plê-kâ-bl. a. Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTPLICAND, mûl-tê-plê-kând'. s. The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

MULTIPLICATE, mûl-tîp'plê-kâte. a. (91). Consisting of more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, mûl-tê-plê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind; in arithmetick, the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number by which the one is increased.

MULTIPLICATOR, mûl-tê-plê-kâ'tûr. s. (166). The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY, mûl-tê-plis'ê-tê. s. More than one of the same kind; state of being many.

MULTIPLICIOUS, mûl-tê-plîsh'ûs. a. Manifold. Obsolete.

MULTIPLIER, mûl-tê-pli-ûr. s. (98). One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing; the multiplier in arithmetick.

To MULTIPLY, mûl-tê-pli. v. n. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

To MULTIPLY, mûl-tê-pli. v. n. To grow in number; to increase themselves.

MULTIPOTENT, mûl-tîp'pò-tênt. a. Having manifold power.

MULTIPRESENCE, mûl-tê-prêz'ênsê. s. The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.—See **OMNIPRESENCE**.

MULTISILICIOUS, mûl-tê-sil'tê-kwûs. a. The same with corniculate; used of plants whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.

MULTITUDE, mûl-tê-tûde. s. (463). Many, more than one; a great number, loosely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng, the vulgar.

MULTITUDINOUS, mûl-tê-tû'dê-nûs. a. Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

MULTIVAGANT, mûl-tiv'vá-gánt. } a.
MULTIVAGOUS, mûl-tiv'vá-gûs. }
That wanders or strays much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS, mûl-tiv've-ûs. a. Having many ways, manifold.

MULTOCULAR, mûlt-ôk'kù-lâr. a. Having more eyes than two.

MUM, mûm. interject. A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence, hush.

MUM, mûm. s. Ale brewed with wheat.

To MUMBLE, mûm'bl. v. n. (405). To speak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter; to speak indistinctly; to chew, to bite softly.

To MUMBLE, mûm'bl. v. a. To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to slubber over, to suppress, to utter imperfectly.

MUMBLER, mûm'bl-ûr. s. (98). One that speaks inarticulately, a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY, mûm'bl-ing-lê. ad. With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM, mûm. v. a. To mask, to frolic in disguise. Obsolete.

MUMMER, mûm'mûr. s. (98). A masker, one who performs frolics in a personated dress.

—nò, móve, nór, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—*thin*, THIS!

MUMMERY, mùn'múr-ré. s. (557).

Masking, frolick in masks, foolery.

MUMMY, mùm'mé. s. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; Mummy is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees.

To MUMP, mùmp. v. a. To nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick; in cant language, to go a-begging.

MUMPER, mùmp'úr. s. (98). A beggar.

MUMPS, mùmps. s. Sullenness, silent anger; a disease.

To MUNCH, mùnsh. v. a. (352.) To chew by great mouthfuls.

MUNCHER, mùnsh'úr. s. (98). One that munches.

MUNDANE, mùn'dáne. a. Belonging to the world.

MUNDATION, mùn-dá'shún. s. The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY, mùn-dá-túr-ré. a. Having the power to cleanse.

☞ For the o, see DOMESTICK. (512).

MUNDICK, mùn'dík. s. A kind of marcasite found in tin mines.

MUNDIFICATION, mùn-dé-fé-ká'shún. s. The act of cleaning.

MUNDIFICATIVE, mùn-dif'fè-ká-tív. a. See JUSTIFICATIVE. Cleansing, having the power to cleanse.

To MUNDIFY, mùn-dé-fi. v. a. (183). To cleanse, to make clean.

MUNDIVAGANT, mùn-div'vá-gánt. a. (518). Wandering through the world.

MUNDUNGUS, mùn-dung'gús. s. Stinking tobacco.

MUNERARY, mù'nér-á-ré. a. (512). Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL, mung'gríl. s. (99). Any thing generated between different kinds, any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

MUNGREL, mung'gríl. a. Generated between different natures, baseborn, degenerate.

MUNICIPAL, mù-nis'sé-pál. a. Belonging to a corporation.

MUNIFICENCE, mù-nif'fè-sénse. s. Liberality, the act of giving.

MUNIFICENT, mù-nif'fè-sént. a. Liberal, generous.

MUNIFICENTLY, mù-nif'fè-sént-lé. ad. Liberally, generously.

MUNIMENT, mù'né-mént. s. Fortification, strong hold; support, defence.

To MUNITE, mù-nite'. v. a. To fortify, to strengthen. A word not in use.

MUNITION, mù-nish'ún. s. Fortification, strong hold; ammunition, materials for war.

MUNNION, mùn'yún. s. (113). Munnions are the upright posts that divide the lights in a window-frame.

MURAGE, mù'ridje. s. (90). Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL, mù'rál. a. (177). Pertaining to a wall.

MURDER, mùr'dúr. s. (98). The act of killing a man unlawfully.

To MURDER, mùr'dúr. v. a. To kill a man unlawfully; to destroy, to put an end to.

MURDERER, mùr'dúr-úr. s. (557). One who has shed human blood unlawfully.

MURDERESS, mùr'dúr-és. s. A woman that commits murder.

MURDERMENT, mùr'dúr-mént. s. The act of killing unlawfully.

MURDEROUS, mùr'dúr-ús. a. (555). Bloody, guilty of murder.

MURE, mùre. s. A wall. Not in use.

MURENGER, mù'rén-júr. s. (177). An overseer of a wall.

☞ This word is often improperly pronounced with the *u* short, as if written *Murrenger*.

MURIATICK, mù-ré-át'tlk. a. Partaking of the taste or nature of brine.

MURK, mùrk. s. Darkness, want of light.

MURKY, mùr'ké. a. Dark, cloudy, wanting light—See MUGGY.

MURMUR, mùr'múr. s. A low continued buzzing noise; a complaint half suppressed.

To MURMUR, mùr'múr. v. n. To give a low buzzing sound; to grumble, to utter secret discontent.

MURMURER, mùr'múr-rúr. s. (98). One who repines, a grumbler, a repiver.

MURRAIN, mùr'rn. s. (208). The plague in cattle.

MURREY, mùr'rè. a. (370). Darkly red.

MURRIION, mùr'rè-ún. s. (113). A helmet, a casque.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mô, mêt;—pine, pin;—

MUSCADEL, mûs'ká-dél. }

MUSCADINE, mûs'ká-dîne. (149). } s.
A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

MUSCAT, mûs'kát. s. A delicious grape having the flavour of musk; a kind of sweet pear.

MUSCLE, mûs'sl. s. (351) (405). The fleshy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate instruments of motion; a bivalve shell fish.

MUSCOSITY, mûs-kôs'sé-tè. s. Mossiness.

MUSCULAR, mûs'kû-lâr. a. (88). Performed by muscles.

MUSCULARITY, mûs-kû-lâr'rè-tè. s. The state of having muscles.

MUSCULOUS, mûs'kû-lûs. a. (314). Full of muscles, brawny; pertaining to a muscle.

MUSE, mûze. s. One of the nine sister goddesses who, in the heathen mythology are supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

MUSE, mûze. s. Deep thought, close attention, absence of mind; the power of poetry.

To MUSE, mûze. v. n. To ponder, to study in silence; to be absent of mind; to wonder, to be amazed.

MUSEFUL, mûze'fûl. a. Deep thinking.

MUSER, mû'zûr. s. (98). One who muses, one apt to be absent of mind.

MUSEUM, mû-zè'ûm. s.—See PYGMÆAN.—A repository of learned curiosities.

MUSHROOM, mûsh'rôôm. s. Mushrooms are, by curious naturalists, esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered; a wretch risen from the dunghil, an upstart.

MUSHROOMSTONE, mûsh'rôôm-stone. s. A kind of fossil.

MUSICK, mû'zik. s. (400). The science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony.

MUSICAL, mû'zé-kâl. a. Harmonious, melodious, sweet sounding; belonging to musick.

MUSICALLY, mû'zé-kâl-lè. ad. Harmoniously, with sweet sound.

MUSICALNESS, mû'zé-kâl-nès. s. Harmony.

MUSICIAN, mû-zîsh'ûn. s. (357). One skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of musick.

MUSK, mûsk. s. A very powerful perfume: it is procured from a kind of Indian goat.

MUSK, mûsk. s. Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

MUSKAPPLE, mûsk'âp-pl. s. (405). A kind of apple.

MUSKCAT, mûsk'kát. s. The animal from which musk is got.

MUSKCHERRY, mûsk'tshér-rè. s. A sort of cherry.

MUSKET, mûs'kit. s. (99). A soldier's handgun; a male hawk of a small kind.

MUSKETEER, mûs-kè-tèér'. s. A soldier whose weapon is his musket.

MUSKETOON, mûs-kè-tôôn'. s. A blunderbuss, a short gun of a large bore.

MUSKINESS, mûs'ké-nès. s. The scent of musk.

MUSKMELON, mûsk'mèl-lôn. s. A fragrant melon.

MUSKPEAR, mûsk'père. s. A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE, mûsk'rôze. s. A rose so called from its fragrance.

MUSKY, mûs'ké. a. Fragrant, sweet of scent.

MUSLIN, mûz'lin. s. A fine stuff made of cotton,

MUSS, mûs. s. A scramble. Obsolete.

☞ From this, perhaps, comes the vulgar word to *Smush*.

MUSSITATION, mûs-sé-tá'shûn. s. Murmur, grumble.

MUSSULMAN, mûs'sûl-mân. s. (88). A Mahometan believer.

MUST, mûst. verb imperfect. To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. Must is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.

MUST, mûst. s.—See LAMB'S WOOL. New wine, new wort.

To MUST, mûst. v. a. To mould, to make mouldy.

To MUST, mûst. v. n. To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES, mûs-stá'shlz. s. 99). Whiskers, hair on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, mûs'tûrd. s. (88). A plant.

To MUSTER, mûs'tûr. v. n. (98). To assemble in order to form an army.

To MUSTER, mûs'tûr. v. a. To review forces; to bring together.

MUSTER, mûs'tûr. s. A review of a body of forces; a register of forces mus-

—nò, móve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—óll;—póund;—thin, THRS.

tered; a collection, as a Muster of peacocks; To pass muster, to be allowed.
MUSTER-BOOK, mùs'túr-bóók. s. A book in which the forces are registered.
MUSTERMASTER, mùs'túr-mà-stúr. s. One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.
MUSTER-ROLL, mùs'túr-róle. s. A register of forces.
MUSTILY, mùs'té-lè. ad. Mouldily.
MUSTINESS, mùs'té-nés. s. Mould, damp foulness.
MUSTY, mùs'té. a. Mouldy, spoiled with damp, moist and fetid; stale; vapid; dull, heavy.
MUTABILITY, mù-tá-bl'l'é-té. s. Changeableness; inconstancy, change of mind.
MUTABLE, mù'tá-bl. a. (405). Subject to change; alterable; inconstant, unsettled.
MUTABLENESS, mù'tá-bl-nés. s. changeableness, uncertainty.
MUTATION, mù-tá'shùn. a. Change, alteration.
MUTE, mûte. a. Silent, not vocal, not having the use of voice.
MUTE, mûte. s. One that has no power of speech; a letter which can make no sound.
TO MUTE, mûte. v. n. To dung as birds.
MUTELY, mûte'lè. ad. Silently, not vocally.
TO MUTILATE, mù'til-láte. v. a. To deprive of some essential part.
MUTILATION, mù-té-lá'shùn. s. Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.
MUTINE, mù'tín. s. (140). A mutineer. Not used.
MUTINEER, mù-tín-néer'. s. A mover of sedition.
MUTINOUS, mù'tín-nús. a. (314). Seditious, busy in insurrection, turbulent.
MUTINOUSLY, mù'tín-nús-lè. ad. Seditiously, turbulently.
MUTINOUSNESS, mù'tín-nús-nés. s. Seditiousness, turbulence.
TO MUTINY, mù'té-né. v. n. To rise against authority, to make insurrection.
MUTINY, mù'té-né. s. Insurrection, sedition.
TO MUTTER, mùt'túr. v. n. (98). To grumble, to murmur.
TO MUTTER, mùt'túr. v. a. To utter with imperfect articulation.

MUTTER, mùt'túr. s. Murmur, obscure utterance. Not used.
MUTTERER, mùt'túr-úr. s. (555). Grumbler, murmurer.
MUTTERINGLY, mùt'túr-ing-lè. ad. With a low voice; indistinctly.
MUTTON, mùt'tín. s. The flesh of sheep dressed for food; a sheep, now only in ludicrous language.

☞ The *o* in this and similar terminations is under the same predicament as *c*. See Principles, No. 103, 170.

MUTTONFIST, mùt'tín-fist. s. A hand large and red.
MUTUAL, mùt'shú-ál. a. (463). Reciprocal, each acting in return or correspondence to the other.
MUTUALLY, mùt'shú-ál-lè. ad. Reciprocally, in return.
MUTUALITY, mùt'shú-ál'lè-té. s. Reciprocation.
MUZZLE, mùz'zl. s. (405). The mouth of any thing; a fastening for the mouth which hinders to bite.
TO MUZZLE, mùz'zl. v. n. To bring the mouth near. Not used.
TO MUZZLE, mùz'zl. v. a. To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth close. A low sense.
MY, mî, or mē. pron. possessive. Belonging to me.

☞ There is a puzzling diversity to foreigners in the pronunciation of this word, and sometimes to natives, when they read, which ought to be explained. It is certain that the pronoun *my*, when it is contradistinguished from any other possessive pronoun, and consequently emphatical, is always pronounced with its full, open sound rhyming with *fly*; but when there is no such emphasis, it falls exactly into the sound of *me*, the oblique case of *I*. Thus if I were to say, *My pen is as bad as my paper*, I should necessarily pronounce *my* like *me*, as in this sentence pen and paper are the emphatical words; but if I were to say, *My pen is worse than yours*, here *my* is in opposition to *yours*, and must, as it is emphatical, be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, *nigh*, &c.

MYNCHEN, mln'tshén. s. A nun.
MYOGRAPHY, mì-òg'grá-fè. s. (116) (187) (518). A description of the muscles.
MYOLOGY, mì-ól'ló-jè. s. (116) (187). The description and doctrine of the muscles.
MYOPY, mî'ò-pé. s. Shortness of sight.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pîn;—

MYRIAD, mlr'rê-âd. s. The number of ten thousand; proverbially, any great number.

☞ It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of observation, that *y*, in this and the following words, is under the same predication as *i*; if followed by *r* and a vowel, it is short *i*; if by *r* and a consonant, it becomes short *e*, which is the cause of the difference in the first syllable of *myriad* and *myrmidon*. See Principles, No. 108, 109.

MYRMIDON, mēr'mê-dûn. s. (166). Any rude ruffian, so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

MYROBALAN, mē-rôb'â-lân, or mi-rôb'â-lân. s. (187). A kind of dried fruits resembling dates.

MYROPOLIST, mē-rôp'pô-llst, or ml-rôp'ô-llst. s. (187) (518). One who sells unguents.

MYRRH, mēr. s. (108) (109). A precious kind of gum.

MYRRHINE, mēr'rin. a. (140). Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine stone.

MYRTIFORM, mēr'tê-fôrm. s. Having the shape of a myrtle.

MYRTLE, mēr'tl. s. (108) (109) (405). A fragrant tree.

MYSELF, mē-sêlf. s. An emphatical word added to I; as, I myself do it; that is, not by proxy; not another.

MYSTAGOGUE, mls'tâ-gôg. s. (338). One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relics, and shows them to strangers.

MYSTERIARCH, mls-tê'rê-ârk. s. One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS, mls-tê'rê-ûs. a. Inaccessible to the understanding, awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, mls-tê'rê-ûs-lê. ad. In a manner above understanding; obscurely, enigmatically.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, mls-tê'rê-ûs-nês. s. Holy obscurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

TO MYSTERIZE, mls'tê-rize. v. a. To explain as enigmas.

MYSTERY, mls'tê-rê. s. Something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; an enigma, any thing artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

MYSTICAL, mls'tê-kâl. (88). } a.

MYSTICK, mls'tik. }
Secretly obscure; involving some secret meaning, emblematical; obscure, secret.

MYSTICALLY, mls'tê-kâl-lê. ad. In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, mls'tê-kâl-nês. s. Involvement of some secret meaning.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mlth-ô-lôd'jê-kâl. a. Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mlth-ô-lôd'jê-kâl-lê. ad. (187). In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, mē-thôl'lo-jlst. s. (187). A relator or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

TO MYTHOLOGIZE, mē-thôl'lo-jize. v. n. To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, mē-thôl'lo-jê. s. (187) (518). System of fables.

N.

TO NAB, nâb. v. a. To catch unexpectedly. A low word.

NADIR, nâ'dûr. s. (418). The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

NAG, nâg. s. A small horse; a horse in familiar language.

NAIL, nâle. s. (202). The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes;

the talons of birds and beasts; a spike of metal by which things are fastened together; a stud, a boss; a kind of measure, two inches and a quarter; on the nail, readily, immediately, without delay.

TO NAIL, nâle. v. a. To fasten with nails; to stud with nails.

NAILER, nâ'lûr. s. (98). A nail-maker.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

NAKED, ná'kld. a. (99). Wanting clothes, uncovered; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident; mere, simple.

NAKEDLY, ná'kld-lé. ad. Without covering; simply, merely; evidently.

NAKEDNESS, ná'kld-nés. s. Nudity, want of covering; want of provision for defence; plainness, evidence.

NAME, náme. s. The discriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which any species is distinguished; person; reputation, character; renown; power delegated; an opprobrious appellation.

NAMELESS, náme'lés. a. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.

NAMELY, náme'lé. ad. Particularly, specially.

NAMER, ná'múr. s. (98). One who calls any by name.

NAMESAKE, náme'sáke. s. One that has the same name with another.

NAP, náp. s. Slumber, a short sleep; down, villous substance.

TO NAP, náp. v. n. To sleep, to be drowsy or secure.

NAPE, nápe. s. The joint of the neck behind.

NAPHTHA, náp'thá. s. (92). A kind of bitumen.—See *OPHTHALMY*.

NAPPINESS, náp'pé-nés. s. The quality of having a nap.

NAPKIN, náp'kln. s. Cloths used at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.

NAPLESS, náp'lés. a. Wanting nap, thread-bare.

NAPPY, náp'pé. a. Frothy, spumy.

NARCISSUS, nár-sis'sús. s. (81). A daffodil.

NARCOTICK, nár-kót'tlk. a. (509). Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

NARD, nárd. s. Spikenard; an odorous shrub.

NARE, náre. s. A nostril. Not in use.

NARRABLE, nár-rá-bl. a. (81) (405). Capable to be told.

TO NARRATE, nár-ráte. v. a. (91). To relate, to tell.

☞ Dr. Johnson says this word is only used in Scotland; but as it is regularly derived from the Latin *narrō*, and has a specific meaning to distinguish it from every other word, it ought to be considered as a necessary part of the language. To *tell* seems to imply communication in the

most general sense: as to *tell a story*, to *tell a secret*, &c. To *relate*, is to tell at some length, and in some order, as to *relate the particulars of a transaction*; but to *narrate* seems to relate a transaction in order from beginning to end; which often becomes insipid and tiresome. Hence the beauty of Pope's — *narrative* old age:

"The poor, the rich, the valiant, and the
"sage,

"And boasting youth, and *narrative* old
"age."

NARRATION, nár-rá'shùn. s. Account, relation, history.

NARRATIVE, nár-rá-tív. a. (512). Relating, giving an account; story-telling, apt to relate things past.

NARRATIVE, nár-rá-tív. s. A relation, an account.

NARRATIVELY, nár-rá-tív-lé. ad. By way of relation.

NARRATOR, nár-rá-túr. s. (166). A teller, a relater.

TO NARRIFY, nár-rè-fl. v. a. To relate, to give account of.

NARROW, nár-rò. a. (327). Not broad or wide; small; avaricious; contracted, ungenerous; close, vigilant, attentive.

TO NARROW, nár-rò. v. a. To diminish with respect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.

NARROWLY, nár-rò-lé. ad. With little breadth; contractedly, without extent; closely, vigilantly; nearly, within a little; avariciously, sparingly.

NARROWNESS, nár-rò-nés. s. Want of breadth; want of comprehension; confined state; poverty; want of capacity.

NASAL, ná-zál. a. (88). Belonging to the nose.

NASTY, nás'té. a. (79). Dirty, filthy, sordid, nauseous; obscene.

NASTILY, nás'té-lé. ad. Dirtily, filthily, nauseously; obscenely, grossly.

NASTINESS, nás'té-nés. s. Dirt, filth, obscenity, grossness of ideas.

NATAL, ná'tál. a. (88). Native, relating to nativity.

NATATION, ná-tá'shùn. s. The act of swimming.

NATHLESS, náth'lés. ad. Nevertheless. Obsolete.

NATHMORE, náth-mòre. ad. Never the more. Obsolete.

NATION, ná'shùn. s. A people distinguished from another people.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

NATIONAL, nâsh'ûn-âl. a. (88) (535).

Publick, general; bigotted to one's own country.

NATIONALLY, nâsh'ûn-âl-lê. ad. With regard to the nation.

NATIONALNESS, nâsh'ûn-âl-nês. s. Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, nâ'tiv. a. Produced by nature, not artificial; natural, such as is according to nature; conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth; original.

NATIVE, nâ'tiv. s. (157). One born in any place, original inhabitant; offspring.

NATIVENESS, nâ'tiv-nês. s. State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, nâ-tiv'vê-tê. s. Birth, issue into life; state or place of being produced.

NATURAL, nât'tshû-râl. a. (461).

Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; bestowed by nature; not forced, not farfetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; opposed to violent, as, a natural death.

NATURAL, nât'tshû-râl. s. An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality.

NATURALIST, nât'tshû-râl-ist. s. A student in physicks.

NATURALIZATION, nât-tshû-râl-ê-zâ'shûn. s. The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

TO NATURALIZE, nât'tshû-râl-ize. v. a. To invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make easy like things natural.

NATURALLY, nât'tshû-râl-lê. ad. According to unassisted nature; without affectation; spontaneously.

NATURALNESS, nât'tshû-râl-nês. s. The state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

NATURE, nâ'tshûre. s. (293). An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world; the native state or properties of any thing; the constitution of an animated body; disposition of mind; the regular course of things; the compass of natural existence; natural affection, or reverence; the state or operation of the material world; sort, species.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *na-ter*, which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some critics

have contended, that it ought to be pronounced as if written *nate-yure*; but this pronunciation comes so near to that here adopted, as scarcely to be distinguished from it. T before y, which is the letter long u begins with (8), approaches so near to sh, as in the absence of accent, naturally to fall into it, in the same manner as s becomes zh in *leisure*, *pleasure*, &c. The sibilant and aspiration of t in this and similar words, provided they are not too coarsely pronounced, are so far from being a deformity in our language, by increasing the number of hissing sounds, as some have insinuated, that they are a real beauty; and, by a certain coalescence and flow of sound, contribute greatly to the smoothness and volubility of pronunciation. See Principles, No. 459, 460, 461, &c.

NAVAL, nâ'vâl. a. Consisting of ships; belonging to ships.

NAVE, nâve. s. The part of the wheel in which the axle moves; the middle part of the church, distinct from the aisles or wings.

NAVEL, nâ'v'l. s. (102). The point in the middle of the belly by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle; the interior part.

NAVELGALL, nâ'v'l-gâl. s. Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.

NAVELWORT, nâ'v'l-wûrt. s. An herb.

NAUGHT, nâwt. a. (213) (393). Bad, corrupt, worthless.

NAUGHT, nâwt. s. Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written NOUGHT.

NAUGHTILY, nâw'tê-lê. ad. Wickedly, corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, nâw'tê-nês. s. Wickedness, badness.

NAUGHTY, nâw'tê. a. Bad, wicked, corrupt.

NAVIGABLE, nâv'vê-gâ-bl. a. Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, nâv'vê-gâ-bl-nês. s. Capacity to be passed in vessels.

TO NAVIGATE, nâv'vê-gâte. v. n. To sail, to pass by water.

TO NAVIGATE, nâv'vê-gâte. v. a. To pass by ships or boats.

NAVIGATION, nâv'vê-gâ'shûn. s. The act or practice of passing by water; vessels of navigation.

NAVIGATOR, nâv'vê-gâ-tûr. s. (521). Sailor, seaman.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, búll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

- NAUMACHY**, nâw'mâ-kê. s. (353). A mock sea-fight.
- TO NAUSEATE**, nâw'shê-âte. v. n. (450) (542). To grow squeamish, to turn away with disgust.
- TO NAUSEATE**, nâw'shê-âte. v. a. To loathe, to reject with disgust; to strike with disgust.
- NAUSEOUS**, nâw'shûs. a. (450). Loathsome, disgusting.
- NAUSEOUSLY**, nâw'shûs-lê. ad. Loathsomely, disgustfully.
- NAUSEOUSNESS**, nâw'shûs-nês. s. Loathsomeness, quality of raising disgust.
- NAUTICAL**, nâw'té-kál. } a. Pertaining to sailors.
- NAUTICK**, nâw'tik. (213). }
- NAUTILUS**, nâw'tll-ûs. s. A shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.
- NAVY**, nâ'vê. s. An assembly of ships, a fleet.
- NAY**, nâ. ad. No, an adverb of negation; not only so, but more.
- NAYWORD**, nâ'wûrd. s. The saying nay; a proverbial reproach, a by-word.
- NE**, né. ad. Neither, and not. Obsolete.
- NEAF**, néfe. s. (227). A fist. Obsolete.
- TO NEAL**, néle. v. a. (227). To temper by a gradual and regular heat.
- NEAF**, népe. a. (227). Low, decrecent. Used only of the tide.
- NEAR**, nére. prep. (227). At no great distance from, close to, nigh.
- NEAR**, nére. ad. Almost; at hand, not far off.
- NEAR**, nére. a. Not distant, advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition; close; intimate; affecting, dear; parsimonious.
- NEARLY**, nére'lê. ad. At no great distance; closely; in a niggardly manner.
- NEARNESS**, nére'nês. s. Closeness; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice.
- NEAT**, nête. s. (227). Black cattle, oxen; a cow or ox.
- NEAT**, nête. a. Elegant, but without dignity; cleanly; pure, unadulterated.
- NEATHERD**, nête'hêrd. s. A cow-keeper, one who has the care of black cattle.
- NEATLY**, nête'lê. a. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely, cleanlyly.
- NEATNESS**, nête'nês. s. Spruceness, elegance without dignity; cleanliness.
- NEB**, nêb. s. Nose, beak, mouth. Retained in the north of England. In Scotland the bill of a bird.
- NEBULA**, nêb'bû-lâ. s. (92). It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body, as to films upon the eyes.
- NEBULOUS**, nêb'bû-lûs. a. Misty, cloudy.
- NECESSARIES**, nês'sês-sêr-riz. s. (99). Things not only convenient but needful.
- NECESSARILY**, nês'sês-sêr-rê-lê. ad. Indispensably; by inevitable consequence.
- NECESSARINESS**, nês'sês-sêr-rê-nês. s. The state of being necessary.
- NECESSARY**, nês'sês-sêr-rê. a. Needful, indispensably requisite; not free, impelled by fate; conclusive, decisive by inevitable consequence.
- TO NECESSITATE**, nê-sês'sê-tâte. v. a. To make necessary, not to leave free.
- NECESSITATION**, nê-sês-sê-tâ'shûn. s. The act of making necessary, fatal compulsion.
- NECESSITATED**, nê-sês'sê-tâ-têd. a. In a state of want.
- NECESSITOUS**, nê-sês'sê-tûs. a. Pressed with poverty.
- NECESSITOUSNESS**, nê-sês'sê-tûs-nês. s. Poverty, want, need.
- NECESSITUDE**, nê-sês'sê-tûde. s. Want, need.
- NECESSITY**, nê-sês'sê-tê. s. Compulsion, fatality; indispensableness; want, need, poverty; things necessary for human life; cogency of argument, inevitable consequence.
- NECK**, nêk. s. The part between the head and body; a long narrow part; on the neck, immediately after; to break the neck of an affair, to hinder any thing done, or to do more than half.
- NECKBEEF**, nêk'bêef. s. The course flesh of the neck of cattle.
- NECKCLOTH**, nêk'klôth. s. That which men wear on their neck.
- NECKLACE**, nêk'lâse. s. An ornamental string of beads, or precious stones, worn by women on their neck.
- NECROMANCE**, nêk'krô-mân-sûr. s. An enchanter, a conjurer; one who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead.
- NECROMANCY**, nêk'krô-mân-sê. s. (519). The art of revealing future events,

𐌺𐌰 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

by communication with the dead; enchantment, conjuration.

NECTAR, nêk'tûr. s. (88). The supposed drink of the heathen gods.

NECTARED, nêk'tûr'd. a. (88). Tinged with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, nêk-tâ'rê-ûs. a. Resembling nectar, sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nêk'têr-rîn. a. (150). Sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nêk'têr-lîn. s. (150). A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer.

NEED, nêéd. s. (246). Exigency, pressing difficulty, necessity; want, distressful poverty; lack of any thing for use.

TO NEED, nêéd. v. a. To want, to lack.

TO NEED, nêéd. v. n. To be wanted, to be necessary, to have necessity of any thing.

NEEDER, nêéd'ûr. s. (98). One that wants any thing.

NEEDFUL, nêéd'fûl. a. Necessary, indispensably requisite.

NEEDFULLY, nêéd'fûl-lê. ad. Necessarily.

NEEDFULNESS, nêéd'fûl-nês. s. Necessity.

NEEDILY, nêéd'dê-lê. ad. In poverty, poorly.

NEEDINESS, nêéd'dê-nês. s. Want, poverty.

NEEDLE, nêé'dl. s. (405). A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread; the small steel bar which in the mariner's compass stands regularly north and south.

NEEDLE-FISH, nêé'dl-fîsh. s. A kind of sea-fish.

NEEDLE-FULL, nêé'dl-fûl. s. As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEEDLEMAKER, nêé'dl-mâ-kûr. s. He who makes needles.

NEEDLEWORK, nêé'dl-wûrk. s. The business of a sempstress; embroidery by the needle.

NEEDLESSLY, nêéd'lês-lê. ad. Unnecessarily, without need.

NEEDLESSNESS, nêéd'lês-nês. s. Unnecessariness.

NEEDLESS, nêéd'lês. a. Unnecessary, not requisite.

NEEDMENT, nêéd'mênt. s. Something necessary. Obsolete.

NEEDS, nêédz. ad. Necessarily, by compulsion, indispensably.

NEEDY, nêé'dê. a. Poor, necessitous.

NE'ER, nâre. (97) (247). A poetical contraction for never.

TO NEESE, nêéze. v. n. To sneeze. Obsolete.

NEF, nêf. s. The body of a church.

NEFARIOUS, nê-fâ'rê-ûs. a. Wicked, abominable.

NEGATION, nê-gâ'shûn. s. Denial, the contrary to affirmation; description by negative.

NEGATIVE, nêg'gâ-tîv. a. (157). Denying, contrary to affirmative; implying only the absence of something; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NEGATIVE, nêg'gâ-tîv. s. A proposition by which something is denied; a particle of denial, as, Not.

NEGATIVELY, nêg'gâ-tîv-lê. ad. With denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in form of speech implying the absence of something.

TO NEGLECT, nêg-lêkt'. v. a. To omit by carelessness; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone.

NEGLECT, nêg-lêkt'. s. Instance of inattention; careless treatment; negligent, frequency of neglect; state of being unregarded.

NEGLECTER, nêg-lêkt'tûr. s. (98). One who neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, nêg-lêkt'fûl. a. Heedless, careless, inattentive; treating with indifference.

NEGLECTION, nêg-lêk'shûn. s. The state of being negligent.

NEGLECTFULLY, nêg-lêkt'fûl-lê. ad. With heedless inattention.

NEGLECTIVE, nêg-lêk'tîv. a. (512). Inattentive to, or regardless of.

NEGLIGENCE, nêg'lê-jênsê. s. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.

NEGLIGENT, nêg'lê-jênt. a. Careless, heedless, habitually inattentive.

NEGLIGENTLY, nêg'lê-jênt-lê. ad. Carelessly, heedlessly, without exactness.

TO NEGOTIATE, nê-gô'shê-âte. v. n. (542). To have intercourse of business, to traffick, to treat.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

NEGOTIATION, nè-gò-shé-á'shùn. s. Treaty of business.

NEGOTIATOR, nè-gò'shé-á-tùr. s. (521). One employed to treat with others.

NEGOTIATING, nè-gò'shé-á-tìng. a. (410). Employed in negotiation.

NEGRO, nè-grò. s. A blackmoor.

☞ Some speakers, but those of the very lowest order, pronounce this word as if written *ne-gur*.

TO NEIGH, nà. v. n. (249). To utter the voice of a horse.

NEIGH, nà. s. The voice of a horse.

NEIGHBOUR, nà'bùr. s. (249). One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; any thing next or near; intimate, confident; in divinity, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

☞ For what I apprehend to be the genuine sound of the diphthong in the first syllable of this word, see *Eight*.

TO NEIGHBOUR, nà'bùr. v. a. (249). To adjoin to, to confine on. Little used.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, nà'bùr-hùd. s. Place adjoining; state of being near each other; those that live within reach of easy communication.

NEIGHBOURLY, nà'bùr-lè. a. (249). Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil.

NEIGHBOURLY, nà'bùr-lè. ad. With social civility.

NEITHER, nè'thùr. conjunct. (252). Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *Nor*; as, Fight Neither with small *Nor* great. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence; as, Ye shall not eat of it, Neither shall ye touch it.

NEITHER, nè'thùr. pron. (98). Not either, not one nor other.

NEOPHYTE, nè-ò-fite. s. (156). One regenerated, a convert.

NEOTERICK, nè-ò-tér'rik. a. (509). Modern, novel, late.

NEPENTHE, nè-pén'thè. s. A drug that drives away all pains.

NEPHEW, nèv'vù. s. The son of a brother or sister.

NEPHRITICK, nè-frít'tik. a. (509). Belonging to the organs of urine; troubled with the stone; good against the stone.

NEPOTISM, nèp'ò-tizm. s. (503). Fondness for nephews.

☞ I have differed from all our orthoëpists in the pronunciation of this word,

by making the first syllable short; not because this *e* is short in the Latin *Nepos*, but because the antepenultimate accent of our own language, when not followed by a diphthong, naturally shortens the vowel it falls upon (535).

NERVE, nèrv. s. The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

NERVELESS, nèrv'lès. a. Without strength.

NERVOUS, nèrv'vùs. a. (314). Well strung, strong, vigorous; relating to the nerves; having weak or diseased nerves.

NERVY, nèrv'é. a. Strong, vigorous.

NESCIENCE, nèsh'é-ènce. s. (510). Ignorance, the state of not knowing.

NEST, nèst. s. The bed formed by the bird for incubation; any place where insects are produced; an abode, place of residence, in contempt; boxes of drawers, little conveniences.

TO NEST, nèst. v. n. To build nests.

NESTEGG, nèst'èg. s. An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

"Books and money laid for show,
"Like *nest-eggs* to make clients lay."
Hudibras.

TO NESTLE, nès's'l. v. n. (472). To settle; to lie close and snug.

TO NESTLE, nès's'l. v. a. (359). To house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young.

NESTLING, nèst'lìng. s. A bird taken out of the nest.

NET, nèt. s. A texture woven with large interstices of meshes.

NETHER, nèth'ùr. a. (98). Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal, belonging to the regions below.

NETHERMOST, nèth'ùr-mòst. s. Lowest.

NETTLE, nèt'tl. s. (405). A stinging herb well known.

TO NETTLE, nèt'tl. v. a. To sting, to irritate.

NETWORK, nèt'wùrk. s. Any thing resembling the work of a net.

NEVER, nèv'ùr. ad. (98). At no time; in no time; in no degree. It is much used in composition; as, *Never-ending*, having no end.

NEVERTHELESS, nèv'ùr-thè-lès'. ad. Notwithstanding that.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mê, mêt;—pine, pín;—

NEUROLOGY, nû-rôl' lô-jê. s. (518). A description of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, nû-rôt'tô-mê. s. (518). The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER, nû'tûr. a. (98) (264). Indifferent, not engaged on either side; in grammar, a noun that implies no sex.

NEUTER, nû'tûr. s. One indifferent and unengaged.

NEUTRAL, nû'trál. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline.

NEUTRAL, nû'trál. s. One who does not act nor engage on either side.

NEUTRALITY, nû'trál'ê-tê. s. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil.

NEUTRALLY, nû'trál-ê. ad. Indifferently.

NEW, nú. a. (265). Fresh; modern; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; renovated, repaired so as to recover the first state; fresh after any thing; not of ancient extraction.

NEW, nú. ad. This is used in composition for Newly.

NEWFANGLED, nû-fáng'gl'd. a. (359). Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, nû-fáng'gl'd-nês. s. Vain and foolish love of novelty.

NEWEL, nû'íl. s. (99). The compass round which the staircase is carried.

NEWLY, nû'lê. ad. Freshly, lately.

NEWNESS, nû'nêss. s. Freshness, novelty, state of being new.

NEWS, núze. s. Fresh account of any thing; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.

NEWSMONGER, núze'múng-gûr. s. One whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

NEWT, núte. s. Eft, small lizard.

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nú'yêr-z-gift. s. Present made on the first day of the year.

NEXT, nêkst. a. Nearest in place; nearest in any gradation.

NEXT, nêkst. ad. At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NIB, nib. s. The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen.

NIBBED, nibb'd. a. (359). Having a nib.

TO NIBBLE, nib'bl. v. a. (405). To bite by little at a time, to eat slowly; to bite as a fish does the bait.

TO NIBBLE, nib'bl. v. n. To bite at; to carp at, to find fault with.

NIBBLER, nib'bl-ûr. s. (98). One that bites by little at a time.

NICE, nise. a. Accurate in judgment, to minute exactness. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. Scrupulously and minutely cautious; easily injured, delicate; formed with minute exactness; refined.

NICELY, nise'lê. ad. Accurately, minutely, scrupulously; delicately.

NICENESS, nise'nês. s. Accuracy, minute exactness; superfluous delicacy or exactness.

NICETY, ní'sê-tê. s. Minute accuracy; accurate performance; minute observation; subtilty; delicate management, cautious treatment; effeminate softness; Niceties, in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

☞ In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *c*. This word we always hear pronounced in three syllables, though *safety*, *ninety*, and *surety*, are ever heard in two. This is a proof how much mere similitude of sound often operates in fixing pronunciation: the termination *ty*, being almost always preceded by *c* or *i* in words of Latin or French formation, where these vowels form a distinct syllable, as *variety*, *gayety*, *anxiety*, *society*, &c. Words of mere English formation that approach to them are thus carried into the same pronunciation by bare likeness of sound only.

NICHE, nítsh. s. (352). A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK, ník. s. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience; a notch cut in any thing; a score, a reckoning; a winning throw.

TO NICK, ník. v. a. To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by some slight artifice; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit, as tallies cut in nicks; to defeat or cozen.

NICKNAME, ník'náme. s. A name given in scoff or contempt.

TO NICKNAME, ník'náme. v. a. To call by an opprobrious appellation.

NIDE, nide. s. A brood, as, a Nide of pheasants.

NIDIFICATION, níd-ê-fê-ká'shûn. s. The act of building nests.

NIDULATION, níd-jù-lá'shûn. s. (295). The time of remaining in the nest.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

- NIECE, nècse. s.** The daughter of a brother or sister.
- NIGGARD, nig'gàrd. s. (88).** A miser, a curmudgeon.
- NIGGARD, nig'gàrd. a.** Sordid, avaricious, parsimonious.
- TO NIGGARD, nig'gàrd. v. a.** To stint.
- NIGGARDISH, nig'gàrd-ish. a.** Having some disposition to avarice.
- NIGGARDLINESS, nig'gàrd-lè-nès. s.** Avarice, sordid parsimony.
- NIGGARDLY, nig'gàrd-lè. a.** Avaricious, sordidly parsimonious.
- NIGGARDNESS, nig'gàrd-nès. s.** Avarice, sordid parsimony.
- NIGH, ni. prep. (390).** At no great distance from.
- NIGH, ni. ad.** Not at a great distance; to a place near.
- NIGH, ni. a.** Near, not distant; allied closely by blood. Not used now, the adjective Near being substituted in its place.
- NIGHTLY, ni'lè. ad.** Nearly, within a little.
- NIGHNESS, ni'nès. s.** Nearness, proximity.
- NIGHT, nite. s. (391).** The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sunrise.
- NIGHTBRAWLER, nite'bràwl-ùr. s.** One who raises disturbances in the night.
- NIGHTCAP, nite'káp. s.** A cap worn in bed, or in undress.
- NIGHTCROW, nite'krò. s.** A bird that cries in the night.
- NIGHTDEW, nite'dù. s.** Dew that wets the ground in the night.
- NIGHTDOG, nite'dóg. s.** A dog that hunts in the night.
- NIGHTDRESS, nite'drès. s.** The dress worn at night.
- NIGHTED, nite'éd. a.** Darkened, clouded, black.
- NIGHTFARING, nite'fà-ring. a.** Travelling in the night.
- NIGHTFIRE, nite'fire. s.** Ignis fatuus: Will-a-wisp.
- NIGHTFLY, nite'fl. s.** Moth that flies in the night.
- NIGHTFOUNDERED, nite-fòun'dúr'd. a.** Lost or distressed in the night.
- NIGHTGOWN, nite'góun. s.** A loose gown used for an undress.
- NIGHTHAG, nite'hág. s.** Witch supposed to wander in the night.
- NIGHTINGALE, nite'tin-gàle. s. A** small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody, Philomel; a word of endearment.
- NIGHTLY, nite'lè. ad.** By night, every night.
- NIGHTLY, nite'lè. a.** Done by night, acting by night.
- NIGHTMAN, nite'mán. s. (88).** One who carries away ordure in the night.
- NIGHTMARE, nite'màre. s.** A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.
- NIGHTPIECE, nite'pècse. s.** A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle-light.
- NIGHTRAIL, nite'rále. s.** A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.
- NIGHTRAVEN, nite-rá'v'n. s. (103).** A bird, supposed of ill omen, that cries aloud in the night.
- NIGHTRAULE, nite'rùle. s.** A tumult in the night. Not used.
- NIGHTSHADE, nite'shàde. s.** A plant of two kinds, common and deadly nightshade.
- NIGHTSHINING, nite'shl-nhng. a.** Showing brightness in the night.
- NIGHTWALK, nite'wák. s.** Walk in the night.
- NIGHTWALKER, nite'wák-ùr. s.** One who roves in the night upon ill designs.
- NIGHTWARBLING, nite-wàr'bling. a.** Singing in the night.
- NIGHTWARD, nite'wàrd. a. (88).** Approaching towards night.
- NIGHTWATCH, nite'wòtsh. s.** A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.
- NIGRESCENT, ni-grès'sént. a. (130)** (510). Growing black.
- NIGRIFICATION, nig-rè-fè-ká'shùn. s. (130).** The act of making black.
- TO NILL, nil. v. a.** Not to will, to refuse. Obsolete.
- TO NIM, nim. v. a.** To steal. A low word.
- NIMBLE, nim'bl. a. (405).** Quick, active, ready, speedy, lively, expeditious.
- NIMBLENESS, nim'bl-nès. s.** Quickness, activity, speed.
- NIMBLEWITTED, nim'bl-wit-téd. a.** Quick, eager to speak.
- NIMBLY, nim'blé. ad.** Quickly, speedily, actively.

17 (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pln;—

- NIMMER**, ním'mûr. s. (98). A thief, a pilferer. A low word.
- NINCOMPOOP**, nín'kúm-póóp. s. A fool, a trifler. A low word.
- NINE**, nine. a. One more than eight.
- NINEFOLD**, nine'föld. a. Nine times.
- NINEPINS**, nine'plnz. s. A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. See **LOGGATS**.
- NINESCORE**, nine'skóre. a. Nine times ten.
- NINETEEN**, nine'téén. a. Nipe and ten.
- NINETEENTH**, nine'téénth. a. The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.
- NINETY**, nine'tè. a.—See **NICETY**. Nine times ten.
- NINTH**, nínth. a. Next in order to the eighth.
- NINETIETH**, nine'tè-lth. a. (279). The tenth nine times told.
- NINNY**, nín'nè. s. A fool, a simpleton.
- NINNYHAMMER**, nín'nè-hâm-mûr. s. A simpleton.
- TO NIP**, nlp. v. a. To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth, to cut off by any slight means; to blast, to destroy before full growth; to pinch as frost; to vex, to bite; to taunt sarcastically.
- NIP**, nlp. s. A pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut; a blast; a taunt, a sarcasm.
- NIPPER**, nlp'pûr. s. (98). A satirist. Not in use.
- NIPPERS**, nlp'pûrz. s. Small pincers.
- NIPPINGLY**, nlp'ping-lè. ad. With bitter sarcasm.
- NIPPLE**, nlp'pl. s. (405). The teat, the dug; the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.
- NIPPLEWORT**, nlp'pl-wûrt. s. A very common weed.
- NISI-PRIUS**, ní'sè-pri'ûs. a. In law, a judicial writ.
- NIT**, nlt. s. The egg of a louse.
- NITENCY**, ní'tén-sè. s. Lustre, clear brightness; endeavour, spring. Not in use.
- NITID**, nit'id. a. (544). Bright, shining, lustrous.
- NITRE**, ní'tûr. s. (416). Salpetre.
- NITROUS**, ní'trûs. a. (314). Impregnated with nitre.
- NITRY**, ní'tré. a. Nitrous.
- NITTY**, nit'tè. a. Abounding with the eggs of lice.
- NIVEOUS**, niv'è-ûs. a. (314). Snowy.
- NIZY**, ní'zé. s. A dunce, a simpleton.
- NO**, nô. ad. The word of refusal; the word of denial. It sometimes strengthens a following negative: No not.
- NO**, nô. a. Not any, none; No one, none, not any one.
- TO NOBILITATE**, nô-bl'lè-tâte. v. a. To make noble.
- NOBILITY**, nô-bl'lè-tè. s. Antiquity of family joined with splendour; rank or dignity of several degrees conferred by sovereigns; the persons of high rank; dignity, grandeur, greatness.
- NOBLE**, nô'bl. a. (405). Of an ancient and splendid family; exalted to a rank above commonalty; great, worthy, illustrious; exalted, elevated, sublime; magnificent, stately; free, generous, liberal; principal, capital; as, The heart is one of the noble parts.
- NOBLE**, nô'bl. s. One of high rank; a coin rated at six shillings and eight pence.
- NOBLEMAN**, nô'bl-mân. s. (88). One who is ennobled.
- NOBLENES**, nô'bl-nès. s. Greatness, worth, dignity, magnanimity; splendour of descent.
- NOBLESS**, nô-blès'. s. Nobility; dignity, greatness; noblemen collectively.
- NOBLY**, nô'blè. ad. Of ancient and splendid extraction; greatly, illustriously; grandly, splendidly.
- NOBODY**, nô'bôd-é. s. No one, not any one.
- NOCENT**, nô'sént. a. Guilty, criminal; hurtful, mischievous.
- NOCK**, nôk. s. A slit, a nick, a notch; the fundament. Not in use.
- NOCTIDIAL**, nôk-tid'yál, or nôk-tid'jè-ál. a. (294) (376). Comprising a night and day.
- NOCTIFEROUS**, nôk-tif'fèr-ûs. a. (518). Bringing night.
- NOCTIVAGANT**, nôk-tiv'vâ-gânt. a. Wandering in the night.
- NOCTUARY**, nôk'tshû-â-rè. s. (461). An account of what passes by night.
- NOCTURN**, nôk'tûrn. s. An office of devotion performed in the night.
- NOCTURNAL**, nôk-tûr'nál. a. (88). Nightly.
- NOCTURNAL**, nôk-tûr'nál. s. An instrument by which observations are made in the night.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

To NOD, nòd. v. a. To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a slight bow; a bend downwards with quick motion; to be drowsy.

NOD, nòd. s. A quick declination of the head; a quick declination; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight obeisance.

NODATION, nò-dá'shùn. s. The act of making knots.

NODDER, nòd'dúr. s. (98). One who nods.

NODDLE, nòd'dl. s. (405). A head, in contempt.

NODDY, nòd'dé. s. A simpleton, an idiot.

NODE, nòde. s. A knot, a knob; a swelling on the bone; an intersection.

NODOSITY, nò-dós'sé-té. s. Complication, knot.

NODOUS, nò'dús. a. (314). Knotty, full of knots.

NODULE, nòd'jùle. s. (293) (461). A small lump.

NOGGIN, nòg'gín. s. (382). A small mug.

NOIANCE, nòé'ânse. s. (88). Mischief, inconvenience. Not used.

NOIOUS, nòé'ús. a. (314). Hurtful, mischievous. Not used.

NOISE, nòéze. s. (299). Any kind of sound; outcry, clamour, boasting or importunate talk; occasion of talk.

To NOISE, nòéze. v. a. To spread by rumour, or report.

NOISEFUL, nòéze'fùl. a. Loud, clamorous.

NOISELESS, nòéze'lés. a. Silent, without sound.

NOISINESS, nòé'zé-nés. s. Loudness of sound.

NOISEMAKER, nòéze'má-kúr. s. Clamourer.

NOISOME, nòé'sùm. a. (166). Noxious, mischievous, unwholesome; offensive, disgusting.

NOISOMELY, nòé'sùm-lé. ad. With a fetid stench, with an infectious steam.

NOISOMENESS, nòé'sùm-nés. s. Aptness to disgust, offensiveness.

NOISY, nòé'zé. a. (438). Sounding loud; clamorous, turbulent.

NOLL, nòle. s. (406). A head, a noddle. Not used.

NOLITION, nò-lish'ùn. s. Unwillingness.

NOMBLES, nùm'blz. s. (359). The entrails of a deer.

☞ This word may be added to the Catalogue. Principles, No. 165.

NOMENCLATOR, nòm-èn-klá'túr. s. One who calls things or persons by their proper names.

NOMENCLATURE, nòm-èn-klá'tshùre. s. (461). The act of naming; a vocabulary, a dictionary.

NOMINAL, nòm'mé-nál. a. (88). Referring to names rather than to things.

NOMINALLY, nòm'mé-nál-lé. ad. By name titular.

To NOMINATE, nòm'mé-náte. v. a. To name, to mention by name; to entitle; to set down, to appoint by name.

NOMINATION, nòm-mé-ná'shùn. s. The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.

NOMINATIVE, nòm'mé-ná-tív. s. The case in Grammar that primarily designates the name of any thing.

☞ This word, in the hurry of school pronunciation, is always heard in three syllables, as if written *Nomative*; and this pronunciation has so generally prevailed, that making the word consist of four syllables, would be stiff and pedantic.—See CLEF.

NONAGE, nòn'áje. s. Minority, time of life before legal maturity.

NONCE, nònce. s. Purpose, intent, design. Obsolete.

☞ This word is still used in familiar conversation, and should not be entirely discarded. Junius and Skinner differ widely in the derivation of this word; but the latter, with his usual discernment, inclines to resolve it into *once*: and it is in this sense that it seems now to be generally used.

NONCONFORMITY, nòn-kòn-fór'mé-té. s. Refusal of compliance; refusal to join in the established religion.

NONCONFORMIST, nòn-kòn-fór'míst. s. One who refuses to join in the established worship.

NONE, nùn. s. (165). Not one; not any.

NONENTITY, nòn-èn'té-té. s. Nonexistence; a thing not existing.

NONEXISTENCE, nòn-ég-zis'ténse. s. Nonexistence, state of not existing.

NONJURING, nòn-jú'ring. a. (410). Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, phn;—

NONJUROR, nôn'jû-rûr. s. (166). One who conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNATURAL, nôn-nât'tshû-râlz. s. Any thing which is not naturally, but by accident or abuse, the cause of disease. Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. Air, diet, sleep, exercise, excretion, and the passions.

NONPAREIL, nôn-pâ-rêl'. s. Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; printers' letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPLUS, nôn'plûs. s. Puzzle, inability to say or do more.

TO NONPLUS, nôn'plûs. v. a. To confound, to puzzle.

NONRESIDENCE, nôn-rês'sé-dênse. s. Failure of residence.

NONRESIDENT, nôn-rês'sé-dênt. s. One who neglects to live at the proper place.

NONRESISTANCE, nôn-rê-zls'tânse. s. The principle of not opposing the king, ready obedience to a superior.

NONSENSE, nôn'sênse. s. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL, nôn-sên'sé-kâl. a. Unmeaning, foolish.

NONSENSICALNESS, nôn-sên'sé-kâl-nês. s. Absurdity.

NONSOLVENT, nôn-sôl'vent. s. One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION, nôn-sô-lû'shûn. s. Failure of solution.

NONSPARING, nôn-spâ'ring. a. Merciless, all-destroying. Out of use.

TO NONSUIT, nôn'sûte. v. a. (342). To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

NOODLE, nôd'dl. s. (405). A fool, a simpleton.

NOOK, nôôk. s. (306). A corner.

NOON, nôôn. s. (306). The middle hour of the day. It is used for midnight in poetry.

☞ "Tis night, dead night; and weary
"Nature lies
"So fast as if she never were to rise.
"Lean wolves forget to howl at night's
"pale noon,
"No waking dogs bark at the silent
"moon,

"Nor bay the ghosts that glide with
"horror by,
"To view the caverns where their
"bodies lie."

Lee's Theodosius.

NOONDAY, nôôn-dâ'. s. Mid-day.

NOONDAY, nôôn-dâ'. a. Meridional.

NOONING, nôôn'ing. s. Repose at noon.
A cant word.

NOONTIDE, nôôn'tide. s. Mid-day.

NOONTIDE, nôôn'tide. a. Meridional.

NOOSE, nôôse. s. (437). A running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

TO NOOSE, nôôze. v. a. (437). To tie in a noose.

NOPE, nôpe. s. A kind of bird called a bulfinch or redbill.

NOR, nôr. conjunct. (64). A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition. Nor is sometimes used in the first branch for neither; as, I Nor love myself, Nor thee.

NORTH, nôrth. s. The point opposite to the sun in the meridian; the point opposite to the south.

NORTHEAST, nôrth-êést'. s. The point between the north and east.

NORTHERLY, nôr'thûr-lê. a. (88). Being towards the north.

NORTHERN, nôr'thûrn. a. (88). Being in the north.

NORTHSTAR, nôrth'stâr. s. The pole-star.

NORTHWARD, nôrth'wârd. (88). } ad.
NORTHWARDS, nôrth'wârdz. }

Towards the north.

NORTHWEST, nôrth-wêst'. s. The point between the north and west.

NORTHWIND, nôrth'wind. s. The wind that blows from the north.—See WIND.

NOSE, nôze. s. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain; scent, sagacity; To lead by the nose, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; To lead blindly; To thrust one's nose into the affairs of another, to be a busy body; To put one's nose out of joint, to put one out of the affections of another.

TO NOSE, nôze. v. a. To scent, to smell; to face, to oppose.

TO NOSE, nôze. v. n. To look big, to bluster. Not used.

NOSELEED, nôze'blêd. s. An herb.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òh;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

NOSEGAY, nòze'gá. s. A posy, a bunch of flowers.

NOSELESS, nòze'lès. a. Wanting a nose.

NOSESMART, nòze'smárt. s. The herb cresses.

NOSLE, nòz'zl. s. The extremity of a thing, as the nosle of a pair of bellows.

☞ As this word is invariably pronounced with the *o* short, Dr. Johnson's spelling is as absurd here as in **COBLE**, which see.

NOSOLOGY, nò-zò'lò-jé. s. Doctrine of diseases.

NOSOPOIETICK, nò-sò-pòe-ét'lk. a. Producing diseases.

NOSTRIL, nòs'tril. s. The cavity in the nose.

NOSTRUM, nòs'trúm. s. A medicine not yet made public, but remaining in some single hand.

NOT, nòt. ad. The particle of negation or refusal; it denotes cessation or extinction, No more.

NOTABLE, nò'tá-bl, or nòt'á-bl. a. Remarkable, memorable, observable; careful, bustling.

☞ When this word signifies remarkable, it ought to be pronounced in the first manner; and when it means careful or bustling, in the last. The adverb follows the same analogy; nor ought this distinction (though a blemish in language) to be neglected.—See **BOWL**.

NOTABLENESS, nòt'tá-bl-nés. s. Appearance of business.

NOTABLY, nò'tá-blé, or nòt'á-blé. ad. Memorably, remarkably; with consequence, with show of importance.

NOTARIAL, nò-tá-ré-ál. a. Taken by a notary.

NOTARY, nò'tá-ré. s. An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the public.

NOTATION, nò-tá'shún. s. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, as by figures or letters; meaning, signification.

NOTCH, nòtsh. s. A nick, a hollow cut in any thing.

TO NOTCH, nòtsh. v. a. To cut in small hollows.

NOTCHWEED, nòtsh'wéed. s. An herb called orach.

NOTE, nòte. s. (64). Mark, token; notice, heed; reputation, consequence; account; information, intelligence; tune; voice; single sound in musick; state of

being observed; short hint; a short letter; a paper given in confession of a debt; heads of a subject; explanatory annotation.

TO NOTE, nòte. v. a. To observe, to remark, to heed; to attend, to set down; to charge with a crime; in musick, to set down the notes of a tune.

NOTEBOOK, nòte'bòók. s. A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

NOTED, nò'téd. part. a. Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregious.

NOTER, nò'túr. s. (98). He who takes notice.

NOTHING, nùth'ing. s. (165). Non-entity; not any thing, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no use; no possession or fortune; no difficulty, no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle, something of no consideration: To make nothing of, to do with ease; to make no difficulty of; To fail in an attempt, to do ineffectually.

NOTHINGNESS, nùth'ing-néa. s. Non-existence; thing of no value.

NOTICE, nò'tis. s. (142). Remark, heed, observation, regard; information, intelligence given or received.

NOTIFICATION, nò-tè-fé-ká'shún. s. The act of making known.

TO NOTIFY, nò'té-fi. v. a. (183). To declare, to make known.

NOTION, nò'shún. s. Thought, representation of any thing formed by the mind; sentiment, opinion.

NOTIONAL, nò'shún-ál. a. (88). Imaginary, ideal; dealing in ideas, not realities.

NOTIONALITY, nò-shún-ál'lé-té. s. Empty, ungrounded opinion.

NOTIONALLY, nò'shún-ál-lé. ad. In idea, mentally.

NOTORIETY, nò-tò-ri-é-té. s. Publick knowledge, publick exposure.

NOTORIOUS, nò-tò-ré-ús. a. (314). Publickly known, evident to the world; known to disadvantage.

NOTORIOUSLY, nò-tò-ré-ús-lé. ad. Publickly, evidently.

NOTORIOUSNESS, nò-tò-ré-ús-nés. s. Publick fame.

NOTWHEAT, nòt'whéte. s. A kind of wheat unbarbed.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nòt-wìth-stánd'ing. conj. Without hindrance or destruction from; although; nevertheless, however.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

NOTUS, nô'tûs. s. The south wind.

NOVATION, nô-vá'shûn. s. The introduction of something new.

NOVATOR, nô-vá'tûr. s. (166) (521). The introducer of something new.

NOVEL, nôv'vêl. a. (102). New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of latter enactment.

NOVEL, nôv'vêl. s. A small tale; a law annexed to the code.

NOVELIST, nôv'vêl-lîst. s. Innovator, assertor of novelty; a writer of novels.

NOVELTY, nôv'vêl-tê. s. Newness, state of being unknown to former times.

NOVEMBER, nô-vêm'bûr. s. The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

NOVENARY, nôv'ên-â-rê. s. Number of nine.

☞ I have followed Dr. Johnson and Entick in the accentuation of this word, rather than Mr. Sheridan, who preserves the first vowel long, and places the accent on the second syllable.

NOVERCAL, nô-vêr'kál. a. Having the manner of a step-mother.

NOUGHT, nâwt. s. (319) (393). Not any thing, nothing; To set at nought, not to value, to slight.

NOVICE, nôv'vîs. s. (142). One not acquainted with any thing, a fresh man; one who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.

NOVITIATE, nô-vîsh'ê-âte. s. The state of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY, nôv'ê-tê. s. Newness, novelty.

NOUN, nôûn. s. (312). The name of any thing in grammar.

TO NOURISH, nôû'rîsh. v. a. (314). To increase or support by food; to support, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, or educate; to promote growth or strength, as food.

NOURISHABLE, nôû'rîsh-â-bl. a. Susceptive of nourishment.

NOURISHER, nôû'rîsh-ûr. s. (98). The person or thing that nourishes.

NOURISHMENT, nôû'rîsh-mênt. s. That which is given or received in order to the support or increase of growth or strength, food, sustenance.

TO NOUSEL, nôû'zî. v. a. (102). To nurse up, corrupted probably from *nursic*.

To NOUSEL, nôû'zî. v. a. To entrap, to ensnare as in a noose. They nuzzle hogs; that is, they put a ring in their noses, to prevent their digging.—*Johnson*.

Now, nôû. ad. (40) (322). At this time, at the time present; a little while ago. It is sometimes a particle of connection; as, If this be true, he is guilty; Now this is true, therefore he is guilty. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech; now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly.

Now, nôû. s. Present moment.

NOWADAYS, nôû-â-dâze. ad. In the present age.

NOWHERE, nô'whâre. ad. Not in any place.

NOWISE, nô'wîze. s. Not in any manner or degree.

☞ This word, says Dr. Johnson, is commonly written and spoken, by ignorant barbarians, *Noways*.

NOXIOUS, nôk'shûs. a. Hurtful, harmful, baneful; guilty, criminal.

NOXIOUSNESS, nôk'shûs-nês. s. Hurtfulness, insalubrity.

NOXIOUSLY, nôk'shûs-lê. ad. Hurtfully, perniciously.

NOZLE, nôû'zî. s. (405). The nose, the snout, the end.

☞ This word, by being written with *z*, is rather more correct than *nosle*; but both of them are radically defective.—See **CODLE**.

NUBIFEROUS, nú-blîf'fêr-ûs. ad. Bringing clouds.

TO NUBILATE, nú-bîl-âte. v. a. To cloud.

NUBILE, nú-bîl. a. (140). Marriageable, fit for marriage.

NUCIFEROUS, nú-sîf'fêr-ûs. a. (518). Nutbearing.

NUCLEUS, nú'klê-ûs. s. A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

NUDATION, nú-dá'shûn. s. The act of making bare or naked.

NUDITY, nú-dê-tê. s. Naked parts.

NUGACITY, nú-gás'sê-tê. s. Futility, trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGATION, nú-gá'shûn. s. The act or practice of trifling.

NUGATORY, nú-gá-tûr-ê. a. (512). Trifling, futile.

☞ For the *o*, see **DOMESTICK**.

NUISANCE, nú'sânse. s. (342). Something noxious or offensive; in law, something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

—nỗ, mỗve, nỏr, nỏt;—tủe, tủ, bủll;—ỏll;—pỏund;—thin, THIS.

TO NULL, nủl. v. a. To annul, to annihilate.

NULLIBIETY, nủl-lẻ-bẻ-tẻ. s. The state of being nowhere.

TO NULLIFY, nủl/lẻ-fl. v. a. (183). To annul, to make void.

NULLITY, nủl/lẻ-tẻ. s. Want of force or efficacy; want of existence.

NUMB, nủm. a. (347). Torpid, chill, motionless; producing chillness, benumbing.

TO NUMB, nủm. v. a. To make torpid, to deaden, to stupify.

NUMBEDNESS, nủm'ẻd-nẻs. s. (365). Interruption of sensation.

TO NUMBER, nủm/bủr. v. a. (98). To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the same kind.

NUMBER, nủm/bủr. s. The species of quantity by which it is computed how many; any particular aggregate of units, as Even or Odd; many more than one; multitude that may be counted; comparative multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; verses, poetry; in the noun it is the variation or change of termination to signify a Number more than one.

NUMBERER, nủm/bủr-ủr. s. He who numbers.

NUMBERLESS, nủm/bủr-lẻs. a. Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.

NUMBLES, nủm/blẻ. s. (359). The entrails of a deer.

NUMBNESS, nủm/nẻs. s. (347). Torpor, deadness, stupefaction.

NUMERABLE, nủmẻr-ỏ-bl. a. (405). Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL, nủmẻr-ỏl. a. (38). Relating to number, consisting of number.

NUMERALLY, nủmẻr-ỏl-lẻ. ad. According to number.

NUMERARY, nủmẻr-ỏ-rẻ. a. (512). Any thing belonging to a certain number.

NUMERATION, nủmẻr-ỏ-shủn. s. The art of numbering; the rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR, nủmẻr-ỏ-tủr. s. (521). He that numbers; that number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUMERICAL, nủmẻr-ỏ-rik-ỏl. a. (509). Numeral, denoting number; the same not only in kind or species, but number.

NUMERICALLY, nủmẻr-ỏ-rik-ỏl-ẻ. ad. Respecting sameness in number.

NUMERIST, nủmẻr-rẻst. s. One that deals in numbers.

NUMEROSITY, nủmẻr-rẻs'ẻ-tẻ. s. Number, the state of being numerous; harmony, numerous flow.

NUMEROUS, nủmẻr-rẻs. a. (314). Containing many, consisting of many, not few; harmonious, consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious, musical.

NUMEROUSNESS, nủmẻr-rẻs-nẻs. s. The quality of being numerous; harmony, musicalness.

NUMMARY, nủm'ỏmỏ-rẻ. s. Relating to money.

NUMSKULL, nủm'skủl. s. A dunce, a dolt, a blockhead; the head, in burlesque.

NUMSKULLED, nủm'skủl'd. a. (362). Dull, stupid, doltish.

NUN, nủn. s. A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world.

NUNCIATURE, nủn'shẻ-ỏ-tủr. s. The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, nủn'shẻ-ỏ. s. (357). A messenger, one that brings tidings; a kind of spiritual envoy from the Pope.

NUNCHION nủn'tshủn. s. A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

☞ I cannot find a better derivation of this word than *noon-chion*, or something taken at noon before the regular meal of dinner.

NUNCUPATIVE, nủn-kủ'ỏ-pỏ-tẻv. }

NUNCUPATORY, nủn-kủ'ỏ-pỏ-tủr-rẻ. } a. (512).

Publicly or solemnly declaratory, verbally pronounced.

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Barclay have very improperly accented these two words upon the third syllable; W. Johnston and Bailey on the first; but Dr. Ash, Entick, and Mr. Sheridan, more correctly, in my opinion, on the second.

NUNNERY, nủn'nủr-rẻ. s. (554). A house of nuns, of women dedicated to the severer duties of religion.

NUPTIAL, nủp'shỏl. a. (88). Pertaining to marriage.

NUPTIALS, nủp'shỏlẻ. s. Marriage.

NURSE, nủrsc. s. A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has the care of a sick person; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the state of being nursed.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TO NURSE, nûrse. v. a. To bring up a child, not one's own; to bring up any thing young; to feed, to keep, to maintain; to tend the sick, to pamper, to foment, to encourage.

NURSER, nûr'sûr. s. (98). One that nurses; a promoter, a fomentor.

NURSERY, nûr'sûr-rê. s. (554). The act or office of nursing; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground; place where young children are nursed and brought up; the place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up.

NURSING, nûrs'ling. s. (410). One nursed up; a fondling.

NURTURE, nûr'tshûre. s. (461). Food, diet; education, institution.

TO NURTURE, nûr'tshûre. v. a. To educate, to train, to bring up; To nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity.

TO NUSTLE, nûs's'l. v. a. (472). To fondle, to cherish.

NUT, nût. s. The fruit of certain trees, it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell; a small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

NUTBROWN, nût'brôûn. a. Brown like a nut kept long.

NUTCRACKERS, nût'krâk-kûrz. s. An instrument used to break nuts.

NUTGALL, nût'gâl. s. Excrescence of an oak.

NUTHATCH, nût'hâtsh.

NUTJOBBER, nût'jôb-bûr. } s. A bird.

NUTPECKER, nût'pêk-kûr. }

NUTHOOK, nût'hôók. s. A stick with a hook at the end.

NUTMEG, nût'még. s. The musked nut, a kind of spice imported from the East Indies.

NUTSHELL, nût'shêl. s. The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.

NUTTREE, nût'tréé. s. The tree that bears nuts, a hazle.

NUTRIFICATION, nû-trê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. Manner of feeding or being fed.

NUTRIMENT, nû'tré-mênt. s. Food, alimant.

NUTRIMENTAL, nû'tré-mên'tâl. a. (88). Having the qualities of food.

NUTRITION, nû-trîsh'ûn. s. The act or quality of nourishing.

NUTRITIOUS, nû-trîsh'ûs. a. (314). Having the quality of nourishing.

NUTRITIVE, nû'tré-tîv. a. (158). Nourishing, nutrimental.

NUTRITURE, nû'tré-tûre. s. The power of nourishing.

TO NUZZLE, nûz'zl. v. a. (405). To nurse, to foster; to go with the nose down like a hog.

NYCTALOPS, nîk'tâ-lôps. s. One that is purblind, one who sees best in the night.

NYMPH, nîmf. s. (413). A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; a country girl; in poetry, a lady.

O.

O, ô. (161). O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation.

O is used by Shakespeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden O.

OAF, ôfe. s. (295). A changeling, a foolish child left by the fairies; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

OAFISH, ôfe'ish. a. Stupid, dull, doltish.

OAFISHNESS, ôfe'ish-nês. s. Stupidity, dullness.

OAK, ôke. s. (295). A well known tree; the wood of the tree.

OAKAPPLE, ôke'âp-pl. s. A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak.

OAKEN, ô'k'n. a. (103). Made of oak, gathered from oak.

OAKENPIN, ô'k'n-pln. s. An apple.

OAKUM, ô'kûm. s. Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp.

OAR, ôre. s. (295). A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water.

TO OAR, ôre. v. n. To row.

TO OAR, ôre. v. a. To impel by rowing,

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, τησι.

OARY, ô'rê. a. Having the form or use of oars.

OATCAKE, ôte'kâke. s. (295). Cake made of the meal of oats.

OATEN, ô't'n. a. (103). Made of oats, bearing oats.

OATH, ôth. s. (295). An affirmation, negation or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

OATHBREAKING, ôth'brâ-king. s. Perjury, the violation of an oath.

OATMALT, ôte'mâlt. s. Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, ôt'mêle, or ôte'mêle. s. (295). Flower made by grinding oats.

OATS, ôtes. s. A grain with which horses are fed.

OATTHISTLE, ôte'this-s'l. s. An herb.

OBAMBULATION, ôb-âm-bû-lâ'shûn. s. The act of walking about.

TO OBDUCE, ôb-dûse'. v. a. To draw over as a covering.

OBDUCTION, ôb-dûk'shûn. s. The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDURACY, ôb'jû-râ-sê, or ôb-dû'râ-sê. s. (293) (294). Inflexible wickedness, impenitence, hardness of heart.

W. Johnston and Entick are the only orthoëpists who adopt the first mode of accenting this word; while Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Perry, and Barclay, adopt the last. Mr. Scott adopts both, but seems to give the latter the preference by placing it first. The accentuation of this word must be determined by that of *obdurate*, from which it is derived. It seems, however, to follow the example of *accuracy*, *procuracy*, &c. in throwing the accent on the first syllable. As there are some terminations which seem to attract the accent to the latter syllables, as *ator*, *end*, &c. as *spectator*, *observer*, &c. *comprehend*, *apprehend*, &c. so there are others that seem to repel it to the beginning of the word, as *ary*, *acy*, &c. as *efficacy*, *opimacy*, *contumacy*, &c. *salutary*, *tributary*, *adversary*, &c. The word in question seems to be of the latter class, and therefore more analogically pronounced with the accent on the first than on the second syllable. See **OBDURATE**.

OBDURATE, ôb'jû-râte, or ôb-dû'râte. a. (91) (293) (294) (503). Hard of heart, inflexibly obstinate in ill, hardened; firm, stubborn; harsh, rugged.

This word is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash,

Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Barclay, Buchanan, and Mr. Perry; and on the first by Bailey, Entick, and W. Johnston. Mr. Scott accents it either on the first or second, but seems to give the preference to the latter. The poets are decidedly in favour of the penultimate accent; and when the usage of poetry does not contradict any plain analogy of prosaic pronunciation, it certainly has a respectable authority. But the verb to *indurate* is a word of exactly the same form, and has the same derivation; and yet Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Barclay, and Entick, place the accent on the first syllable: and my observation fails me if there is not a strong propensity in custom to place the accent on the first syllable of the word in question. This propensity, as there is a plain analogy in favour of it, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged. To *indurate* is a verb derived from the Latin *induro*, forming its participle in *atus*; and words of this kind are generally anglicised by the termination *ate*, and have the accent at least as high as the antepenultimate; thus from *depuro*, *propago*, *desolo*, &c. are formed to *depurate*, to *propagate*, to *desolate*, &c.; and, without recurring to the Latin, *induratus*, we form the regular participle *indurated*, from the verb to *indurate*. But though there is the Latin verb *obdure*, we have not formed an English verb from it in *ate* as in the former case, but derive the adjective *obdurate* from the Latin participial adjective *obduratus*; and no analogy can be more uniform than that of removing the accent two syllables higher than in the original: thus *desperate*, *profligate*, and *defecate*, have the accent on the first syllable: and *desperatus*, *profligatus*, *defecatus*, on the third. Agreeably, therefore, to every analogy of derivation, *obdurate* ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and as poets have adopted the other accentuation, we must, as in *medicinal*, and some other words, admit of a poetical and prosaic pronunciation, rather than cross so clear an analogy in favour of poetry, which is so frequently at variance with prose, and sometimes with itself.—See **ACADEMY** and **INCOMPARABLE**.

OBDURATELY, ôb'jû-rât-lê. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBDURATENESS, ôb'jû-rât-nês. s. Stubbornness, inflexibility, impenitence.

OBDURATION, ôb-jû-râ'shûn. s. Hardness of heart.

OBURED, ôb-dûr'd'. a. (359). Hardened, inflexible.

* B b

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

OBEDIENCE, ô-bé'jè-êusc. s. (293) (376). Obsequiousness, submission to authority.

☞ The *o* which forms the first syllable of this word, though not under the accent, may occasionally be pronounced as long and open as the *o* in *oval*, *over*, &c. (see **EFFACE**); and though in rapid pronunciation it admits of a short obscure sound, common to some of the other vowels when unaccented, yet its radical sound, or that which it acquires on the least distinctness or solemnity, is undoubtedly the long open *o* beforementioned. Thus in that fugitive pronunciation which has no existence but in the ear, and can hardly be expressed to the eye by a correspondent sound, we perceive very little difference in the sound of the initial vowels of *abound*, *upbraid*, and *obedience*; yet the moment we dwell with the least distinctness on these letters, the *a* in *abound* verges to the *a* in *Father*; the *u* has the short sound we hear on the preposition *up*; and the *o* in *obedience* becomes open, as the first sound of that letter in the alphabet. The same may be observed of the *o* in *opaque*, *opinion*, and every initial *o* ending a syllable immediately before the accent.—See Principles, No. 98.

OBEDIENT, ô-bé'jè-ênt. a. Submissive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition, obsequious.

OBEDIENTIAL, ô-bé-jè-ên'shâl. a. According to the rule of obedience.

OBEDIENTLY, ô-bé'jè-ênt-lê. ad. With obedience.

OBEISANCE, ô-bâ'sânse. s. (250). A bow, a courtesy, an act of reverence.

☞ I must retract my former pronunciation of this word which made the diphthong *ei* like *e* in *obedience*, and adopt the sound of *a* as in the *ey* of *obey*. For the former sound we have Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry; and for the latter, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston. But if the authorities for this pronunciation were less weighty than they are, analogy would be clearly on the side I have adopted, as *ei*, when under the accent, is much more frequently pronounced like *ey* in *obey* than like *ey* in *key*: the latter word and *ley* being the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing *ey* when accented; and these letters we know are perfectly equivalent to *ei* (296).

OBELISK, ôb'è-lîsk. s. A magnificent high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees.

OBEQUITATION, ôb-êk-kwé-tâ'shûn. s. The act of riding about.

OBERRATION, ôb-êr-râ'shûn. s. The act of wandering about.

OBRESE, ô-bèse'. a. Fat, loaden with flesh.

OBRESENESS, ô-bèse'nês. } s. Morbid fatness.

TO OBEY, ô-bâ'. v. a. To pay submission to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.

OBJECT, ôb-jêkt. s. (492.) That about which any power or faculty is employed; something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

TO OBJECT, ôb-jêkt'. v. a. To oppose, to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.

OBJECTION, ôb-jêk'shûn. s. The act of presenting any thing in opposition; adverse argument; fault found.

OBJECTIVE, ôb-jêk'tiv. a. Belonging to the object, contained in the object; made an object; proposed as an object.

OBJECTIVELY, ôb-jêk'tiv-lê. ad. In manner of an object.

OBJECTIVENESS, ôb-jêk'tiv-nês. s. The state of being an object.

OBJECTOR, ôb-jêk'tûr. s. (166). One who offers objections.

OBIT, ô-bit. s. Funeral obsequies.

TO OBJURGATE, ôb-jûr-gâte. v. a. To chide, to reprove.

OBJURGATION, ôb-jûr-gâ'shûn. s. Reproof, reprehension.

OBJURGATORY, ôb-jûr-gâ'tûr-rê. a. Reprehensory, chiding.

☞ For the last *o*, see **DOMESTICK**; and for the accent, No. 512.

OBLATE, ôb-lâte'. a. Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

OBLATION, ôb-lâ'shûn. s. An offering, a sacrifice.

OBLIGATION, ôb-lêk-tâ'shûn. s. Delight, pleasure.

TO OBLIGATE, ôb'lê-gâte. v. a. To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGATION, ôb-lê-gâ'shûn. s. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds any man to some performance; favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

OBLIGATORY, ôb'lê-gâ'tûr-ê. (512). Imposing an obligation, binding, coercive

—nò, móve, nór, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—*thin*, THIS.

To OBLIGE, { ò-blldje'. } v. a. To
 { ò-bléédje'. }

bind, to impose obligation, to compel to something; to lay obligations of gratitude; to please, to gratify.—See Principles, No. 111.

OBLIGEE, ò-blé-jée'. s. The person who binds another by a legal or written contract.

OBLIGATION, ò-blldje'mént, or ò-bléédje'mént. s. Obligation.

OBLIGER, ò-blí'júr, or ò-bléé'júr. s. He who obliges.

OBLIGING, ò-blí'jng, or ò-bléé'jng. Part. a. Civil, complaisant, respectful, engaging.

OBLIGINGLY, ò-blí'jng-lé, or ò-bléé'jng-lé. ad. Complacently.

OBLIGINGNESS, ò-blí'jng-nés, or ò-bléé'jng-nés. s. Complaisance.

OBLIGOR, ò-blé-gòr'. s. He who binds himself by contract.

OBLIQUATION, ò-blé-kwá'shùn. s. Deviation from perpendicularity, obliquity.

OBLIQUE, ò-blí-ke'. a. (158) (415). Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, used of sense; in grammar, any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY, ò-blí-ke'lé. ad. Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.

OBLIQUENESS, ò-blí-ke'nés. } s. De-
OBLIQUITY, ò-blí-ké-wé-té. }

violation from physical rectitude, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.

To OBLITERATE, ò-blí-tér-ráte. v. a. To efface any thing written; to wear out, to destroy, to efface.

OBLITERATION, ò-blí-tér-rá'shùn. s. Effacement, extinction.

OBLIVION, ò-blí-vé-ún. s. (113). Forgetfulness, cessation of remembrance; amnesty, general pardon of crimes in a state.

OBLIVIOUS, ò-blí-vé-ús. a. Causing forgetfulness.

OBLONG, ò-bl'long. a. Longer than broad.

OBLONGLY, ò-bl'long-lé. ad. In an oblong direction.

OBLONGNESS, ò-bl'long-nés. s. The state of being oblong.

OBLIQUE, ò-bl'kwé. s. (345). Censorious speech, blame, slander; cause of reproach, disgrace.

OBMUTESCENCE, òb-mù-tés'sense. s. (510). Loss of speech.

OBNOXIOUS, òb-nòk'shús. a. Subject; liable to punishment; liable, exposed.

OBNOXIOUSNESS, òb-nòk'shús-nés. s. Subjection, liableness to punishment.

OBNOXIOUSLY, òb-nòk'shús-lé. ad. In a state of subjection, in the state of one liable to punishment.

To OBNUBILATE, òb-nú'bé-láte. v. a. To cloud, to obscure.

OBOLE, òb'òle. s. (543) (544). In pharmacy, twelve grains.

OBREPTION, òb-rép'shùn. s. The act of creeping on.

OBSCENE, òb-séén'. a. Immodest, not agreeable to chastity of mind; offensive, disgusting; inauspicious, ill-omened.

OBSCENELY, òb-séén'lé. ad. In an impure and unchaste manner.

OBSCENENESS, òb-séén'nés. } s. (511).

OBSCENITY, òb-sén'né-té. } Impurity of thought or language, unchastity, lewdness.

OBSCURATION, òb-skú-rá'shùn. s. The act of darkening; a state of being darkened.

OBSCURE, òb-skúre'. a. Dark, unenlightened, gloomy, hindering sight; living in the dark; abstruse; difficult; not noted.

To OBSCURE, òb-skúre'. v. a. To darken, to make dark; to make less visible; to make less intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

OBSCURELY, òb-skúre'lé. ad. Not brightly, not luminously; out of sight, privately; not clearly, not plainly.

OBSCURENESS, òb-skúre'nés. } s.

OBSCURITY, òb-skú-ré-té. } Darkness, want of light; unnoticed state, privacy; darkness of meaning.

OBSECRATION, òb-sé-krá'shùn. s. Intreaty, supplication.

OBSEQUIES, òb'sé-kwí-z. s. (283). Funeral rites, funeral solemnities. It is found in the singular, but not much used.

OBSEQUIOUS, òb-sé'kwé-ús. a. Obedient, compliant, not resisting; in Shakespeare, funereal.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, òb-sé'kwé-ús-lé. ad. Obediently, with compliance; in Shakespeare it signifies, with funeral rites.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, òb-sé'kwé-ús-nés. s. Obedience, compliance.

OBSEVRABLE, òb-zér'vá-bl. a. Remarkable, eminent.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

OBSERVABLY, ôb-zér'vá-blé. ad. In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, ôb-zér'vânc. s. Respect, ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; observation, attention; obedient regard.

OBSERVANT, ôb-zér'vânt. a. Attentive, diligent, watchful; respectfully attentive; meanly dutiful, submissive.

OBSERVATION, ôb-zér'vá'shûn. s. The act of observing, noting, or remarking; notion gained by observing, note, remark.

OBSERVATOR, ôb-zér'vá'tûr. s. (166). (521). One that observes, a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, ôb-zér'vá'tûr-ré. s. A place built for astronomical observation.

☞ For the accent of this word, see Principles, No. 512.

TO OBSERVE, ôb-zérv'. v. a. To watch, to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiously; to obey, to follow.

TO OBSERVE, ôb-zérv'. v. n. To be attentive; to make a remark.

OBSERVER, ôb-zérv'ûr. s. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; one who looks on, the beholder; one who keeps any law or custom or practice.

OBSERVINGLY, ôb-zér'ving-lé. ad. Attentively, carefully.

OBSSESSION, ôb-sésh'ûn. s. The act of besieging.

OBSIDIONAL, ôb-sîd'é-ûn-âl, or ôb-sîd'jè-ûn-âl. a. (293). Belonging to a siege.

OBSOLETE, ôb'sô-léte. a. Worn out of use, disused, unfashionable.

OBSOLETENESS, ôb'sô-léte-nés. s. State of being worn out of use, unfashionableness.

OBSTACLE, ôb'stâ-kl. s. (405). Something opposed, hindrance, obstruction.

OBSTETRICATION, ôb-stét-trè-ká'shûn. s. The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRICK, ôb-stét'trik. a. (509). Midwifish, besitting a midwife, doing the midwife's office.

OBSTINACY, ôb'sté-nâ-sé. s. Stubbornness, contumacy, persistency.

OBSTINATE, ôb'sté-nâte. a. (91). Stubborn, contumacious, fixed in resolution.

OBSTINATELY, ôb'sté-nâte-lé. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBSTINATENESS, ôb'sté-nâte-nés. s. Stubbornness.

OBSTIPATION, ôb-stè-pá'shûn. s. The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTREPEROUS, ôb-strép'pér-ûs. a. Loud, clamorous, turbulent.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, ôb-strép'pér-rûs-lé. ad. Loudly, clamorously.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, ôb-strép'pér-rûs-nés. s. Loudness, clamour, noise.

OBSTRUCTION, ôb-strîk'shûn. s. Obligation, bond.

TO OBSTRUCT, ôb-strûkt'. v. a. To hinder, to be in the way of, to block up, to bar; to oppose, to retard.

OBSTRUCTER, ôb-strûkt'ûr. s. (98). One that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRUCTION, ôb-strûk'shûn. s. Hindrance, difficulty; obstacle, impediment, confinement; in physick, the blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ôb-strûk'tiv. a. Hindering, causing impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ôb-strûk'tiv. s. Impediment, obstacle.

OBSTRUENT, ôb'strû-ént. a. Hindering, blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION, ôb-stù-pé-fâk'shûn. s. A stoppage of the exercise of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, ôb-stù-pé-fâk'tiv. a. (512). Obstructing the mental powers.

TO OBTAIN, ôb-tâné'. v. a. (202). To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by concession.

TO OBTAIN, ôb-tâné'. v. n. To continue in use; to be established; to prevail, to succeed.

OBTAINABLE, ôb-tâné'-â-bl. a. To be procured.

OBTAINER, ôb-tá'nûr. s. (98). He who obtains.

TO OBTEMPERATE, ôb-tém'pér-âte. v. a. To obey.

TO OBTEIND, ôb-ténd'. v. a. To oppose, to hold out in opposition; to pretend, to offer as the reason of any thing. In this last sense not used.

OBTENEBRATION, ôb-tén-né-brá'shûn. s. Darkness, the state of being darkened.

OBTEINTION, ôb-tén'shûn. s. The act of obteinding.

TO OBTEST, ôb-tést'. v. a. To beseech, to supplicate.

OBTESTATION, ôb-tès-tá'shûn. s. Supplication, entreaty.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

OBTRÉCTATION, ób-trék-tá'shún. s. Slander, detraction, calumny.

TO OBTRUDE, ób-tróód'. v. a. (339). To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture.

OBTRUDER, ób-tróód'úr. s. (98). One that obtrudes.

OBTRUSION, ób-tróód'zhún. s. The act of obtruding.

OBTRUSIVE, ób-tróó'siv. a. (428). Inclined to force one's self or any thing else upon others.

TO OBTUND, ób-túnd'. v. a. To blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.

OBTUSANGULAR, ób-tùse-áng'gù-lár. a. Having angles longer than right angles.

OBTUSE, ób-tùse'. a. (427). Not pointed, not acute; not quick, dull, stupid; not shrill, obscure, as, an Obtuse sound.

OBTUSELY, ób-tùse'le. ad. Without a point; dully, stupidly.

OBTUSENESS, ób-tùse'nés. s. Bluntness, dulness.

OBTUSION, ób-tù'zhún. s. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

OBVENTION, ób-vén'shún. s. Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly.

TO OBVERT, ób-vért'. v. a. To turn towards.

TO OBIATE, ób-vé-áte. v. a. (91). To meet in the way, to prevent, to oppose.

OBLIVIOUS, ób-vé-ús. a. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing; open, exposed; easily discovered, plain, evident.

OBLIVIOUSLY, ób-vé-ús-lé. ad. Evidently, apparently.

OBLIVIOUSNESS, ób-vé-ús-nés. s. State of being evident or apparent.

TO OBUMBRATE, ób-úm'bráte. v. a. To shade, to cloud.

OBUMBRATION, ób-úm-brá'shún. s. The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION, ók-ká'zhún. s. Occurrence, casualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cause; reason, not cogent, but opportune; incidental need, casual exigence.

☞ What was observed of the *e* in *Efface* is applicable to the *o* in the first syllable of this word. From the tendency of the vowel to open, when immediately preceding the accent, we find elegant speakers sometimes pronounce the *o* in *occasion*, *offend*, *officious*, &c. as if written *o-ca-*

sion, *o-fend*, *o-ficious*, &c. This seems to be one of those "faults true critics dare not amend." But as it is an evident deviation from the orthography, I have not dared to mark these words in this manner. See *EFFACE*. It must, however, be remarked, that this deviation only takes place before double *c* in the word *occasion* and its compounds.

TO OCCASION, ók-ká'zhún. v. a. To cause casually; to cause, to produce; to influence.

OCCASIONAL, ók-ká'zhún-ál. a. Incidental, casual; producing by accident; producing by occasion or incidental exigence.

OCCASIONALLY, ók-ká'zhún-ál-lé. ad. According to incidental exigence.

OCCASIONER, ók-ká'zhún-úr. s. One that causes or promotes by design or accident.

OCCICATION, ók-sé-ká'shún. s. The act of blinding or making blind.

OCCIDENT, ók'sé-dént. s. The west.

OCCIDENTAL, ók-sé-dén'tál. a. Western.

OCCIDUOUS, ók-sid'jù-ús. a. (293) (294). Western.

OCCIPITAL, ók-síp'pé-tál. a. Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, ók'sé-pút. s. The hinder part of the head.

OCCISION, ók-sizh'ún. s. The act of killing.

TO OCCLUDE, ók-klúde'. v. a. To shut up.

OCCLOSE, ók-klúse'. a. Shut up, closed.

OCCCLUSION, ók-klú'zhún. s. The act of shutting up.

OCCULT, ók-kúlt'. a. Secret, hidden, unknown, undiscoverable.

OCCULTATION, ók-kúlt-tá'shún. s. In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight.

OCCULTNESS, ók-kúlt'nés. s. Secretness, state of being hid.

OCCUPANCY, ók'kù-pán-sé. s. The act of taking possession.

OCCUPANT, ók'kù-pánt. s. He that takes possession of any thing.

TO OCCUPATE, ók'kù-páte. v. a. To take up, to possess, to hold.

OCCUPATION, ók-kù-pá'shún. s. The act of taking possession; employment, business; trade, calling, vocation.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

- OCCUPIER**, ôk'kù-pi-ûr. s. (98). A possessor, one who takes into his possession; one who follows any employment.
- To OCCUPY**, ôk'kù-pl. v. a. (183). To possess, to keep, to take up; to employ; to follow as business.
- To OCCUR**, ôk-kûr'. v. n. To be presented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to clash, to strike against, to meet.
- OCCURRENCE**, ôk-kûr'rênse. s. Incident, accidental event; occasional presentation.
- OCCURRENT**, ôk-kûr'rênt. s. Incident, any thing that happens.
- OCCURSION**, ôk-kûr'shûn. s. Clash, mutual blow.
- OCEAN**, ô'shûn. s. (357). The main, the great sea; any immense expanse.
- OCEAN**, ô'shûn. a. Pertaining to the main or great sea.
- OCEANICK**, ô-shê-ân'lk. a. (357)(509). Pertaining to the ocean.
- OCCELLATED**, ô-sêl'lâ-têd. a. Resembling the eye.
- OCCHRE**, ô'kûr. s. (416). A kind of earth slightly coherent, and easily dissolved in water.
- OCCHREOUS**, ô'kré-ûs. a. Consisting of ochre.
- OCCHREV**, ô'kûr-ê. a. Partaking of ochre.
- OCCHIMY**, ôk'ké-mê. s. A mixed base metal.
- OCTAGON**, ôk'tâ-gôn. s. In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles.
- OCTAGONAL**, ôk-tâg'gò-nâl. a. (518). Having eight angles and sides.
- OCTANGULAR**, ôk-tâng'gù-lâr. a. Having eight angles.
- OCTANGULARNESS**, ôk-tâng'gù-lâr-nês. s. The quality of having eight angles.
- OCTANT**, ôk'tânt. } a. Is, when
- OCTILE**, ôk'til. (140). } a plant is in such position to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle.
- OCTAVE**, ôk'tâve. s. (91). The eighth day after some peculiar festival; in musick, an eighth or an interval of eight sounds; eight days together after a festival.
- OCTAVO**, ôk-tâ'vò. a. A book is said to be in Octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.
- OCTENNIAL**, ôk-tên'nê-âl. a. (113). Happening every eight years; lasting eight years.
- OCTOBER**, ôk-tô'bûr. s. (98). The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.
- OCTOEDRICAL**, ôk-tô-êd'dré-kâl. a. Having eight sides.
- OCTONARY**, ôk'tô-nâr-ê. a. Belonging to the number eight.
- OCTONOCULAR**, ôk-tô-nók'kù-lâr. a. Having eight eyes.
- OCTOPETALOUS**, ôk-tô-pêt'tâl-ûs. a. Having eight flower leaves.
- OCTOSTYLE**, ôk'tô-stîle. s. The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns.
- OCTUPLE**, ôk'tù-pl. a. (405). Eight fold.
- OCULAR**, ôk'kù-lâr. a. (88). Depending on the eye, known by the eye.
- OCULARLY**, ôk'kù-lâr-lê. ad. To the observation of the eye.
- OCULIST**, ôk'kù-list. s. One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.
- ODD**, ôd. a. Not even, not divisible into equal numbers; particular, uncouth, extraordinary; something over a definite number; not noted, not taken into the common account; strange, unaccountable, fantastical, uncommon, particular; unluckily, unlikely, in appearance improper.
- ODDLY**, ôd'lê. ad. Not evenly; strangely, particularly, unaccountably, uncouthly.
- ODDNESS**, ôd'nês. s. The state of being not even; strangeness, particularity, uncouthness.
- ODDS**, ôdz. s. Inequality, excess of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage, superiority; quarrel, debate, dispute.
- ODE**, ôde. s. A poem written to be sung to musick, a lyrick poem.
- ODIBLE**, ô'dê-bl. a. (403). Hateful.
- ODIOUS**, ô'dê-ûs, or ô'jê-ûs. a. Hateful, detestable, abominable; opposed to hate; causing hate, insidious.
- ☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the more common, but the second seems the more correct. See Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.
- ODIOUSLY**, ô'dê-ûs-le, or ô'jê-ûs-lê. ad. Hatefully, abominably; invidiously, so as to cause hate.
- ODIOUSNESS**, ô'dê-ûs-nês, or ô'jê-ûs-nês. s. Hatfulness.

—*no*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*;—*tûbe*, *tûb*, *bûll*;—*ôll*;—*pôund*;—*thin*, *THÛ*.

ODIUM, ô-dé-ûm, or ô-jé-ûm. s. Invidiousness, quality of provoking hate.

ODORATE, ô-dô-râ-te. a. (91). Scented, having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.

ODORIFEROUS, ô-dô-rîf-fêr-ûs. a. Giving scent, usually sweet of scent; fragrant, perfumed.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, ô-dô-rîf-fêr-ûs-nês. s. (534). Sweetness of scent.

ODOROUS, ô-dûr-ûs. a. (314). Fragrant, perfumed.

It is not a little strange that this adjective should have preserved the accent of the simple *odour*, when the Latin *odôrous* presented so fair an opportunity of altering it. Milton has seized this opportunity; but happily for the analogy of our own language, it has not been followed:

—“Last the bright consummate flow’r
Spirits *odorous* breathes: flow’rs and their fruit

“Man’s nourishment.”—

Where we may observe, that if the Latin accent be preserved, the Latin spelling ought to be preserved likewise.

ODOUR, ô-dûr. s. (314). Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, sweet scent.

ECONOMICKS, êk-ô-nôm’/mîks. s. (296). Management of household affairs.

ŒCUMENICAL, êk-û-mén’/né-kâl. a. (296). General, respecting the whole habitable world.

ŒDEMA, ê-dé-mâ. s. (92) (296). A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour.

ŒDEMATICK, êd-ê-mât’/tlk. (296). }
ŒDEMATOUS, ê-dém’/mâ-tûs. }

a. Pertaining to an oedema.

ŒILIAD, ê-îl’yâd. s. (113). A glance, wink, token of the eye.

ŒER, ôre. Contracted from Over.

ŒSOPHAGUS, ê-sôf-sâ-gûs. s. The gullet.

OF, ôv. prep. (377). It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction, as, Of these part were slain; it is put after comparative and superlative adjectives, as the most dismal and unseasonable time Of all other; from, as I bought it Of him; concerning, relating to, as all have this sense Of war; out of, as yet Of this little he had some to spare; among, as any clergyman Of my own acquaintance; by, as I was entertained Of

the consul; this sense now not in use: according to, as they do Of right belong to you; among power or spontaneity, as Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty; noting properties or qualities, as a man Of a decayed fortune, a body Of no colour; noting extraction, as a man Of an ancient family; noting adherence or belonging, as a Hebrew Of my tribe; noting the matter, as the chariot was Of cedar; noting the motive, as Of my own choice I undertook this work; noting preference or postponence, as I do not like the tower Of any place; noting change of, as O miserable Of happy! noting casually, as good nature Of necessity will give allowance; noting proportion, as many Of an hundred; noting kind or species, as an affair Of the cabinet; Of late, lately.

OFF, ôf. ad. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs, as, To come off, to fly off, to take off; it is generally opposed to On, as, To lay on, to take off; it signifies distance; it signifies evanescence, absence or departure; it signifies any kind of disappointment, defeat, interruption, as the affair is Off; from, not towards; Off hand, not studied.

OFF, ôf. interject. Depart!

OFF, ôf. prep. Not on; distant from.

OFFAL, ôf-fûl. s. (38). Waste meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarse flesh; refuse, that which is thrown away; any thing of no esteem.

OFFENCE, ôf-fênsê’. s. Crime, act of wickedness; a transgression; injury; displeasure given, cause of disgust; scandal; anger, displeasure conceived; attack, act of the assailant.

For the elegant sound of the o in *offence*, *offend*, *official*, and their compounds, see **OCCASION** and **EFFACE**.

OFFENCEFUL, ôf-fênsê’fûl. a. Injurious.

OFFENCELESS, ôf-fênsê’lês. a. Unoffending, innocent.

To OFFEND, ôf-fênd’. v. a. To make angry; to assail, to attack; to transgress, to violate; to injure.

To OFFEND, ôf-fênd’. v. n. To be criminal, to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression.

OFFENDER, ôf-fên’dûr. s. (98). A criminal, one who has committed a crime, transgressor; one who has done an injury.

OFFENDRESS, ôf-fên’drês. s. A woman that offends.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pin;—

OFFENSIVE, ôf-fên'siv. a. (158) (428).

Causing anger, displeasing, disgusting; causing pain, injurious; assailant, not defensive.

OFFENSIVELY, ôf-fên'siv-lê. ad. Mischievously, injuriously; so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; by way of attack, not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS, ôf-fên'siv-nês. s. Injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust.

To OFFER, ôf'fûr. v. a. (98). To present to any one, to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice, to immolate; to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propose.

To OFFER, ôf'fûr. v. n. To be present, to be at hand, to present itself; to make an attempt.

OFFER, ôf'fûr. s. Proposal of advantage to another; first advance; proposal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgement.

OFFERER, ôf'fûr-rûr. s. One who makes an offer; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

OFFERING, ôf'fûr-rîng. s. A sacrifice, any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

OFFERTORY, ôf'fêr-tûr-ê.s. (557). The thing offered, the act of offering.

OFFICE, ôf'fis. s. (142). A public charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; business; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; act of worship; formulary of devotions; rooms in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.

OFFICER, ôf'fê-sûr. s. (98). A man employed by the public; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

OFFICERED, ôf'fê-sûr'd. s. (362). Commanded, supplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, ôf-fish'âl. a. (88). Conducive, appropriate with regard to their use; pertaining to a public charge.

OFFICIAL, ôf-fish'âl. s. Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction.—See **OFFENCE**.

OFFICIALLY, ôf-fish'âl-ê. ad. In a manner belonging to office.

OFFICIALTY, ôf-fish'âl-tê. s. The charge or post of an official.

To OFFICIATE, ôf-fish'ê-âte. v. a. (542). To give in consequence of office.

To OFFICIATE, ôf-fish'ê-âte. v. n. (91). To discharge an office, commonly in worship; to perform an office for another.

OFFICIOUS, ôf-fish'ûs. a. (314). Kind, doing good offices; over forward.

OFFICIOUSLY, ôf-fish'ûs-lê. ad. Kindly, with marked kindness; with too great forwardness.

OFFICIOUSNESS, ôf-fish'ûs-nês. s. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour; over forwardness.

OFFING, ôf'fing. s. (410). The act of steering to a distance from the land; deep water off the shore.

OFFSET, ôf'sét. s. Shoot of a plant.

OFFSCOURING, ôf-skôûr'ing. s. Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

OFFSPRING, ôf'spring. s. The thing propagated and generated, children; production of any kind.

To OFFUSCATE, ôf-fûs'kâte. v. a. (91). To dim, to cloud, to darken.

OFFUSCATION, ôf-fûs-kâ'shûn. s. The act of darkening.—See **OCCASION**.

OFT, ôft. ad. *A poetical word*. Often, frequently, not rarely.

OFTEN, ôf'f'n. ad. (103) (472). Oft, frequently, many times.

OFTENTIMES, ôf'f'n-tîmz. ad. Frequently, many times, often.

OFTTIMES, ôft'tîmz. ad. In poetry, frequently, often.

OGEE, ô-jéé'. s. A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow.

To OGLE, ô'gl. v. a. (405). To view with side glances, as in fondness.

OGLER, ô'gl-ûr. s. (98). A sly gazer, one who views by side glances.

OGLIO, ô'lê-ô. s. (388). A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley. The Spanish *Olla Podrida*.

OH, ô. interject. An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

OIL, ôil. s. (299). The juice of olives expressed; any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter; the juices of certain vegetables expressed or drawn by the still.

To OIL, ôil. v. a. To smear or lubricate with oil.

OILCOLOUR, ôil'kûl-lûr. s. Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

OILINESS, ôll'le-nês. s. Unctuousness, greasiness, quality approaching to that of oil.

OILMAN, ôll'mân. s. (88). One who trades in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP, ôll'shóp. s. A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OILY, ôll'é. a. Consisting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil; fat, greasy.

OILYGRAIN, ôll'é-grâne. s. A plant.

OILYPALM, ôll'é-pâm. s. A tree.

To OINT, ôint. v. a. (299). To anoint, to smear. Out of use.

OINTMENT, ôint'mênt. s. Unguent, unctuous matter.

OKER, ô'kûr, properly **OCHRE**. s. (416). A colour.

OLD, ôld. a. Past the middle of life, not young; of long continuance, begun long ago; not long; ancient, not modern; of any specified duration; subsisting before something else; long practised; Of old, long ago, from ancient times.

☞ This word is liable to the same mispronunciation as *mould*, which see.

OLDFASHIONED, ôld-fâsh'ûn'd. a. Formed according to obsolete custom.

OLDEN, ôl'd'n. a. (103). Ancient. Not used.

OLDNESS, ôld'nês. s. Old age, antiquity.

OLEAGINOUS, ô-lé-âd'jîn-ûs. a. Oily, unctuous.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, ô-lé-âd'jîn-ûs-nês. s. (314). Oiliness.

OLEANDER, ô-lé-ân'dûr. s. (98). The plant rosebay.

OLEASTER, ô-lé-âs'tûr. s. (98). Wild olive.

OLEOSE, ô-lé-ôse'. a. Oily.

To OLFACT, ôl-fâkt'. v. n. To smell.

OLFACTORY, ôl-fâk'tûr-é. a. (557). Having the sense of smelling.

☞ For the last o, see **DOMESTICK**.

OLID, ôl'id. }

OLIDOUS, ôl'id-ûs. (314). } a. Stinking, fetid.

OLIGARCHY, ôl'le-gâr-ké. s. (519). A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number, aristocracy.

OLIO, ô'lé-ô. s. (113). A mixture, a medley.

OLITORY, ôl'le-tûr-é. s. (557). Belonging to the kitchen garden.

OLIVASTER, ôl-lé-vâs'tûr. a. (98). Darkly brown, tawny.

OLIVE, ôl'liv. s. (140). A plant producing oil, the emblem of peace.

OMBRE, ôm'bûr. s. (416). A game of cards played by three.

OMEGA, ô-mé'gâ. s. The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

OMELET, ôm'lét. s. A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN, ô'mên. s. A sign good or bad, a prognostick.

OMENED, ô'mên'd. a. (359). Containing prognosticks.

OMENTUM, ô-mên'tûm. s. The cawl, the double membrane spread over the entrails; called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net.

To OMINATE, ôm'mé-nâte. v. a. (91). To foretoken, to show prognosticks.

OMINATION, ôm-mé-nâ'shûn. s. Prognostick.

OMINOUS, ôm'mîn-ûs. a. (314). Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, foreshowing ill, inauspicious; exhibiting tokens good or ill.

OMINOUSLY, ôm'mîn-nûs-lé. ad. With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS, ôm'mîn-nûs-nês. s. The quality of being ominous.

OMISSION, ô-mîsh'ûn. s. Neglect to do something; neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.

To OMIT, ô-mît'. v. a. To leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practise.

OMITTANCE, ô-mît'tânse. s. Forbearance.

OMNIFARIOUS, ôm-né-fâ'rê-ûs. a. Of all varieties of kinds.

OMNIFEROUS, ôm-nîffêr-ûs. a. (518). All-bearing.

OMNIFICK, ôm-nîff'îk. a. (509). All-creating.

OMNIFORM, ôm'né-fôrm. a. Having every shape.

OMNIGENOUS, ôm-nîd'jé-nûs. a. (518). Consisting of all kinds.

OMNIPOTENCE, ôm-nîp'pô-tênce. } s.

OMNIPOTENCY, ôm-nîp'pô-tên-sé. } s.

Almighty power, unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT, ôm-nîp'pô-tént. a. (518). Almighty, powerful, without limit.

OMNIPRESENCE, ôm-né-préz'ênso. s. Ubiquity, unbounded presence.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pne, pîn;—

☞ All the orthœpists I have consulted (as far as can be gathered from their notation and accentuation) make the penultimate *e* in this word short, as in the word *presence*, except Mr. Sheridan. That it is not pronounced enclitically like *omnipotence* (513) (518), arises, perhaps, from the number of consonants in the latter syllables; and as this is the case, it seems most agreeable to the nature of our composition to pronounce *presence* in this word, in the same manner as when it is taken singly; just as we pronounce *theatre* in the word *amphitheatre*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the accent is on the penultimate, and the vowel is long in the Latin *amphitheatrum*.

OMNIPRESENT, ôm-nê-prêz'ênt. a. Ubiquitary, present in every place.

OMNISCIENCE, ôm-nîsh'ê-ênse. } s.

OMNISCIENCY, ôm-nîsh'ê-ên-âc. } s. Boundless knowledge, infinite wisdom.

OMNISCIENT, ôm-nîsh'ê-ênt. a. Infinitely wise, knowing without bounds.

OMNISCIOUS, ôm-nîsh'ûs. a. (292). All-knowing.

OMNIVOROUS, ôm-nîv'vô-rûs. a. (518). All-devouring.

OMPHALOPTICK, ôm-fâ-lôp'tîk. s. (509). An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON, ôn. prep. It is put before the word which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed; noting addition or accumulation, as mischiefs On mischiefs; noting a state of progression, as whether On thy way? noting dependence or reliance, as On God's providence their hopes depend; at, noting place; it denotes the motive or occasion of any thing; it denotes the time at which any thing happens, as this happened On the first day; in forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; noting invocation; noting stipulation or condition.

ON, ôn. ad. Forward, in succession; forward, in progression; in continuance, without ceasing; upon the body, as part of dress, it notes resolution to advance.

ON, ôn. interject. A word of incitement or encouragement.

ONCE, wûnsc. ad. (165). One time; a single time; the same time; one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly, at a former time.

ONE, wûn. a. (165). Less than two, single, denoted by an unit; indefinitely,

any; different, diverse; opposed to Another; one of two, opposed to the other; particularly one.

☞ This word and its relatives, *once* and *none*, are perhaps the best tests of a residence in the capital. In some parts of England they are pronounced so as to give the *o* the sound it has in *tone*, sometimes the sound it has in *gone*; but the true sound is that it has in *son*, *done*, &c. which is perfectly equivalent to the sound of *u* in *sun*. I never could make a northern inhabitant of England pronounce the following sentence without the greatest difficulty: "I have won one game, and you have won one; you have not won once, and that is wonderful." Where we may observe that the *o* in *won*, is the exact sound it has in *one*, *once*, and *wonderful*.

ONE, wûn. s. A single person; a single mass or aggregate; the first hour; the same thing; a person; a person by way of eminence; a distinct or particular person; persons united; concord, agreement, one mind; any person; any man indefinitely; One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely, as the great Ones of the world.

ONE-EYED, wûn'îde. a. (283). Having only one eye.

ONEIROCRITICAL, ô-nî-rô-krit'ê-kâî. a. Properly ONIROCRITICAL. Johnson. Interpretative dreams.

ONEIROCRITICK, ô-nî-rô-krit'îk. s. An interpreter of dreams.

ONENESS, wûn'nês. s. Unity; the quality of being one.

ONERARY, ôn'nêr-râr-rê. a. (512). Fitted for carriage or burdens.

TO ONERATE, ôn'nêr-râte. v. a. (91). To load, to burthen.

ONERATION, ôn'nêr-â'shûn. s. The act of loading.

ONEROUS, ôn'nêr-rûs. a. (314). Burthensome; oppressive.

ONION, ûn'yûn. s. (113) (165). A plant.

ONLY, ône'lê. a. Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as he is the Only man for musick.

ONLY, ône'lê. ad. Simply, singly, merely, barely; so and no otherwise; singly without more, as, Only begotten.

ONOMANCY, ôn'nô-mân-sê. s. (319). Divination by the names.

ONOMANTICAL, ôn'nô-mân'tê-kâî. a. Predicting by names.

ONOMATOPOEIA, ôn-ô-mât-ô-pé'yâ. s. In Grammar or Rhetorick, a figure of

—nô, mōve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

speech whereby names and words are formed to the resemblance of the sound made by the thing signified. This word is formed from the Greek *ορμη* name, and *ορμη*, *finger*, I make or *feign*. Thus is the word *triquet* formed from the noise made by moving the men at this game; and from the same source arises the *buzzing* of bees, the *grunting* of hogs, the *cackling* of hens, the *snoring* of people asleep, the *clashing* of arms, &c. The surest etymologies are those derived from the onomatopoeia. *Chambers*.

ONSET, ôn'sét. s. Attack, assault, first brunt.

ONSLAUGHT, ôn'slàwt. s. Attack, storm, onset. Not used.

ONTOLOGIST, ôn-tôl'ô-jl-st. s. One who considers the affections of being in general, a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY, ôn-tôl'ô-jé. s. (518). The science of the affections of being in general, metaphysics.

ONWARD, ôn'wârd. ad. (88). Forward, progressively; in a state of advanced progression; something farther.

ONYCHA, ôn'né-kâ. s. (353). The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx.

ONYX, ô'nîks. s. The onyx is a semi-pellucid gem, of which there are several species.

Ooze, ôoze. s. (306). Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, slime; soft flow, spring; the liquor of a tanner's vat.

To Ooze, ôoze. v. n. To flow by stealth, to run gently.

Oozy, ôô'zé. a. Miry, muddy, slimy.

To OPACATE, ô-pâ'kâte. v. n. (503). To shade, to darken.

OPACITY, ô-pâs'sé-té. s. Cloudiness, want of transparency.

OPACOUS, ô-pâ'kûs. a. (314). Dark, obscure; not transparent.

OPAL, ô'pâl. s. (88). A precious stone reflecting various colours.

OPaque, ô-pâ'ké. a. (337) (415). Not transparent, dark, cloudy.

To OPE, ôpe, poetically for to open.

To OPEN, ô'p'n. (103). v. a. Ope is used only by poets. To uncloze, to unlock, the contrary to Shut; to show, to discover; to divide, to break; to explain, to disclose, to begin.

To OPE, ôpe.

To OPEN, ô'p'n. (103). } v. n. To uncloze, not to remain shut; a term of hunting, when hounds give the cry.

OPE, ôpe.

OPEN, ô'p'n. (103). } a. Unclosed, not shut; plain, apparent; not wearing disguise, artless, sincere; not clouded, clear; exposed to view; uncovered; exposed, without defence; attentive.

OPENER, ô'p'n-ûr. s. (98). One that opens, one that unlocks, one that uncloses; explainer, interpreter; that which separates, disuniter.

OPENEYED, ô'p'n-ide. a. (283). Vigilant, watchful.

OPENHANDED, ô'p'n-hând'éd. a. Generous, liberal.

OPENHEARTED, ô'p'n-hârt'éd. a. Generous, candid, not merel, subtle.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, ô'p'n-hârt'éd-nés. s. Liberality, munificence, generosity.

OPENING, ô'p'n-ing. s. (410). Aper-ture, breach; discovery at a distance, faint knowledge, dawn.

OPENLY, ô'p'n-lé. ad. Publickly, not secretly, in sight; plainly, apparently, evidently, without disguise.

OPENMOUTHED, ô'p'n-môuth'd. a. Greedy, ravenous.

OPENNESS, ô'p'n-nés. s. Plain clearness, freedom from obscurity & bignity; freedom from disguise.

OPERA, ôp'pér-râ. s. A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick.

OPERABLE, ôp'pér-â-bl. a. (405). To be done, practicable.

OPERANT, ôp'pér-rânt. a. Active, having power to produce any effect.

To OPERATE, ôp'pér-âte. v. n. (91). To act, to have agency, to produce effects.

OPERATION, ôp'pér-râ'shûn. s. Agency, production of effects, influence; action, effect; in chirurgery, that part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments; the motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE, ôp'pér-râ-tiv. a. (512). Having the power of acting, having for-cible agency.

OPERATOR, ôp'pér-râ-tûr. s. (521). One that performs any act of the hand, one who produces any effect.

OPEROSE, ôp'pér-rôse'. a. Laborious.

OPHITES, ô-fi'téz. s. A stone. Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green.

OPHTHALMICK, ôp-shâl'mîk. a. Re-lating to the eye.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

☞ Two aspirations in succession, says Mr. Elphinston, seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus *diphthong* and *triphthong* are pronounced *diphthong* and *triphthong*. *Pis* lost as well as *h* in *apophthegm*; and therefore it is no wonder we hear the first *h* dropped in *ophthalmy* and *ophthalmick*, which is the pronunciation I have adopted as agreeable to analogy. Nay, such an aversion do we seem to have to a succession of aspirates, that the *h* is sunk in *Isthmus*, *Ether*, and *Demosthenes*, because the *s*, which is akin to the aspiration, immediately precedes. Mr. Sheridan pronounces the first syllable of this word like *off*, but the first of *diphthong* and *triphthong*, like *dip* and *trip*. Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, have not got this word, but pronounce *diphthong* and *triphthong* in the same manner as Mr. Sheridan. Dr. Kenrick also wants the word; he gives no pronunciation to *diphthong*, but makes the *h* silent in *triphthong*; while Barclay pronounces the *h* in *ophthalmick*, but makes it either way in *diphthong*, and silent in *triphthong*. It may be remarked, that Dr. Jones, who wrote a Spelling Dictionary in Queen Anne's time, makes the *h* in these two words silent.

OPHTHALMY, ôp'thâl-mê. s. A disease of the eyes.

OPIATE, ôp'pê-âte. s. (91). A medicine that causes sleep.

OPIATE, ôp'pê-âte. a. (91). Soporiferous, narcotick.

TO OPINE, ô-pine'. v. n. To think, to judge.

OPINATIVE, ô-pln'yê-â-tiv. a. (113). Stiff in a preconceived notion; imagined, not proved.

OPINIATOR, ô-pln-yê-â-tûr. s. (521). One fond of his own notion, inflexible. Little used.

OPINIATRE, ô-pln-yê-â-têr. a. (416). Obstinate, stubborn. A French word little used.

OPINIATRETY, ô-pln-yê-â-trê-tê. s. Obstinacy, inflexibility, determination of mind.

OPINION, ô-pin'yûn. s. (113) (550). Persuasion of the mind, without proof; sentiments, judgment, notion; favourable judgment.

OPINIONATED, ô-pin'yûn-â-têd. a. Attached to certain opinions.

OPINIONATIVE, ô-pin'yûn-nâ-tiv. a. (512). Fond of preconceived notions:

OPINIONIST, ô-pin'yûn-nîst. s. One fond of his own notions.

OPIUM, ôp'pê-ûm. s. A medicine used to promote sleep.

OPPIDAN, ôp'pê-dân. s. A townsman, an inhabitant of a town.

TO OPPIGNERATE, ôp-plg'nêr-râte. v. a. To pledge, to pawn.

OPPILATION, ôp-pê-lâ'shûn. s. Obstruction, matter heaped together.

OPPONENT, ôp-pô'nênt. a. Opposite, adverse.

OPPONENT, ôp-pô'nênt. s. Antagonist, adversary; one who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet.

OPPORTUNE, ôp-pôr-tûnê'. a. Seasonable, convenient, fit, timely.

OPPORTUNELY, ôp-pôr-tûnê'lê. ad. Seasonably, conveniently, with opportunity either of time or place.

OPPORTUNITY, ôp-pôr-tûnê-tê. s. Fit place, time, convenience, suitability of circumstances to any end.

TO OPPOSE, ôp-pôze'. v. a. To act against, to be adverse, to hinder, to resist; to put in opposition, to offer as an antagonist or rival; to place as an obstacle; to place in front.

☞ The *o* in the first syllable of this word has the same tendency to a long open sound as in *occasion*. The same may be observed of *oppress* and its compounds. —See **OCCASION** and **EFFACE**.

TO OPPOSE, ôp-pôze'. v. n. To act adversely; to object in a disputation, to have the part of raising difficulties.

OPPOSELESS, ôp-pôze'lês. a. Irresistible, not to be opposed.

OPPOSER, ôp-pô-zûr. s. (98). One that opposes, antagonist, enemy.

OPPOSITE, ôp-pô-zît. a. (156). Placed in front, facing each other; adverse, repugnant; contrary.

OPPOSITE, ôp-pô-zît. s. (156). Adversary, opponent, antagonist.

OPPOSITELY, ôp-pô-zît-lê. ad. In such a situation as to face each other; adversely.

OPPOSITENESS, ôp-pô-zît-nês. s. The state of being opposite.

OPPOSITION, ôp-pô-zîsh'ûn. s. Situation, so as to front something opposed. hostile resistance; contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures, contrariety of meaning.

TO OPPRESS, ôp-prês'. v. a. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity, to overpower, to subdue. —See **OPPRESS**.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

OPPRESSION, òp-prèsh'ùn. s. The act of opposing, cruelty, severity; the state of being oppressed, misery; hardship, calamity; dulness of spirits, lassitude of body.

OPPRESSIVE, òp-près'slv. a. Cruel, inhuman, unjustly exacting or severe; heavy, overwhelming.

OPPRESSOR, òp-près'sûr. s. (98). One who harasses others with unjust severity.

OPPROBRIOUS, òp-prò'brè-ùs. a. Reproachful, disgraceful; causing infamy.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, òp-prò'brè-ùs-lé. ad. Reproachfully, scurrilously.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, òp-prò'brè-ùs-nés. s. Reproachfulness, scurrility.

TO OPPUGN, òp-pùne'. v. a. (386). To oppose, to attack, to resist.

OPPUGNANCY, òp-pùg'nán-sé. s. Opposition.

OPPUGNER, òp-pùne'ûr. s. One who opposes or attacks.

Mr. Sheridan sounds the *g* in this word though not in the verb from which it is formed: but that this is contrary to analogy, see Principles, No. 386.

OPSIMATHY, òp-slm'â-thè. s. (518). An education begun late in life; knowledge of learning acquired in age.

OPTABLE, òp'tâ-bl. a. (405). Desirable, to be wished.

OPTATIVE, òp'tâ-tlv, or òp-tâ'tlv. a. (503). Expressive of desire; the name of that mood of a verb which expresses desire.

Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Entick, Barclay, and Buchanan, accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry on the second. That the last is more general, particularly in Grammar schools, will be readily acknowledged; but that the first is more correct and agreeable to analogy, cannot be denied: for this word is not so naturally derived from the classical *optatus*, as the lower Latin *optativus*; and why this word should transfer its penultimate accent to the first syllable of the English word, may be seen under the words *ACADEMY*, *INCOMPARABLE*, &c.

OPTICAL, òp'té-kál. s. (88). Relating to the science of opticks.

OPTICIAN, òp-tlsh'ùn. s. (357). One skilled in opticks.

OPTICK, òp'tik. a. Visual, producing vision, subservient to vision; relating to the science of vision.

OPTICK, òp'tik. s. An instrument of sight, an organ of sight.

OPTICKS, òp'tiks. s. The science of the nature and laws of vision.

OPTIMACY, òp'té-mâ-sé. s. Nobility, body of nobles.

OPTIMITY, òp-tlm'mè-té. s. The state of being best.

OPTIMISM, òp'té-mizm. s. The doctrine or opinion that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

OPTION, òp'shùn. s. Choice, election.

OPULENCE, òp'pù-léns. } s. Wealth,

OPULENCY, òp'pù-lén-sé. } riches, affluence.

OPULENT, òp'pù-lént. a. Rich, wealthy, affluent.

OPULENTLY, òp'pù-lént-lé. ad. Richly, with splendour.

OR, òr. conjunct. (167). A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition; it corresponds to Either, he must Either fall Or fly; before Or ever, is Before ever. In this last sense obsolete.

ORACLE, òr'rá-kl. s. (168) (405). Something delivered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are inquired; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained; one famed for wisdom.

ORACULAR, ò-rák'kù-lár. } a. (170).

ORACULOUS, ò-rák'kù-lús. } Uttering oracles, resembling oracles.

ORACULOUSLY, ò-rák'kù-lús-lé. ad. In manner of an oracle.

ORACULOUSNESS, ò-rák'kù-lús-nés. s. The state of being oracular.

ORAISON, òr'rè-zún. s. See **ORISONS**. Prayer, verbal supplication.

ORAL, ò'rál. a. (88). Delivered by mouth, not written.

ORALLY, ò'rál-lé. ad. By mouth, without writing.

ORANGE, òr'rinje. s. (90). The orange tree, the fruit of the tree.

ORANGE, òr'rinje. a. Belonging to an orange, of the colour of an orange.

ORANGERY, ò-ráwn'zhèr-è.s. (French) Plantation of oranges.—See **ENCORE**.

ORANGEMUSE, òr'rinje-mùsk. s. See **PEAR**, of which it is a species.

ORANGE-WOMAN, òr'rinje-wòm-àn. s. One who sells oranges.

ORATION, ò-rá'shùn. s. A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, ph;—

ORATOR, ór'rá-túr. s. (503). A publick speaker, a man of eloquence; petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATORIAL, ór-á-tó'rê-ál. a. Rhetorical, florid.

☞ I have inserted this word, though omitted by almost all our lexicographers, because I have met with it in authors of reputation. Dr. Foster, in his Treatise on Accent and Quantity, says: "The connexion of this, which may be called 'the *oratorial* accent, with the syllable, 'and the subordination of them to each other, however difficult it may appear, 'is yet easy in practice," page 23. Other good authorities for this word might have been adduced, but the other adjective *oratorical*, though not so justly formed, seems generally to be preferred. I have sometimes made the experiment on people, whose ears were nicely set to pure English pronunciation, by proposing to them for their choice the adjectives *oratorial* or *oratorical*, and have always found them prefer the latter. This may, in some measure, arise from supposing the former might be considered as the adjective of *oratorio*, but seems rather to be occasioned by too great a plenitude and rotundity of sound, which is not agreeable to the genius of our language: for if we regard derivation only, the adjective ought to be *oratorial*, as derived immediately from the Latin *oratorius*, in the same manner as from *rhetoricus*, is formed *rhetorical*.

ORATORICAL, ór-rá-tór'rê-kál. a. Rhetorical, befitting an orator.

ORATORIO, ór-rá-tó'rê-ó. s. An Italian word, used to signify a kind of sacred drama, generally taken from the Scriptures, and set to musick.

ORATORY, ór'rá-túr-ê. s. (557). Eloquence, rhetorical skill; exercise of eloquence; a private place which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone.

ORB, ór'b. s. Sphere, orbicular body, circular body; mundane sphere, celestial body; wheel, any rolling body; circle, line drawn round; circle described by any of the mundane spheres; period, revolution of time; sphere of action.

ORBATION, ór-bá'shún. s. Privation of parents or children.

ORBED, { ór'béd. } a. (359).
 { ór'b'd. }

Round, circular, orbicular; formed into a circle; rounded.

ORBICULAR, ór-blk'kú-lár. a. (88). Spherical; circular.

ORBICULARLY, ór-blk'kú-lár-lé. ad. Spherically, circularly.

ORBICULARNESS, ór-blk'kú-lár-nés. s. The state of being orbicular.

ORBICULATED, ór-blk'kú-lá-téd. a. Moulded into an orb.

ORBIT, ór'bít. s. The line described by the revolution of a planet.

ORBITY, ór'bé-té. s. Loss, or want of parents or children.

ORB, ór'k. s. A sort of sea-fish.

ORCHAL, ór'kál. s. (88). A stone from which a blue colour is made.

ORCHANET, ór'ká-nét. s. An herb.

ORCHARD, ór'tshúrd. s. (88). A garden of fruit-trees.

ORCHESTRE, ór'kés-túr. s. (416). The place where the musicians are set at a public show.

☞ This word is accented on the first syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, Entick, Perry, and Barclay; and by Mr. Bailey and W. Johnston on the second; and by Dr. Kenrick on either. The first mode has not only the majority of votes in its favour, but is agreeable to the general analogy of words of three syllables, which when not of our own formation, commonly adopt the antepenultimate accent. The exception to this rule will be found under the next word.

ORCHESTRA, ór-kés'trá. (503). A part of the theatre appropriated to the musicians.

☞ Dr. Johnson has preferred the French *orchestre*, to the Latin *orchestra*, and the Greek *ορχήστρα*; but as we find the latter spelling and pronunciation universally adopted; and as we take almost every other term of art rather from the Greek than any other language, I have ventured to insert it in that dress, after Chambers, and some other very respectable authors.

This word is accented on the first syllable by Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Barclay; but Mr. Nares says it is accented on the second, as I have given it. For notwithstanding the numbers against me, the very general rule is on my side; which is, that when we adopt a word whole from the Latin or Greek, it ought to have the same accent as in those languages. See principles, No. 503.

TO ORDAIN, ór-dáne'. v. a. To appoint, to decree; to establish, to institute; to set in an office; to invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, THRS.

ORDAINER, ôr-dâne-ûr. s. (98). He who ordains.

ORDEAL, ôr-dê-âl, or ôr-jê-âl. s. (263). A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water.

ORDER, ôr-dûr. s. (98). Method, regular disposition; proper state; regularity, settled mode; mandate, precept, command; rule, regulation; regular government; a society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour; a rank or class, a religious fraternity; in the plural, hierarchical state; means to an end; measure, care; in Architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters.

TO ORDER, ôr-dûr. v. a. (98). To regulate, to adjust, to manage, to conduct; to methodise, to dispose fitly; to direct, to command.

ORDERER, ôr-dûr-ûr. s. (557). One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

ORDERLESS, ôr-dûr-lês. a. Disorderly, out of rule.

ORDERLINESS, ôr-dûr-lê-nês. s., Regularity, methodicalness.

ORDERLY, ôr-dûr-lê. a. Methodical, regular; well regulated; according to established method.

ORDERLY, ôr-dûr-lê. ad. Methodically, according to order, regularly.

ORDINABLE, ôr-dê-nâ-bl. a. (405). Such as may be appointed.

ORDINAL, ôr-dê-nâl. a. (88). Noting order.

ORDINAL, ôr-dê-nâl. s. A ritual, a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE, ôr-dê-nânse. s. Law, rule, prescript; observance commanded; appointment. When it signifies cannon, it is now generally written for distinction *Ordnance*, and pronounced in two syllables.

ORDINARILY, ôr-dê-nâ-rê-lê. ad. According to established rules, according to settled method; commonly, usually.

ORDINARY, ôr-dê-nâ-rê, or ôrd'nâ-rê. a. Established, methodical, regular; common, usual; mean, of low rank; ugly, not handsome, as she is an Ordinary woman.

Though it is allowable in colloquial pronunciation to drop the *i* in this word, and pronounce it in three syllables; in solemn speaking the *i* must be heard distinctly, and the word must have four syllables. See Principles, No. 374.

ORDINARY, ôr-dê-nâ-rê. s. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; actual and constant office.

ORDINARY, ôrd'nâ-rê. s. Regular price of a meal; a place of eating established at a certain price.

The *i* is never heard when the word is used in this sense.

TO ORDINATE, ôr-dê-nâte. v. a. To appoint.

ORDINATE, ôr-dê-nâte. a. (91). Regular, methodical.

ORDINATION, ôr-dê-nâ'shûn. s. Established order or tendency; the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

ORDNANCE, ôrd'nânse. s. Cannon, great guns.

ORDONNANCE, ôr-dûn-nânse. s. Disposition of figures in the picture.

ORDURE, ôr-jûre. s. (294) (376). Dung, filth.

ORE, ôre. s. Metal unrefined, metal yet in its mineral state.

ORGAN, ôr-gân. s. Natural instrument, as the tongue is the Organ of speech; an instrument of musick, consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand.

ORGANICAL, ôr-gân-nê-kâl. }

ORGANICK, ôr-gân-nlk. (509). } a. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental, acting as instruments of nature or art; respecting organs.

ORGANICALLY, ôr-gân-nê-kâl-lê. ad. By means of organs or instruments.

ORGANICALNESS, ôr-gân-nê-kâl-nês. s. State of being organical.

ORGANISM, ôr-gâ-nlzm. s. Organical structure.

ORGANIST, ôr-gâ-nlst. s. One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZATION, ôr-gâ-nê-zâ'shûn. s. Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

TO ORGANIZE, ôr-gâ-nlze. v. a. To construct so as that one part co-operates with another.

ORGANLOFT, ôr-gân-lôft. s. The loft where the organ stands.

ORGANPIPE, ôr-gân-pipe. s. The pipe of a musical organ.

ORGASM, ôr-gâzm. s. Sudden vehemence.

ORGIES, ôr-jêze. s. Mad rites of Bacchus, frantick revels.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

ORIENT, ô-ré-ént. a. (505). Rising as the sun; eastern, oriental; bright, shining.

ORIENT, ô-ré-ént. s. The east, the part where the sun first appears.

ORIENTAL, ô-ré-én'tâl. a. Eastern, placed in the east, proceeding from the east.

ORIENTAL, ô-ré-én'tâl. s. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

ORIENTALISM, ô-ré-én'tâl-lzm. s. An idiom of the eastern language, an eastern mode of speech.

ORIENTALITY, ô-ré-én-tâl'lè-té. s. State of being oriental.

ORIFICE, ôr-ré-fis. s. (142) (168). Any opening or perforation.

ORIGAN, ôr-ré-gân. s. (88). Wild marjoram.

ORIGIN, ôr-ré-jîn.

ORIGINAL, ô-rîd'jè-nâl. (170). } s. Beginning, first existence; fountain, source, that which gives beginning or existence; first copy, archetype; derivation, descent.

ORIGINAL, ô-rîd'jè-nâl. a. (170). Primitive, pristine, first.

ORIGINALLY, ô'rîd'jè-nâl-lè. ad. Primarily, with regard to the first cause; at first; as the first author.

ORIGINALNESS, ô-rîd'jè-nâl-nés. s. The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY, ô-rîd'jè-nâ-rè. s. Productive, causing existence; primitive, that which was the first state.

TO ORIGINATE, ô-rîd'jè-nâte. v. a. To bring into existence.

ORINATION, ô-rîd-jè-nâ-shûn. s. The act of bringing into existence.

ORISONS, ôr-ré-zûns. s. (168). A prayer, a supplication.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has adopted the other spelling from the French *oraison*; but Dr. Johnson and all the writers he quotes, spell the word in the manner I have done. Dr. Johnson tells us this word is variously accented; that Shakespeare has the accent both on the first and second syllables, Milton and Crashaw on the first, and others on the second.

"The fair Ophelia! Nymph in thy *orisons*,
"Be all my sins remembered."

Hamlet.

"Alas! your two much love and care for me
"Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor
"wretch."

Henry the Fifth.

"My wakeful lay shall knock
"At th' oriental gates, and duly mock

"The early larks shrill *orisons* to be

"An anthem at the day's nativity."

Crashaw.

"His daily *orisons* attract our ears."

Sandys

"Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began

"Their *orisons* each morning duly paid."

Milton.

"So went he on with his *orisons*;

"Which, if you mark them well, were wise
"ones."

Cotton.

"Here, at dead of night,

"The hermit oft 'mid his *orisons* hears

"Agast the voice of time disparting
"tow'rs."

Dyer.

"The midnight clock attests my fervent
"pray'rs,

"The rising sun my *orisons* declares."

Harte.

Mr. Nares tells us he has no doubt that Milton's accentuation is right. This too is my opinion. Poets are not the best authorities, even when they are unanimous; but much worse when they differ from others, and even from themselves. We must therefore leave them the liberty of accenting both ways, either for the sake of the verse, the rhyme, the humour, or the affectation of singularity, and bring our reason for accenting this word in prose on the first syllable, from the very general rule in Principles, No. 503. Accordingly Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Perry, and Entick, uniformly place the accent on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash says it is sometimes accented on the second.

ORNAMENT, ôr-nâ-mént. s. Embellishment, decoration; honour, that which confers dignity.

ORNAMENTAL, ôr-nâ-mén'tâl. (88). Serving to decoration, giving embellishment.

ORNAMENTALLY, ôr-nâ-mén'tâl-lè. ad. In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

ORNAMENTED, ôr-nâ-mén-téd. a. Embellished, bedecked.

ORNATE, ôr-nâte. a. (91). Bedecked, decorated, fine.

ORPHAN, ôr-fân. s. (88). A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

ORPHAN, ôr-fân. a. Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, ôr-fân-lje. (90). }

ORPHANISM, ôr-fân-nlzm. }

State of an orphan.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—chin, THIS.

- ORPIMENT**, òr'pé-mént. s. A kind of mineral, the yellow arsenick; used by painters as a gold colour.
- ORPINE**, òr'pin. s. (140). Rose root.
- ORRERY**, òr'rér-ré. s. (168). An instrument which, by many complicated movements, represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.
- ORRIS**, òr'ris. s. A plant and flower.
- ORTHODOX**, òr'thò-dòks. a. (503). Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical.
- ORTHODOXLY**, òr'thò-dòks-lé. ad. With soundness of opinion.
- ORTHODOXY**, òr'thò-dòks-é. s. (517). Soundness in opinion and doctrine.
- ORTHODROMICKS**, òr'thò-dróm'iks. s. The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.
- ORTHOEPIST**, òr'thò-é-plst. s. One who is skilled in orthœpy.
- ORTHOËPY**, òr'thò-é-pé. s. (519). The right pronunciation of words.
- ☞ It is not a little surprising that so few of our Dictionaries of pronunciation have inserted this word, so peculiarly appropriated to the subject they have treated. It is regularly derived from the Greek *ὀρθοῦσις*, and is as necessary to our language as *orthography*, *orthodoxy*, &c. Mr. Elphinston and Mr. Nares place the accent on the first syllable of this word, as I have done.
- ORTHOGON**, òr'thò-gôn. s. A rectangular figure.
- ORTHOGONAL**, òr'thòg'gò-nál. a. Rectangular.
- ORTHOGRAPHER**, òr'thòg'gráf-für. s. One who spells according to the rules of grammar.
- ORTHOGRAPHICAL**, òr'thò-gráf'fè-kál. a. Rightly spelled; relating to the spelling.
- ORTHOGRAPHICALLY**, òr'thò-gráf'fè-kál-lé. ad. According to the rules of spelling.
- ORTHOGRAPHY**, òr'thòg'gráf-é. s. (513). The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the art or practice of spelling; the elevation of a building delineated.
- ORTIVE**, òr'tiv. a. (157). Relating to the rising of any planet or star.
- ORTOLAN**, òr'tò-lân. s. (88). A small bird accounted very delicious.
- ORTS**, òrts. s. Refuse, that which is left.
- OSCILLATION**, òs-sill-lá'shún. s. The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.
- OSCILLATORY**, òs-sill'lá-túr-ré. a. Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.
- OSCITANCY**, òs'sé-tán-sé. s. The act of yawning; unusual sleepiness, carelessness.
- OSCITANT**, òs'sé-tánt. a. Yawning, unusually sleepy; sleepy, sluggish.
- OSCITATION**, òs-sé-tá'shún. s. The act of yawning.
- OSIER**, ò'zhèr. s. (451). A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.
- OSPRAY**, òs'prá. s. The sea-eagle.
- OSSICLE**, òs'sik-kl. s. (405). A small bone.
- OSSIFIC**, òs-sif'flk. a. (509). Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous, or membranous to bony substance.
- OSSIFICATION**, òs-sé-fé-ká'shún. s. Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.
- OSSIFRAGE**, òs'sé-frádjé. s. A kind of eagle.
- TO OSSIFY**, òs'sé-fl. v. a. (183). To change into bone.
- OSSIVOROUS**, òs-siv'vò-rús. a. (518). Devouring bones.
- OSTENSIVE**, òs-tén'siv. a. (158) (428). Showing, betokening.
- OSTENT**, òs-tént'. s. Appearance, air, manner, mien; show, token; a portent, a prodigy.
- OSTENTATION**, òs-tén-tá'shún. s. Outward show, appearance; ambitious display, boast, vain show.
- OSTENTATIOUS**, òs-tén-tá'shús. a. Boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view.
- OSTENTATIOUSLY**, òs-tén-tá'shús-lé. ad. Vainly, boastfully.
- OSTENTATIOUSNESS**, òs-tén-tá'shús-nés. s. Vanity, boastfulness.
- OSTEOLOGY**, òs-té-ól'lò-je. s. (518). A description of the bones.
- OSTLER**, òs'lür. s. (472) (98). The man who takes care of horses at an inn.
- OSTRACISM**, òs'trá-sizm. s. A manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell; public censure.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

OSTRACITES, ôs-trâ-si'tês. s. Ostracites, expresses the common oyster in its fossil state.

OSTRICH, ôs'tritsh. s. The largest of birds.

☞ This word is more frequently pronounced *ostridge*; and by Shakespeare is written *estridge*.

OTACOUSTICK, ôt-tâ-kôû'stik. s. An instrument to facilitate hearing.

OTHER, ûth'ûr. pron. (98) (469). Not the same, different; correlative to Each; something besides, next; it is sometimes put elliptically for Other thing.

OTHERGATES, ûth'ûr-gâts. s. In another manner. Obsolete.

OTHERWISE, ûth'ûr-gylze. a. Of another kind.

OTHERWHERE, ûth'ûr-hwâre. ad. In other places.

OTHERWHILE, ûth'ûr-hwîle. ad. At other times.

OTHERWISE, ûth'ûr-wîze, or ûth'ûr-wîz. ad. (140). In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects; often corruptly pronounced *otherways*.

OTTER, ôt'tûr. s. (98). An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

OVAL, ô'vûl. a. (88). Oblong, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

OVAL, ô'vûl. s. That which has the shape of an egg.

OVARIOUS, ô-vâ-ré-ûs. a. Consisting of eggs.

OVARY, ô'vâ-ré. s. That part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

OVATION, ô-vâ'shûn. s. A lesser triumph among the Romans.

OVEN, ûv'v'n. s. (103). An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

OVER, ô'vûr. prep. (98) (418). Above; across, as he leaped Over the brook; through, as the World Over.

OVER, ô'vûr. ad. Above the top; more than a quantity assigned, from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; throughout; completely; with repetition, another time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity; Over and above, besides, beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended; Over against, opposite, regarding in front: in composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech; Overnight, the night before.

To **OVER-ABOUND**, ô-vûr-â-bôund'. v. n. To abound more than enough.

To **OVER-ACT**, ô-vûr-âkt'. v. a. To act more than enough.

To **OVER-ARCH**, ô-vûr-ârtsh'. v. a. To cover as with an arch.

To **OVER-AWE**, ô-vûr-âw'. v. a. To keep in awe by superior influence.

To **OVER-BALANCE**, ô-vûr-bâl'lânse. v. a. (493). To weigh down, to preponderate.

☞ What has been observed of words compounded with *counter* is applicable to those compounded with *over*. The noun and the verb sometimes follow the analogy of dissyllables; the one having the accent on the first, and the other on the latter syllable.—See *COUNTERBALANCE*.

OVER-BALANCE, ô'vûr-bâl'lânse. s. Something more than equivalent.

OVER-BATTLE, ô'vûr-bât-tl. a. Too fruitful, exuberant. Not used.

To **OVER-BEAR**, ô-vûr-bâre'. v. a. To repress, to subdue, to bear down.

To **OVER-BID**, ô-vûr-bîd'. v. a. To offer more than equivalent.

To **OVER-BLOW**, ô-vûr-blô'. v. n. To be past its violence.

To **OVER-BLOW**, ô-vûr-blô'. v. a. To drive away as clouds before the wind.

OVER-BOARD, ô'vûr-bôrd. ad. Off the ship, out of the ship.

To **OVER-BULK**, ô-vûr-bûlk'. v. a. To oppress by bulk.

To **OVER-BURDEN**, ô-vûr-bûr'd'n. v. a. To load with too great a weight.

To **OVER-BUY**, ô-vûr-bî'. v. a. To buy too dear.

To **OVER-CARRY**, ô-vûr-kâr'rê. v. a. To carry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

To **OVER-CAST**, ô-vûr-kâst'. v. a. To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.

To **OVER-CHARGE**, ô-vûr-tshârje'. v. a. To oppress, to cloy, to surcharge; to load, to crowd too much; to burden; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

OVER-CHARGE, ô'vûr-tshârje. s. Too great a charge.—See *OVERBALANCE*.

To **OVER-CLOUD**, ô-vûr-klôûd'. v. a. To cover with clouds.

To **OVERCOME**, ô-vûr-kûm'. v. a. To subdue, to conquer, to vanish; to surcharge; to come over or upon. Not in use in this last sense.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

TO OVERCOME, ô-vûr-kûm'. v. n. To gain the superiority.

OVERCOMER, ô-vûr-kûm'mûr. s. He who overcomes.

TO OVER-COUNT, o-vûr-kôunt'. v. a. To rate above the true value.

TO OVERDO, ô-vûr-dôô'. v. a. To do more than enough.

TO OVER-DRESS, ô-vûr-drês'. v. a. To adorn lavishly.

TO OVER-DRIVE, ô-vûr-drive'. v. a. To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

TO OVER-EYE, ô-vûr-l'. v. a. To superintend; to observe, to remark.

OVERFALL, ô-vûr-fâll. s. (406). Cataract. Not used.

TO OVER-FLOAT, ô-vûr-flôte'. v. n. To swim, to float.

TO OVERFLOW, ô-vûr-flô'. v. n. To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.

TO OVERFLOW, ô-vûr-flô'. v. a. To fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to over-run.

OVERFLOW, ô-vûr-flô'. s. (492). Inundation, more than fulness, such a quantity as runs over, exuberance.

OVERFLOWING, ô-vûr-flô'ing. s. Exuberance, copiousness.

OVERFLOWINGLY, ô-vûr-flô'ing-lê. ad. Exuberantly.

TO OVER-FLY, ô-vûr-flî'. v. a. To cross by flight.

OVERFORWARDNESS, ô-vûr-fôr'wârd-nês. s. Too great quickness; too great officiousness.

TO OVER-FREIGHT, ô-vûr-frâte'. v. a. To load too heavily.

TO OVER-GLANCE, ô-vûr-glânse'. v. a. To look hastily over.

TO OVER-GO, ô-vûr-gô'. v. a. To surpass, to excel.

TO OVER-GORGE, ô-vûr-gôrje'. v. a. To gorge too much.

TO OVER-GROW, ô-vûr-grô'. v. a. To cover with growth; to rise above.

TO OVER-GROW, ô-vûr-grô'. v. n. To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

OVER-GROWTH, ô-vûr-grô'h. s. Exuberant growth.

TO OVER-HALE, ô-vûr-hâwl'. v. a. To spread over; to examine over again.

☞ This word has the *a* in the last syllable always pronounced as it is here marked.—See **TO HALE**.

TO OVER-HANG, ô-vûr-hâng'. v. a. To jut over, to impend over.

TO OVER-HANG, ô-vûr-hâng'. v. n. To jut over.

TO OVER-HARDEN, ô-vûr-hâr'd'n. v. a. To make too hard.

OVER-HEAD, ô-vûr-héd'. ad. Aloft, in the zenith, above.

TO OVER-HEAR, ô-vûr-liêre'. v. a. To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

TO OVER-JOY, ô-vûr-jôé'. v. a. To transport, to ravish.

OVER-JOY, ô-vûr-jôé. s. Transport, ecstacy.

TO OVER-RIPEN, ô-vûr-rî'p'n. v. a. To make too ripe.

TO OVER-LABOUR, ô-vûr-lâ'bûr. v. a. To take too much pains on any thing, to harass with toil.

TO OVERLADE, ô-vûr-lâde'. v. a. To over-burden.

OVERLARGE, ô-vûr-lârje'. a. Larger than enough.

TO OVERLAY, ô-vûr-lâ'. v. a. To oppress by too much weight or power; to smother; to cover superficially; to join by something laid over.

TO OVERLEAP, ô-vûr-lêpe'. v. a. To pass by a jump.

TO OVERLIVE, ô-vûr-lliv'. v. a. To live longer than another, to survive, to outlive.

TO OVERLIVE, ô-vûr-lliv'. v. n. To live too long.

OVERLIVER, ô-vûr-lliv'ûr. s. Survivor, that which lives longest. Not used.

TO OVERLOAD, ô-vûr-lôde'. v. a. To burden with too much.

OVERLONG, ô-vûr-lông'. a. Too long.

TO OVERLOOK, ô-vûr-lôók'. v. a. To view from a higher place; to view fully, to peruse; to superintend, to oversee; to review; to pass by indulgently; to neglect, to slight; to pass over unnoticed.

OVER-LOOKER, ô-vûr-lôók'ûr. s. One who looks over his fellows.

OVERMASTED, ô-vûr-mâst'êd. a. Having too much mast.

TO OVERMASTER, ô-vûr-mâs'tûr. v. a. To subdue, to govern.

TO OVERMATCH, ô-vûr-mâtsh'. v. a. To be too powerful, to conquer.

OVERMATCH, ô-vûr-mâtsh. s. One of superior powers.—See **COUNTERBALANCE**.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pla;—

OVERMUCH, ô-vûr-mûtsh'. a. Too much, more than enough.

OVERMUCH, ô-vûr-mûtsh'. ad. In too great a degree.

OVERMUCHNESS, ô-vûr-mûtsh'nês. s. Exuberance, superabundance. Not used.

OVERNIGHT, ô-vûr-nlîte'. s. The night before.

TO OVERNAME, ô-vûr-nâme'. v. a. To name in a series.

TO OVEROFFICE, ô-vûr-ôffîs. v. a. To lord by virtue of an office.

OVEROFFICIOUS, ô-vûr-ôf-fîsh'ûs. a. Too busy, too importunate.

TO OVERPASS, ô-vûr-pâs'. v. a. To cross; to overlook, to pass with disregard; to omit in a reckoning.

TO OVERPAY, ô-vûr-pâ'. v. a. To reward beyond the price.

TO OVERPERCH, ô-vûr-pêrtsh'. v. a. To fly over.

TO OVERPEER, ô-vûr-pêre'. v. a. To overlook, to hover above.

OVERPLUS, ô-vûr-plûs. s. Surplus, what remains more than sufficient.

TO OVERPLY, ô-vûr-pîl'. v. a. To employ too laboriously.

TO OVERPOISE, ô-vûr-pôlze'. v. a. To outweigh.

OVERPOISE, ô-vûr-pôlze. s. (493). Preponderant weight.

TO OVERPOWER, ô-vûr-pôû'ûr. v. a. To be predominant over, to oppress by superiority.

TO OVERPRESS, ô-vûr-prês'. v. a. To bear upon with irresistible force, to overwhelm, to crush.

TO OVERPRISE, ô-vûr-prîze'. v. a. To value at too high a price.

OVERRANK, ô-vûr-rânk'. a. Too rank.

TO OVERRATE, ô-vûr-râte'. v. a. To rate too much.

TO OVERRREACH, ô-vûr-rêétsh'. v. a. To rise above; to deceive, to go beyond.

TO OVERRREACH, ô-vûr-rêétsh'. v. n. A horse is said to Over-reach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, so as to strike against his fore-feet.

OVERREACHER, ô-vûr-rêétsh'ûr. s. A cheat, a deceiver.

TO OVERREAD, ô-vûr-rêéd'. v. a. To peruse.

TO OVERROAST, ô-vûr-rôst'. v. a. To roast too much.

TO OVERRULE, ô-vûr-rôôl'. v. a. To influence with predominant power, to be

superior in authority; to govern with high authority, to superintend; to supersede, as in law, to Over-rule a plea is to reject it as incompetent.

TO OVERRUN, ô-vûr-rûn'. v. a. To harass by incursions, to ravage; to outrun; to overspread, to cover all over; to mischief by great numbers, to pester.

TO OVERRUN, ô-vûr-rûn'. v. n. To overflow, to be more than full.

TO OVERSEE, ô-vûr-sêé'. v. a. To superintend; to overlook, to pass by unheeded, to omit.

OVERSEEN, ô-vûr-sêén'. part. Mistaken, deceived.

OVERSEER, ô-vûr-sêé'ûr. s. One who overlooks, a superintendent; an officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

TO OVERTSET, ô-vûr-sét'. v. a. To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the basis; to throw out of regularity.

TO OVERTSET, ô-vûr-sét'. v. n. To fall off the basis.

TO OVERSHADE, ô-vûr-shâde'. v. a. To cover with darkness.

TO OVERSHADOW, ô-vûr-shâd'dô. v. a. To throw a shadow over any thing; to shelter, to protect.

TO OVERSHOOT, ô-vûr-shôôt'. v. n. To fly beyond the mark.

TO OVERSHOOT, ô-vûr-shôôt'. v. a. The shoot beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to assert too much.

OVERSIGHT, ô-vûr-sîte. s. (493). Superintendence. Not used. Mistake, error.

TO OVERSIZE, ô-vûr-sîze'. v. a. To surpass in bulk; to plaster over.

TO OVERSKIP, ô-vûr-skip'. v. a. To pass by leaping; to pass over; to escape.

TO OVERSLEEP, ô-vûr-slêép'. v. a. To sleep too long.

TO OVERSLIP, ô-vûr-slip'. v. a. To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.

TO OVERSNOW, ô-vûr-snô'. v. a. To cover with snow.

OVERSOLD, ô-vûr-sôld'. part. Sold at too high a price.

OVERSOON, ô-vûr-sôôn'. ad. Too soon.

OVERSPENT, ô-vûr-spént'. part. Wearied, harassed.

TO OVERSPREAD, ô-vûr-sprêd'. v. a. To cover over, to fill, to scatter over.

TO OVERSTAND, ô-vûr-stând'. v. a. To stand too much upon conditions.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

- TO OVERSTOCK**, ò-vùr-stòk'. v. a. To fill too full, to crowd.
- TO OVERSTRAIN**, ò-vùr-strànc'. v. n. To make too violent efforts.
- TO OVERSTRAIN**, ò-vùr-strànc'. v. a. To stretch too far.
- TO OVERSWAY**, ò-vùr-swà'. v. a. To over-rule, to bear down.
- TO OVERSWELL**, ò-vùr-swél'. v. a. To rise above.
- OVERT**, ò'vèrt. a. (544). Open, public, apparent.
- OVERTLY**, ò'vèrt-lè. ad. Openly.
- TO OVERTAKE**, ò-vùr-tàke'. v. a. To catch any thing by pursuit, to come up to something going before; to take by surprise.
- TO OVERTASK**, ò-vùr-tàsk'. v. a. To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.
- TO OVERTAX**, ò-vùr-tàks'. v. a. To tax too highly.
- TO OVERTHROW**, ò-vùr-thró'. v. a. To turn upside down; to throw down, to demolish; to defeat, to conquer; to destroy, to bring to nothing.
- OVERTHROW**, ò'vùr-thró. s. (493). The state of being turned upside down; ruin, destruction; defeat, discomfiture; degradation.—See **OVERBALANCE**.
- OVERTHROWER**, ò-vùr-thró'ùr. s. He who overthrows.
- OVERTHWART**, ò-vùr-shwàrt'. a. Opposite, being over against; crossing any thing perpendicularly; perverse, adverse, contradictory.
- OVERTHWARTLY**, ò-vùr-shwàrt'lè. ad. Across, transversely; perversely, perversely.
- OVERTHWARTNESS**, ò-vùr-shwàrt'nèss. s. Pervicacity, perverseness.
- OVERTOOK**, ò-vùr-tòók'. Pret. and Part. pass. of Overtake.
- TO OVERTOP**, ò-vùr-tóp'. v. a. To rise above, to raise the head above; to excel, to surpass; to obscure, to make of less importance by superior excellence.
- TO OVERTrip**, ò-vùr-tríp'. v. a. To trip over, to walk lightly over.
- OVERTURE**, ò'vèr-tshùre. s. (463). Opening, disclosure, discovery; proposal, something offered to consideration.
- TO OVERTURN**, ò-vùr-tùrn'. v. a. To throw down, to subvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer.
- OVERTURNER**, ò-vùr-tùrn'ùr. s. Subverter.
- TO OVERVALUE**, ò-vùr-vàl'ú. v. a. To rate at too high a price.
- TO OVERVEIL**, ò-vùr-vàle'. v. a. To cover.
- TO OVERWATCH**, ò-vùr-wòtsh'. v. a. To subdue with long want of rest.
- OVERWEAK**, ò-vùr-wéke'. a. Too weak, too feeble.
- TO OVERWEATHER**, ò-vùr-wèth'ùr. v. a. To batter with violence of weather. Not used.
- TO OVERWEEN**, ò-vùr-wéén'. v. n. To think too highly, to think with arrogance.
- OVERWEENINGLY**, ò-vùr-wéén'ing-lè. ad. With too much arrogance, with too high an opinion.
- TO OVERWEIGH**, ò-vùr-wà'. v. a. To preponderate.
- OVERWEIGHT**, ò'vùr-wàte: s. (493). Preponderance.
- TO OVERWHELM**, ò-vùr-hwèlm'. v. a. To crush underneath something violent and weighty; to overlook gloomily.
- OVERWHELMINGLY**, ò-vùr-hwèl'ming-lè. ad. In such a manner as to overwhelm.
- OVERWROUGHT**, ò-vùr-ràwt'. part. Laboured too much; worked too much.
- OVERWORN**, ò-vùr-wòrn'. part. Worn out, subdued by toil; spoiled by time.
- UGHT**, àwt.s. (319) (393). Any thing, not nothing. More properly written Aught.
- UGHT**, àwt. verb imperfect. Owed, was bound to pay, have been indebted. Not used in this sense. To be obliged by duty; to be fit, to be necessary; a sign of the potential mood.
- OVIFORM**, ò'vè-fòrm. a. Having the shape of an egg.
- OVI PAROUS**, ò-vlp/pà-rùs. a. (518). Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.
- OUNCE**, òunse. s. (312). The sixteenth part of a pound in Avoirdupois weight; the twelfth part of a pound in Troy weight.
- OUNCE**, òunse. s. A lynx, a panther.
- OUPHE**, òófe. s. (315). A fairy, goblin.
- OUPHEN**, òó'f'n. a. (103). Elfish.
- OUR**, òùr. (312). pron. poss. Pertaining to us, belonging to us; when the substantive goes before, it is written Ours.
- OURSELVES**, òùr-sèlvz'. reciprocal pron. We, not others; us, not others; in the oblique cases.

OUT (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mèt;—plne, pln;—

OURSELF, òùr-sèlf'. Is used in the regal style for myself.

OUSEL, òù'zì. s. (405). A blackbird.

To OUST, òùst. v. a. (312). To vacate, to take away, to expel.

OUT, òùt. ad. (312). Not within; it is generally opposed to In: in a state of dis-closure; not in, noting confinement or concealment; from the place or house; from the inner part; not at home; in a state of extinction; in a state of being exhausted; to the end; loudly, without restraint; not in the hands of the owner; in an error; at a loss, in a puzzle; away, at a loss: it is used emphatically before Alas: it is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

OUT, òùt. interject. An expression of abhorrence or expulsion, as Out upon this half-faced fellowship!

OUT OF, òùt'òv. prep. From, noting produce; not in, noting exclusion or dis-mission, no longer in; not in, noting un-fitness; not within, relating to a house; from, noting extraction; from, noting copy; from, noting rescue; not in, noting exorbitance or irregularity; from one thing to something different; to a different state from, noting disorder; not ac-cording to; to a different state from, no-ting separation; beyond; past, without, noting something worn out or exhausted; by means of; in consequence of, noting the motive or reason; Out of hand, im-me-diately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand; Out at the elbows, one who has outrun his means.

To OUT, òùt. v. a. To expel, to de-prive. Not much used.

To OUTACT, òùt-àkt'. v. a. To do be-yond.

To OUTBALANCE, òùt-bál'lânse. v. a. To overweigh, to preponderate.

To OUTBAR, òùt-bâr'. v. a. To shut out by fortification.

To OUTBID, òùt-bid'. v. a. To over-power by bidding a higher price.

OUTBIDDER, òùt-bid'dúr. s. One that outbids.

OUTBLOWED, òùt-blòde'. a. Inflated, swollen with wind. A bad word.

OUTBORN, òùt'bòrn. a. Foreign, not native.

OUTBOUND, òùt'bòund. a. Destinated to a distant voyage.

To OUTBRAVE, òùt-bràve'. v. a. To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

To OUTBRAZEN, òùt-brá'z'n. v. a. To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK, òùt'bráke. s. That which breaks forth, eruption.

To. OUTBREATHE, òùt'brèthe'. v. a. To weary by having better breath; to ex-pire. Obsolete.

OUTCAST, òùt'kást. part. a. Thrown into the air as refuse; banished, expelled.

OUTCAST, òùt'kást. s. (492). Exile, one rejected, one expelled.

To OUTCRAFT, òùt-kráft'. v. a. To ex-cel in cunning.

OUTCRY, òùt'kri. s. (492). Cry of ve-ehemence, cry of distress, clamour of de-estation.

To OUTDARE, òùt-dàre'. v. a. To ven-ture beyond.

To OUTDATE, òùt-dáte'. v. a. To an-tiquate.

To OUTDO, òùt-dóó'. v. a. To excel, to surpass.

To OUTDWELL, òùt-dwél'. v. a. To stay beyond.

OUTER, òùt'túr. a. (98). That which is without.

OUTERLY, òùt'túr-lé. ad. Towards the outside.

OUTERMOST, òùt'túr-móst. a. Remo-test from the midst.

To OUTFACE, òùt-fàse'. v. a. To brave, to bear down by show of magnanimity; to stare down.

To OUTFAWN, òùt-fáwn'. v. a. To ex-cel in fawning.

To OUTFLY, òùt-flí'. v. a. To leave be-hind in flight.

OUTFORM, òùt'fórm. s. External ap-pearance. Not used.

To OUTFROWN, òùt-fróúm'. v. a. To frown down.

OUTGATE, òùt'gáte. s. Outlet, passage outwards.

To OUTGIVE, òùt-giv'. v. a. To sur-pass in giving.

To OUTGO, òùt-gó'. v. a. To surpass, to excel; to go beyond, to leave behind in going; to circumvent, to overreach.

To OUTGROW, òùt-gró'. v. a. To sur-pass in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing.

OUTGUARD, òùt'gyárd. s. One posted at a distance from the main body as a defence.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

To **OUTJEST**, òút-jést'. v. a. To overpower by jesting.

To **OUTNAVE**, òút-nàve'. v. a. To surpass in knavery.

OUTLANDISH, òút-lánd'lish. a. Not native, foreign.

To **OUTLAST**, òút-lást'. v. a. To surpass in duration.

OUTLAW, òút'láw. s. One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

To **OUTLAW**, òút'láw. v. a. To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

OUTLAWRY, òút'láw-rè. s. A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To **OUTLEAP**, òút-lépe'. v. a. To pass by leaping, to start beyond.

OUTLEAP, òút'lépe. s. Sally, flight, escape.

OUTLET, òút'lét. s. Passage outwards, discharge outwards.

OUTLINE, òút'line. s. Contour, line by which any figure is defined; extremity; a sketch.

To **OUTLIVE**, òút-lliv'. v. a. To live beyond, to survive.

OUTLIVER, òút-lliv'vúr. s. (98). A survivor.

To **OUTLOOK**, òút-lòók'. v. a. To face down, to browbeat.

To **OUTLUSTRE**, òút-lús'túr. v. a. To excel in brightness.

OUTLYING, òút'li-ing. part. a. Exceeding others in lying; applied to a deer that has got out of its park; applied to places lying at the extremities.

To **OUTMEASURE**, òút-mèzh'ùre. v. a. To exceed in measure.

To **OUTNUMBER**, òút-núm'búr. v. a. To exceed in number.

To **OUTMARCH**, òút-mártsh'. v. a. To leave behind in the march.

OUTMOST, òút'mòst. a. Remotest from the middle.

OUTPARISH, òút'pár-rish. s. Parish not lying within the walls.

OUTPART, òút'párt. s. Part remote from the centre or main body.

To **OUTPACE**, òút-pàse'. v. a. To outgo, to leave behind.

To **OUTPOUR**, òút-pòòr'. v. a. (316). To emit, to send forth in a stream.

To **OUTPRIZE**, òút-prize'. v. a. To exceed in the value set upon it.

To **OUTRAGE**, òút'rádje. v. a. To injure violently or contumeliously, to insult roughly and tumultuously.

OUTRAGE, òút'rádje. s. (497). Open violence, tumultuous mischief.

OUTRAGEOUS, òút-rá'jús. a. Violent, furious, exorbitant; tumultuous, turbulent; excessive, passing reason or decency; enormous, atrocious.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, òút-rá'jús-lé. ad. Violently, tumultuously, furiously.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, òút-rá'jús-nés. s. With fury, with violence.

To **OUTREACH**, òút-réetsh'. v. a. To go beyond.

To **OUTRIDE**, òút-ride'. v. a. To pass by riding.

OUTRIGHT, òút-ríte'. ad. Immediately, without delay; completely.

To **OUTROAR**, òút-ròre'. v. a. To exceed in roaring.

OUTRODE, òút-ròde'. Pret. and part. of **OUTRIDE**.

OUTRODE, òút'ròde. s. Excursion. Not used.

To **OUTROOT**, òút-ròòt'. v. a. To extirpate, to eradicate.

To **OUTRUN**, òút-rùn'. v. a. To leave behind in running; to exceed.

To **OUTSAIL**, òút-sáile'. v. a. To leave behind in sailing.

To **OUTSCORN**, òút-skòrn'. v. a. To bear down or confront by contempt.

To **OUTSELL**, òút-sél'. v. a. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to gain an higher price.

To **OUTSHINE**, òút-shíne'. v. a. To emit lustre; to excel in lustre.

To **OUTSHOOT**, òút-shòòt'. v. a. To exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.

OUTSIDE, òút'side. s. Superficies, surface; external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; superficial appearance; the utmost; person, external man; outer side, part not inclosed.

To **OUTSIT**, òút-sít'. v. a. To sit beyond the time of any thing.

To **OUTSLEEP**, òút-sléép'. v. a. To sleep beyond.

To **OUTSPEAK**, òút-spéke'. v. a. To speak something beyond.

To **OUTSPORT**, òút-spòrt'. v. a. To sport beyond.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

- To OUTSPREAD, ôût-sprêd'. v. a.** To extend, to diffuse.
- To OUTSTAND, ôût-stând'. v. a.** To support, to resist; to stay beyond the proper time. An improper use of the word.
- To OUTSTAND, ôût-stând'. v. n.** To protuberate from the main body.
- To OUTSTARE, ôût-stâre'. v. a.** To face down, to browbeat, to out face with effrontery.
- OUTSTREET, ôût-strêet. s.** Street in the extremities of a town.
- To OUTSTRETCH, ôût-strêtsh'. v. a.** To extend, to spread out.
- To OUTSTRIP, ôût-strip'. v. a. (497).** To outgo, to leave behind.
- To OUTSWEAR, ôût-swâre'. v. a.** To overpower by swearing.
- To OUT-TONGUE, ôût-túng'. v. a.** To bear down by noise.
- To OUTTALK, ôût-tâwk'. v. a.** To overpower by talk.
- To OUT-VALUE, ôût-vâl'lù. v. a.** To transcend in price.
- To OUTVENOM, ôût-vên'nùm. v. a.** To exceed in poison.
- To OUTVIE, ôût-vi'. v. a.** To exceed, to surpass.
- To OUT-VILLAIN, ôût-vil'lin. v. a.** To exceed in villainy.
- To OUTVOTE, ôût-vôte'. v. a.** To conquer by plurality of suffrages.
- To OUTWALK, ôût-wâwk'. v. a.** To leave behind in walking.
- OUTWALL, ôût-wâll. s. (498).** Outward part of a building; superficial appearance.
- OUTWARD, ôût'wârd. a. (88).** External, opposed to inward; extrinsic, adventitious; foreign, not intestine; tending to the out-parts; in theology, carnal, corporeal, not spiritual.
- OUTWARD, ôût'wârd. s.** External form.
- OUTWARD, ôût'wârd. ad. (498).** To foreign parts, as a Ship Outward bound; to the outer parts.
- OUTWARDLY, ôût'wârd-lê. ad.** Externally, opposed to inwardly; in appearance, not sincerely.
- OUTWARDS, ôût'wârdz. ad.** Towards the out-parts.
- To OUTWATCH, ôût-wôtsh'. v. a.** To exceed in watching.
- To OUTWEAR, ôût-wâre'. v. a.** To pass tediously; to wear beyond
- To OUTWEED, ôût-wêed'. v. a.** To extirpate as a weed.
- To OUTWEIGH, ôût-wâ'. v. a.** To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.
- To OUTWIT, ôût-wît'. v. a.** To cheat, to overcome by stratagem.
- To OUTWORK, ôût-wûrk'. v. a.** To do more work.
- OUTWORK, ôût'wûrk. s. (498).** The parts of a fortification next the enemy.
- OUTWORN, ôût-wôr'n'. part.** Consumed or destroyed by use.
- OUTWROUGHT, ôût-râwt'. part.** Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.
- To OUTWORTH, ôût-wûrth'. v. a.** To excel in value. Not used.
- To OWE, ô. v. a. (324).** To be indebted; to be obliged for; to have from any thing as the consequence of a cause; to possess, to be the right owner of. Obsolete in this sense, the word Own being used in its stead. Consequential; imputable to, as an agent.
- OWL, ôûl. (322).** } s. A bird
- OWLET, ôû'lét. (99).** } that flies about in the night and catches mice.
- OWLER, ôûl'ûr. s. (98).** One who carries contraband goods. Not in use.
- OWN, ône. s. (324).** This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their; it is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration; sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradiction; domestick, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.
- To OWN, ône. v. a.** To acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to possess; to claim, to hold by right; to avow; to confess, not to deny.
- OWNERSHIP, ô'nûr-shîp. s.** Property, rightful possession.
- OWNER, ô'nûr. s. (98).** One to whom any thing belongs.
- Ox, ôks. s. Plur. Oxen.** The general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.
- OXBAKE, ôks'bânc. s.** A plant.
- OXEYE, ôks'î. s.** A plant.
- OXHEAL, ôks'hêle. s.** A plant.
- OXFLY, ôks'flî. s.** A kind of fly.
- OXLIP, ôks'îlp. s.** The same with Cowslip, a vernal flower.
- OXSTALL, ôks'stâll. s. (406).** A stand for oxen.

—nô, m'ôve, nôr, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ôll;—p'ôund;—shin, TERS.

ORTONGUE, ôks'tùng. s. A plant.

OXYCRATE, ôks'è-kráte. s. A mixture of water and vinegar.

OXYMEL, ôks'è-mêl. s. A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMORON, ôks'è-mô'rún. s. (166). A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word, as "A cruel kindness."

OXYRRHODINE, ôks-lr'ò-dine. s. (149). A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

OYER, ô'yûr. s. (98). A court of Oyer and Terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

OYES, ô-yls'. s. Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement

given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.

☞ This word, like several others, has been changed by the vulgar into something which they think they understand. It is derived from the old French imperative *Oyez*, Hear ye! but is now universally heard in courts of justice like the affirmative adverb *yes*, preceded by the long open o.—See ASPARAGUS and LANTERN.

OYSTER, ôé'stûr. s. (98). A bivalve testaceous fish.

OYSTERWENCH, ôé'stûr-wénsh. }

OYSTERWOMAN, ôé'stûr-wûm'ûn. } s.
A woman whose business it is to sell oysters.

OZENA, ô-zé'nâ. s. (92). An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill smell.

P.

PABULAR, páb'bù-lár. a. Affording aliment and provender.

PABULATION, páb-bù-lá'shûn. s. The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PABULOUS, páb'bù-lûs. a. (314). Alimantal, affording aliment.

PACE, páse. s. Step, single movement in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; step, gradation of business; a particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble.

TO PACE, páse. v. n. To move on slowly; to move; used of horses, to move by raising the legs on the same side together.

TO PACE, páse. v. a. To measure by steps; to direct to go.

PACED, páste. a. (359). Having a particular gait.

PACER, pá'sûr. s. (98). He that paces.

PACIFICATION, pás-sé-fè-ká'shûn. s. The act of making peace; the act of appeasing or pacifying.

PACIFICATOR, pás-sé-fè-ká'tûr. s. (521). Peacemaker.

PACIFICATORY, pá-sf'fè-ká-tûr-rè. a. (512). Tending to make peace.

PACIFICK, pá-alf'fík. a. (509). Peace-making, mild, gentle, appeasing.

PACIFIER, pás'sé-fl-ûr. s. One who pacifies.

TO PACIFY, pás'sé-fl. v. a. (183). To appease, to still resentment, to quiet an angry person.

PACK, pák. s. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage; a burden, a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad design or practice; any great number, as to quantity and pressure.

TO PACK, pák. v. a. To bind up for carriage; to send in a hurry; to sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured; to unite picked persons in some bad design.

TO PACK, pák. v. n. To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste; to concert bad measures, to confederate in ill.

PACKCLOTH, pák'clóth. s. A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, pák'kûr. s. (98). One who binds up bales for carriage.

PACKET, pák'kít. s. (99). A small pack, a mail of letters.

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(F (559).—Fátc, fàr, fáll, fát;—mè, mèt;—pine, pin;—

To **PACKET**, pák'klt. v. a. To bind up in parcels.

PACKHORSE, pák'hórsé. s. A horse of burden, a horse employed in carrying goods.

PACKSADDLE, pák'sád-dl. s. (405). A saddle on which burdens are laid.

PACKTHREAD, pák'thréd. s. Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

PACT, pákt. s. A contract, a bargain, a covenant.

PACTIÖN, pák'shün. s. A bargain, a covenant.

PACTITIOUS, pák-tish'ús. s. Settled by covenant.

PAD, pád. s. The road, a foot-path; an easy-paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot; a low soft saddle.

To **PAD**, pád. v. n. To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.

PADDER, pád'dúr. s. (98). A robber, a foot highwayman.

To **PADDLE**, pád'dl. v. n. (405). To row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.

PADDLE, pád'dl. s. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar.

PADDLER, pád'dl-úr. s. (98). One who paddles.

PADDOCK, pád'dúk. s. (166). A great frog or toad.

PADDOCK, pád'dúk. s. A small enclosure for deer.

PADLOCK, pád'lók. s. A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

To **PADLOCK**, pád'lók. v. a. To fasten with a padlock.

PEAN, pé'an. s. A song of triumph.

☞ A song of triumph so called from its beginning with *pe*, an adverb of rejoicing, *παν*, one of the names of Apollo; so that a *pean*, or an *io pean*, among the Pagans, was equivalent to our *huzza*.

PAGAN, pá'gán. s. (88). A heathen, one not a christian.

PAGAN, pá'gán. a. Heathenish.

PAGANISM, pá'gán-izm. s. Heathenism.

PAGE, pádje. s. One side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great person.

To **PAGE**, pádje. v. a. To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page. In this last sense not used.

PAGEANT, pád'jünt. s. (244). A statue in a show; any show; a spectacle of entertainment.

☞ Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, pronounce the *a* in the first syllable long, like that in *page*; but Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares, made it short, as in *pad*: that the first is more analogical is evident, as the accented *a* is succeeded by the diphthong *ea* (505); but that the last is more agreeable to general usage, I have not the least doubt. The same reason holds good for the first *a* in *pageantry*; but usage is still more decidedly for the short sound in this word, than in *pageant*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, adopt the short sound, and Entick alone the long one. About forty years ago, when Mr. Garrick exhibited a show in honour of Shakespeare, it was universally called a *Pad-junt*.

PAGEANT, pád'jünt. a. Showy, pompous, ostentatious.

To **PAGEANT**, pád'jünt. v. a. To exhibit in shows, to represent. Not used.

PAGEANTRY, pád'jün-tré. s. Pomp, show.

PAGINAL, pád'jè-nál. s. Consisting of pages. Not used.

PAGON, pá'gód. s. An Indian idol; the temple of the idol.

PAID, páde. a. (222). The pret. and part. pass. of Pay.

PAIL, pále. s. (202). A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

PAILFUL, pále'fúl. s. The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL, pél-mél'. s. Violent, boisterous. This word is commonly written *pellmell*.—See *MALL*.

PAIN, páne. s. (73) (202). Punishment denounced; penalty; punishment; sensation of uneasiness; in the plural, labour, work, toil; uneasiness of mind; the throes of child-birth.

PAINFUL, páne'fúl. a. Full of pain, miserable, beset with affliction; giving pain, afflictive; difficult, requiring labour; industrious, laborious.

PAINFULLY, páne'fúl-lè. ad. With great pain or affliction; laboriously, diligently.

PAINFULNESS, páne'fúl-nés. s. Affliction, sorrow, grief; industry, laboriousness.

PAINIM, pá'ním. s. In the old romances, a Pagan, infidel.

—ná, mǎve, nór, nēt;—tǎbe, tǎb, búll;—óll;—pǒund;—/ín, THIS.

PAINIM, pá'ním. a. Pagan, infidel.

PAINLESS, páne'lés. a. Without pain, without trouble.

PAINSTAKER, pánz'tá-kúr. s. Labourer, laborious person.

PAINSTAKING, pánz'tá-king. a. Laborious, industrious.

TO PAINT, pánt. v. a. (202). To represent by delineation and colours; to describe; to colour; to deck with artificial colours.

TO PAINT, pánt. v. n. To lay colours on the face.

PAINT, pánt. s. Colours representative of any thing; colours laid on the face.

PAINTER, pánt'úr. s. (98). One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.

PAINTING, pánt'ing. s. (410). The act of representing objects by delineation and colours, picture, the painted resemblance; colours laid on.

PAINTURE, pánt'shüre. s. (461). The art of painting.

PAIR, páre. s. (202). Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a sort; a couple, a brace.

TO PAIR, páre. v. n. To be joined in pairs, to couple; to suit, to fit as a counterpart.

TO PAIR, páre. v. a. To join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.

PALACE, pá'l'ás. s. (91). A royal house, a house eminently splendid.

PALANQUIN, pál-án-kéen'. s. (112). Is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.

PALATABLE, pá'lát-tá-bl. a. Gustful, pleasing to the taste.

PALATE, pá'lát. s. (91). The instrument of taste; mental relish, intellectual taste.

PALATICK, pál-lát'tik. a. (509). Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

PALATINE, pá'lát-tin. s. (150). One invested with regal rights and prerogatives; a subject of a palatinate.

PALATINE, pá'lát-tin. a. Possessing royal privileges.

PALE, pále. a. (77) (202). Not ruddy, not fresh of colour, wan, white of look; not high coloured, approaching to transparency; not bright, not shining, faint of lustre, dim.

TO PALE, pále. v. a. To make pale..

PALE, pále. s. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds; any enclosure; any district or territory; the Pale is the third and middle part of the scutcheon.

TO PALE, pále. v. a. To enclose with pales; to enclose, to encompass.

PALEEYED, pále'ide. a. Having eyes dimmed.

PALEFACED, pále'faste. a. (359). Having the face wan.

PALELY, pále'lé. ad. Wanly, not freshly, not ruddily.

PALENESS, pále'nés. s. Wanness, want of colour, want of freshness; want of lustre.

PALENDAR, pá'lén-dár. s. A kind of coasting vessel.

PALEOUS, pá'lé-ús. a. Husky, chaffy.

PALETTE, pá'l'lt. s. (99). A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

PALFREY, pál'fré, or pál'fré. s. A small horse fit for ladies.

☞ In the first edition of this Dictionary I followed Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, in the sound of *a* in the first syllable of this word; but, upon maturer consideration, think Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Barclay, more analogical, and must therefore give the third sound of *a* the preference.—See Principles, No. 84.

PALINDROME, pá'lín-drôme. s. A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward.

PALINODE, pá'lín-ode. }
PALINODY, pá'lín-ó-dé. } s. A recantation.

PALISADE, pál-lé-sade'. }
PALISADO, pál-lé-sá-dó. } s. Pales set by way of enclosure or defence.

TO PALISADE, pál-lé-sade'. v. a. To enclose with palisades.

PALISH, pále'ish. a. Somewhat pale.

PALL, pál. s. A cloak or mantle of state; the mantle of an archbishop; the covering thrown over the dead.

TO PALL, pál. v. n. To cloak, to invest.

TO PALL, pál. v. n. To grow vapid, to become insipid.

TO PALL, pál. v. a. To make insipid or vapid; to make spiritless, to dispirit, to weaken; to cloy.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- PALLER**, pâl'lt. s. (99). A small bed, a mean bed; a small measure formerly used by surgeons.
- PALLMALL**, pâl'mêl'. s. A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.—See **MALL**.
- PALLIAMENT**, pâl'lê-â-mênt. s. A dress, a robe.
- TO PALLIATE**, pâl'lê-âte. v. a. (91). To cover with excuse; to extenuate, to soften by favourable representations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.
- PALLIATION**, pâl'lê-â'shûn. s. Extenuation, alleviation, favourable representation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.
- PALLIATIVE**, pâl'lê-â-tiv. a. (157). Extenuating, favourably representative; mitigating, not removing, not radically curative.
- PALLIATIVE**, pâl'lê-â-tiv. s. (113). Something mitigating.
- PALLID**, pâl'ld. a. Pale, not high-coloured.
- PALM**, pâ'm. s. (403). A tree, of which the branches were worn in token of victory; victory, triumph; the inner part of the hand; a measure of length comprising three inches.
- TO PALM**, pâ'm. v. a. To conceal in the palm of the hand as jugglers; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand.
- PALMER**, pâ'm'ûr. s. (403). A pilgrim; so called, because they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.
- PALMETTO**, pâl-mêt'tô. s. A species of the palm-tree: In the West Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves.
- PALMIFEROUS**, pâl-mif'fêr-ûs. a. Bearing palms.
- PALMIPÈDE**, pâl'mê-pêde. a. Web-footed.
- PALMISTER**, pâl'mis-tûr. s. One who deals in palmistry.
- PALMISTRY**, pâl'mis-trê. s. The cheat of foretelling fortunes by the lines of the palm.
- PALMY**, pâ'mê. a. (403). Bearing palms.
- PALPABILITY**, pâl-pâ-bl'lê-tê. s. Quality of being perceivable to the touch.
- PALPABLE**, pâl'pâ-bl. a. Perceptible by the touch; gross, coarse, easily detected; plain; easily perceptible.
- PALPABLENESS**, pâl'pâ-bl-nês. s. Quality of being palpable, plainness, grossness.
- PALPABLY**, pâl'pâ-blê. ad. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly, plainly.
- PALPATION**, pâl-pâ'shûn. s. The act of feeling.
- TO PALPITATE**, pâl'pê-tâte. v. a. To beat as the heart, to flutter.
- PALPITATION**, pâl'pê-tâ'shûn. s. Beating or panting, that alteration in the pulse of the heart which makes it felt.
- PALSGRAVE**, pâl'sgrâve. s. A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.
- PALSICAL**, pâl'zê-kâl. a. (84). Afflicted with the palsy, paralytick.
- PALSIED**, pâl'zld. a. (283). Diseased with a palsy.
- PALSY**, pâl'zê. s. (84). A privation of motion or sense of feeling, or both.
- TO PALTER**, pâl'tûr. v. n. (84). To shift, to dodge.
- PALTERER**, pâl'tûr-ûr. s. (98). An unsincere dealer, a shifter.
- PALTRINESS**, pâl'trê-nês. s. The state of being paltry.
- PALTRY**, pâl'trê. a. (84). Sorry, despicable, mean.
- PALY**, pâ'lê. a. Pale. Obsolete.
- PAM**, pâ'm. s. The knave of clubs, in the game of Loo.
- TO PAMPER**, pâ'm'pûr. v. a. (98). To glut, to fill with food.
- PAMPHLET**, pâ'm'flêt. (99). A small book, properly a book sold unbound.
- PAMPHLETEER**, pâ'm-flêt-têér'. s. A scribbler of small books.
- PAN**, pâ'n. s. A vessel broad and shallow; the part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder; any thing hollow, as the brain pan.
- PANACEA**, pâ'n-â-sê-â. s. An universal medicine.
- PANACEA**, pâ'n-â-sê-â. s. An herb.
- PANCAKE**, pâ'n'kâke. s. Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.
- PANADO**, pâ-nâ-dô. s. Food made by boiling bread in water.
- PANCREAS**, pâng'krê-âs. s. The sweet-bread.
- PANCREATICK**, pâng'krê-ât'tik. a. Contained in the pancreas.
- PANCY**, } pâ'n'sê. { s. A flower, a kind of violet.

—nò, móve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

PANDECT, pán'dékt. s. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

PANDEMIC, pán-dém'mlk. a. (509). Incident to a whole people.

PANDER, pán'dúr. s. (98). A pimp, a male bawd, a procurer.

To PANDER, pán'dúr. v. a. To pimp, to be subservient to lust or passion. Not used.

PANDERLY, pán'dúr-lé. a. Pimping, pimplike.

PANDICULATION, pán-dik-kù-lá'shùn. s. The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANE, páne. s. A square of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

PANEGYRICK, pán-né-jér'rik. s. (184). An elogy, an encomiastick piece.

PANEGYRIST, pán-né-jér'rist. s. One that writes praise, encomiast.

To PANEGYRIZE, pán'é-jè-rize. v. a. To praise highly.

❏ I have not found this word in any of our Dictionaries, but have met with it in so respectable a writer, that I cannot resist the temptation of inserting it here, especially as it serves to fill up a niche in language, which, I think, never should be empty: I mean, that wherever there is an unestablished, there should always be a verb to correspond to it. The passage from which I have taken this word has so much real good sense, and such true genuine humour, that I cannot refrain from extracting the whole paragraph, and relying on the pardon of the inspector for the digression.—“It may be thought ridiculous to assert, that morals have any connexion with purity of language, or that the precision of truth may be violated through defect of critical exactness in the three degrees of comparison; yet how frequently do we hear, from the dealers in superlatives, of *most admirable, super-excellent, and quite perfect people*, who, to plain persons, not bred in the school of exaggeration, would appear mere common characters, not rising above the level of mediocrity! By this negligence in the just application of words, we shall be as much misled by these trope and figure ladies when they degrade, as when they *panegyrize*; for, to a plain and sober judgment, a tradesman may not be the *most good-for-nothing fellow that ever existed*, merely because it was impossible for him to execute in an hour, an order which

“required a week; a lady may not be *the most hideous fright the world ever saw*, though the make of her gown may have been obsolete for a month; nor may one's young friend's father be a *monster of cruelty*, though he may be a quiet gentleman, who does not choose to live at watering-places, but likes to have his daughter stay at home with him in the country.”—*Hannah More's Strictures on Modern Female Education*, vol. i. page 216. If the usage of this word stood in need of farther support, we have it from the best authority. The author thinks it superfluous to *panegyrize* truth; yet, in favour of sound and rational rules (which must be founded in truth, or they are good for nothing), he ventures to quote the Stagirite himself: “It is not possible for a true opinion to be contrary to another true one.”—*Harrie's Philological Inquiries*.

PANEL, pán'nll. s. (99). A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies; a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial.

PANG, páng. s. Extreme pain, sudden paroxysm of torment.

To PANG, páng. v. a. To torment.

PANICK, pán'nik. s. A sudden and groundless fear.

PANICK, pán'nik. a. Fearing suddenly and violently without cause.

PANNEL, pán'nll. s. (99). A kind of rustick saddle.

PANNICLE, pán'nè-kl. (405).

PANNICK, pán'nik. (509). } s. A plant of the Millet kind.

PANNIER, pán'yúr. s. (113). A basket, a wicker vessel, in which fruit or other things are carried on a horse.

PANOPLY, pán'nò-plé. s. Complete armour.

To PANT, pánt. v. n. To palpitate, to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour; to have the breast heaving, as for want of breath; to long, to wish earnestly.

PANT, pánt. s. Palpitation, motion of the heart.

PANTALON, pán-tá-lóon'. s. A man's garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.

PANTHEON, pán-thé'ún. s. (166). A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, pán'thúr. s. (98). A spotted wild beast, a lynx, a pard.

PANTILE, pán'tile. s. A gutter tile.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

PANTINGLY, pân'ting-lê. ad. (410).
With palpitation.

PANTLER, pânt'lûr. s. (98). The
officer in a great family, who keeps the
bread.

PANTOFLE, pân-tôô'fl. s. A slipper.
French.

PANTOMIME, pân'tô-mime. s. (146).
One who has the power of universal mi-
mickry, one who expresses his meaning
by mute action; a scene, a tale exhibited
only in gesture and dumb-show.

PANTRY, pân'trê. s. The room in
which provisions are repositied.

PAP, pâp. s. The nipple, a dug;
food made for infants with bread boiled
in water; the pulp of fruit.

PAPA, pâ-pâ'. s. (77). A fond name
for father, used in many languages.

PAPACY, pâ'pâ-sê. s. Popedom, office,
dignity of bishops of Rome.

PAPAL, pâ'pâl. a. Belonging to the
pope, annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.

PAPAVEROUS, pâ-pâv'vêr-rûs. a. Re-
sembling poppies.

PAPER, pâ'pûr. s. (64). (76). Sub-
stance on which men write and print.

PAPER, pâ'pûr. a. (98). Any thing
slight or thin, made of paper.

TO PAPER, pâ'pûr. v. a. To register.
Not used. To furnish with paper hang-
ings.

PAPERMAKER, pâ'pûr-mâ-kûr. s. One
who makes paper.

PAPERMILL, pâ'pûr-mil. s. A mill in
which rags are ground for paper.

PAPESCENT, pâ-pês'sênt. a. (510).
Containing pap, pulpy.

PAPILIO, pâ-pil'yô. s. (113). A but-
terfly, a moth of various colours.

PAPILIONACEOUS, pâ-pil-yô-nâ'shûs.
a. (357). Resembling a butterfly. Appli-
ed chiefly to the flowers of some plants.

PAPILLARY, pâp'pil-â-rê. a. Having
emulgent vessels, or resemblances of
paps.

☞ There is a set of words of similar de-
rivation and termination, which must be
necessarily accented in the same way:
these are *Axillary*, *Maxillary*, *Capillary*,
Papillary, *Pupillary*, *Armillary*, *Mammil-
lary*, and *Medullary*. All these, except
the last, which was not inserted, I had
accented on the first syllable in a Rhym-
ing and Pronouncing Dictionary pub-
lished thirty years ago.

This accentuation I still think the most
agreeable to analogy; and that the in-

spector may judge of the usage, I have
subjoined the several different modes of
accentuation of the different orthoëpists.
Axillary, Johnson, Kenrick.
Axillary, Sheridan, Ash, Bailey.
Maxillary, Johnson, Sheridan, Bar-
clay.

Maxillary, Ash, Kenrick, W. John-
ston, Bailey, Entick.

Capillary, Johnson, Kenrick, Nares,
Fenning.

Capillary, Sheridan, Ash, W. John-
ston, Perry, Buchanan,
Bailey, Entick.

Papillary, Johnson, Nares, Barclay,
Fenning.

Papillary, Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash.
Pupillary, Johnson, Sheridan, Ken-
rick, Ash, Scott, Perry,
Entick, Barclay, Fen-
ning.

Pupillary, No examples.

Mammillary, Nares, Bailey.

Mammillary, Johnson, Kenrick, Ash,
Sheridan, Scott, Perry,
Entick.

Armillary, Sheridan, Scott, Nares,
Smith, Fenning.

Armillary, Ash, Perry, Entick, Bai-
ley, Barclay.

Medullary, No examples.

Medullary, Johnson, Sheridan, Ash,
Kenrick, W. Johnston,
Buchanan, Bailey, Bar-
clay, Fenning, Entick.

This extract sufficiently shows how uncer-
tain usage is, and the necessity of recur-
ring to principles: and that these are on
the side I have adopted, may be gather-
ed from No. 512.—See **MAMMILLARY**
and **MAXILLARY**.

PAPILLOUS, pâ-pil'lûs. a. The same
with **PAPILLARY**.

☞ There is some diversity in the accen-
tuation of this word, as well as the for-
mer: Dr. Johnson and Barclay place the
accent on the first syllable; and Mr. She-
ridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr.
Perry, on the second, as I have done.

PAPIST, pâ'pist. s. An appellation
given by Protestants to one that adheres
to the communion of the Pope and
Church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, pâ-pis'tê-kâl. a. Relating
to the religion of those called Papists.

PAPISTRY, pâ'pis-trê. s. A name giv-
en by Protestants to the doctrine of the
Roman Catholics.

PAPPOUS, pâp'pûs. a. (314). Having
soft light down growing out of the seeds
of some plants, such as thistles; downy.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

- PAPPY**, pâp/pé. a. Soft, succulent, easily divided.
- PAR**, pâr. s. (77). State of equality, equivalence, equal value.
- PARABLE**, pâr/râ-bl. s. (81) (405). A similitude, a relation under which something else is figured.
- PARABOLA**, pâ-râb/bô-lâ. s. One of the conick sections.
- PARABOLICAL**, pâr-râ-bôl/lé-kâl. }
PARABOLICK, pâr-râ-bôl/lk. (509). } a.
 Expressed by parable or similitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.
- PARABOLICALLY**, pâr-râ-bôl/lé-kâl-é. ad. By way of parable or similitude; in the form of a parabola.
- PARABOLISM**, pâ-râb/bô-lizm. s. In Algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.
- PARABOLOID**, pâ-râb/bô-lôid. s. A paraboliform curve in geometry.
- PARACENTESIS**, pâr-â-sén-té/sis. s. That operation whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out matter, as tapping in a tympany.
- PARACENTRICAL**, pâr-â-sén/tré-kâl. }
PARACENTRICK, pâr-â-sén/trik. }
 a. Deviating from circularity.
- PARADE**, pâr-râde/. s. Show, ostentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; guard, posture of defence.
- PARADIGM**, pâr-â-dim. s. (389). Example.
- PARADISIACAL**, pâr-â-dé-zi/â-kâl. a. (506). Suiting paradise, making paradise.
- PARADISE**, pâr/râ-dise. s. The blissful regions in which the first pair was placed; any place of felicity.
- PARADOX**, pâr/râ-dôks. s. A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance.
- PARADOXICAL**, pâr-â-dôk/sé-kâl. a. Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.
- PARADOXICALLY**, pâr-â-dôk/sé-kâl-é. ad. In a paradoxical manner.
- PARADOXICALNESS**, pâr-â-dôk/sé-kâl-nés. s. State of being paradoxical.
- PARADOXOLOGY**, pâr-â-dôk-sôl/lô-jé. s. The use of paradoxes.
- PARAGOGE**, pâr-â-gô/jé. s. A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, as *my deary* for *my dear*.
- PARAGON**, pâr/râ-gôn. s. (166). A model, a pattern, something supremely excellent.
- TO PARAGON**, pâr/râ-gôn. v. a. To compare; to equal.
- PARAGRAPH**, pâr/râ-grâf. s. A distinct part of a discourse.
- PARAGRAPHOLOGICALLY**, pâr-râ-grâf/fé-kâl-é. ad. By paragraphs.
- PARALLACTICAL**, pâr-râl-lâk/té-kâl. (509). }
PARALLACTICK, pâr-râl-lâk/tik. } a.
 Pertaining to the parallax.
- PARALLAX**, pâr/râl-lâks. s. The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth.
- PARALLEL**, pâr/râl-lél. a. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through many particulars, equal.
- PARALLEL**, pâr/râl-lél. s. Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other; lines on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; resemblance, conformity continued through many particulars, comparison made; any thing resembling another.
- TO PARALLEL**, pâr/râl-lél. v. a. To place so as always to keep the same direction with another line; to keep in the same direction with another line; to keep in the same direction, to level; to correspond to; to be equal to, to resemble through many particulars; to compare.
- PARALLELISM**, pâr/râl-lél-izm. s. State of being parallel.
- PARALLELOGRAM**, pâr-â-lél/lô-grâm. s. In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.
- PARALLELOGRAMICAL**, pâr-â-lél-lô-grâm/mé-kâl. a. (509). Having the properties of a parallelogram.
- TO PARALOGIZE**, pâr-râl-lô-jize. v. n. To reason sophistically.
- PARALOGISM**, pâr-râl-lô-jizm. s. A false argument.
- PARALOGY**, pâr-râl-lô-jé. s. (518). False reasoning.
- PARALYSIS**, pâr-râl/é-sis. s. A palsy.
- TO PARALYZE**, pâr-â-lize. v. a. To weaken, to deprive of strength as if struck with a palsy.
- ☞ The very general use of this word, especially since the French revolution,

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pin;—

seems to entitle it to a place in the Dictionaries of our language; as it not only more forcibly expresses the common idea than to *enervate* or to *deadens*, but serves to fill up those vacancies in speech, where there is no verb to correspond to a substantive or adjective. Hence Pope's happy coinage of the verb to *sensualize*.—See the verb to *PANEGYZE*.—A happier instance of the use of this word, and a better authority for it, cannot be given than in Hannah More's *Strictures on Education*, vol. i. page 49, where, speaking of the philosophick and systematick vice of modern infidels on the Continent, she says: "This cool, calculating, intellectual wickedness, eats out the very heart and core of virtue," and, like a deadly mildew, blights and shrivels the blooming promise of the human spring. Its benumbing touch communicates a torpid sluggishness, which *paralyzes* the soul. It descends on depravity, and details its grossest acts as frigidly as if its object were to allay the tumult of the passions, while it is letting them loose on mankind, by plucking off the muzzle of present restraint and future accountableness."

PARALYTICAL, pâr-â-ll'tè-kâl. } a.
PARALYTICK, pâr-â-ll'tik. (509). }
 Palsied, inclined to palsy.

PARAMOUNT, pâr-â-môunt'. a. Superior, having the highest jurisdiction; as Lord Paramount, the chief of the seignior; eminent, of the highest order.

PARAMOUNT, pâr-â-môunt'. s. The chief.

PARAMOUR, pâr-râ-môor. s. *French*. A lover or wooer; a mistress.

PARANYMPH, pâr-râ-nimf. s. A bride-man, one who leads the bride to her marriage; one who countenances or supports another. Not used.

PARAPEGM, pâr-â-pém. s. (389). A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; a table of astronomical observations.

PARAPEGMA, pâr-â-pég'mâ. s. The same as Parapegm. Plural, *Parapegmata*.

PARAFET, pâr-râ-pét. s. A wall breast high.

PARAPHIMOSIS, pâr-râ-fè-mô'sls. s. (520). Disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glands.

PARAPHERNALIA, pâr-â-fér-nâ'le-â. s. Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHRASE, pâr-râ-frâze. s. A loose interpretation, an explanation in many words.

TO PARAPHRASE, pâr-râ-frâze. v. a. To interpret with laxity of expression, to translate loosely.

PARAPHRAST, pâr-râ-frâst. s. A lax interpreter, one who explains in many words.

PARAPHRASTICAL, pâr-râ-frâs'tè-kâl. (509). } a.

PARAPHRASTICK, pâr-â-frâs'tik. }
 Lax in interpretation, not literal, not verbal.

PARAPHRENITIS, pâr-â-frè-ni'tis. s. An inflammation of the diaphragm.

PARASANG, pâr-â-sâng. s. A Persian measure of length.

PARASITE, pâr-râ-sîte. s. (155). One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

PARASITICAL, pâr-â-sit'tè-kâl. } a.
PARASITICK, pâr-â-sit'tik. (509). }
 Flattering, wheedling.

PARASOL, pâr-râ-sôle. s. A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head to shade from the sun.

PARATHESIS, pâr-râ-th'è-sis. s. A figure in Grammar where two or more substantives are put in the same case; as, "He went to the country where he was born [France] and died there." In Rhetorick, a short hint, with a promise of future enlargement. In Printing, the matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus [].

TO PARBOIL, pâr-bôll. v. a. (81). To half boil.

PARCEL, pâr'sll. s. (99). A small bundle; a part of the whole taken separately; a quantity or mass; a number of persons, in contempt; any number or quantity, in contempt.

TO PARCEL, pâr'sll. v. a. To divide into portions; to make up into a mass.

TO PARCH, pâr'tsh. v. a. (352). To burn slightly and superficially.

TO PARCH, pâr'tsh. v. n. To be scorched.

PARCHMENT, pâr'tsh'mént. s. Skins dressed for the writer.

PARD, pâr'd. } s. The leopard;
PARDALE, pâr'dâle. } in Poetry, any of the spotted beasts.

TO PARDON, pâr'd'n. v. a. To excuse an offender; to forgive a crime; to

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

remit a penalty; Pardon me, is a word of civil denial or slight apology.

PARDON, pârd'n. s. (170). Forgiveness of an offender; forgiveness of a crime, indulgence; remission of penalty; forgiveness received; warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

PARDONABLE, pârd'n-â-bl. a. (509). Venial, excusable.

PARDONABLENESS, pârd'n-â-bl-nês. s. Venialness, susceptibility of pardon.

PARDONABLY, pârd'n-â-blê. ad. Venially, excusably.

PARDONER, pârd'n-ûr. s. (98). One who forgives another.

TO PARE, pâre. v. a. To cut off extremities of the surface, to cut away by little and little, to diminish.

PARAGORICK, pâ-ê-gôr'lk. a. (509). Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

PARENCHYMA, pâ-rên'ké-mâ. s. A spongy substance; the pith of a plant.

PARENCHYMATOUS, pâ-rên-klm'â-tus. a. (314). Spongy, pithy.

PARENCHYMOUS, pâ-rên'ké-mûs. a. Spongy, pithy.

PARENESIS, pâ-rên'ê-sis. s. (520). Persuasion. *

Dr. Johnson, in the folio edition of his Dictionary, places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares on the antepenultimate, and the latter make the *e* long. Dr. Johnson has several words of a similar termination for his accentuation; but analogy is clearer for Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares with respect to accent, and directly against them with respect to quantity; for it is not the long quantity of the original that can resist the shortening power of the English antepenultimate accent in this word, any more than in *Dieresis*, *Ephemeris*, &c. which see.

PARENT, pâ-rênt. s. A father or mother.

PARENTAGE, pâ-rên-tâdje. s. (90) (515). Extraction, birth, condition with respect to parents.

PARENTAL, pâ-rên'tâl. a. Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.

PARENTHESIS, pâ-rên'thê-sis. s. A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it; being commonly marked thus ().

PARENTHETICAL, pâ-rên'thêt'ê-kâl. a. (509). Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARER, pâ'rûr. s. (98). An instrument to cut away the surface.

PARHELION, pâ-rhê'lê-ûn. s. (113). A mock sun.

PARIETAL, pâ-ri'ê-tâl. a. Constituting the sides or walls.

PARING, pâ'ring. s. (410). That which is pared off any thing, the rind.

PARISH, pâ'rish. s. The particular charge of a secular priest; a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

PARISH, pâ'rish. a. Belonging to the parish, having the care of the parish, maintained by the parish.

PARISHIONER, pâ-rish'ûn-ûr. s. One that belongs to the parish.

PARITOR, pâ-rê-tûr. s. (166). A beadle, a summoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, pâ-rê-tê. s. Equality, resemblance.

PARK, pârk. s. (81). A piece of ground enclosed and stored with deer and other beasts of chase.

PARKER, pârk'ûr. s. (98). A park-keeper.

PARPLEAVES, pârk'lêvz. s. An herb.

PARLE, pârl. s. Conversation, talk, oral treaty.

TO PARLEY, pârl'ê. v. n. To treat by word of mouth, to talk, to discuss any thing orally.

PARLEY, pârl'ê. s. Oral treaty, talk, conference, discussion by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, pârl'ê-mênt. s. (274). The assembly of the king, lords, and commons; which assembly is of all others the highest, and of greatest authority.

PARLIAMENTARY, pârl'ê-mên'tâ-rê. a. Enacted by parliament, suiting the parliament, pertaining to parliament.

PARLOUR, pârl'ûr. s. (314). A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse; a room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

PARLOUS, pârl'ûs. a. (314). Keen, sprightly, waggyish. Not in use.

PAROCHIAL, pâ-rô'kê-âl. a. Belonging to a parish.

PARODY, pâ-rô-dê. s. A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change, adapted to some new purpose.

TO PARODY, pâ-rô-dê. v. a. To copy by way of parody.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, phn;—

PARONYMOUS, pâr-ôn'nê-mûs. a. Resembling another word.

PAROLE, pâ-rôle'. s. Word given as an assurance.

PARONOMASIA, pâr-ô-nô-mâ'zhê-â. s. (453). A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to, as, "they are *"fiends, not friends."*

PAROQUET, pâr-ô-kwét. s. A small species of parrot.

PAROTID, pâ-rôt'id. a. (503). Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

☞ In this, and the following word, Dr. Johnson places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, but Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash much more properly on the penultimate, as here marked. It may, however, be observed, that Dr. Johnson's accentuation of this word is the most agreeable to analogy, as it comes from the Latin *Parotides*, which, according to the general rule, by losing a syllable, has its accent removed a syllable higher (see *Academy*); but the succeeding word, *Parotis*, is a perfect Latin word, and therefore preserves its Latin accent on the penultimate.—See Principles, (No. 503, b,) and the word *IRREPARABLE*.

PAROTIS, pâ-rô'tis. s. (503). A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

PAROXYSM, pâr-rôk-sizm. s. (503). A fit, periodical exacerbation of a disease.

PARRICIDE, pâr-rê-sîde. s. (143). One who destroys his father; one who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

PARRICIDAL, pâr-rê-sî'dâl. }

PARRICIDIOUS, pâr-rê-sîd'yûs. } a.
Relating to parricide, committing parricide.

PARROT, pâr-rût. s. (166). A party-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

TO PARRY, pâr-rê. v. n. To put by thrusts, to fence.

TO PARSE, pârsê. v. a. (81). To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech.

PARSIMONIOUS, pâr-sê-mô'nê-ûs. a. Covetous, frugal, sparing.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pâr-sê-mô'nê-ûs-lê. ad. Frugally, sparingly.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pâr-sê-mô'nê-ûs-nê. s. A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY, pâr-sê-mûn-ê. s. (503) (557). Frugality, covetousness, niggardliness.

☞ For the *o*, see *DOMESTICK*.

PARSLEY, pârs'lê. s. A plant.

PARSNIP, pârs'nîp. s. (99). A plant.

PARSON, pâr's'n. s. (170). The priest of a parish, one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls; a clergyman; it is applied to the teachers of the Presbyterians.

☞ The *o* before *n*, preceded by *k, p, s*, or *t*, is under the same predicament as *e*; that is, when the accent is not on it, the two consonants unite, and the vowel is suppressed; as *beckon, capon, season, mutation*, &c. pronounced *beck'n, cap'n, seas'n, mut'n*, &c. *Parson*, therefore, ought to be pronounced with the *o* suppressed, and not as Mr. Sheridan has marked it. See Principles, No. 103, 170.

PARSONAGE, pâr's'n-âge. s. (90). The benefice of a parish.

PART, pârt. s. (81). Something less than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; that which in division falls to each; share; side, party; particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; business, duty; relation reciprocal; in good part, in ill part, as well done, as ill done; in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties; quarters, regions, districts.

PART, pârt. ad. Partly, in some measure. Not in use.

TO PART, pârt. v. a. To divide, to share, to distribute; to separate, to disunite; to break into pieces; to keep asunder; to separate combatants; to screen.

TO PART, pârt. v. n. To be separated; to take farewell; to have share; to go away, to set out; To part with, to quit, to resign, to lose.

PARTABLE, pârt'â-bl. a. (405). Divisible, such as may be parted.

PARTAGE, pârt'tâdjê. s. (90). Division, act of sharing or parting.

TO PARTAKE, pâr-tâke'. v. n. Preterit, I Partook; Participle passive, Partaken. To have share of any thing; to participate, to have something of the property, nature, or right; to be admitted to, not to be excluded.

TO PARTAKE, pâr-tâke'. v. a. To share, to have part in.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

PARTAKER, pâr-tâ'kûr. s. A partner in possessions, a sharer in any thing, an associate with; accomplice, associate.

PARTER, pâr'tûr. s. (98). One that parts or separates.

PARTERRE, pâr-târe'. s. *French*. A level division of ground.

PARTIAL, pâr'shâl. a. (81). Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or on one side of the question more than the other; inclined to favour without reason; affecting only one part, subsisting only in a part, not universal.

PARTIALITY, pâr-shê-âl'lé-té. s. (542). Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other.

TO PARTIALIZE, pâr'shâl-ize. v. a. To make partial.

PARTIALLY, pâr'shâl-lé. ad. With unjust favour or dislike; in part, not totally.

PARTIBILITY, pâr-té-bil'lé-té. s. Divisibility, separability.

PARTIBLE, pâr'té-bl. a. (405). Divisible, separable.

PARTICIPABLE, pâr-tis'sé-pâ-bl. a. Such as may be shared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT, pâr-tis'sé-pânt. a. Sharing, having share or part.

TO PARTICIPATE, pâr-tis'sé-pâte. v. n. To partake, to have share; to have part of more things than one; to have part of something common with another.

TO PARTICIPATE, pâr-tis'sé-pâte. v. a. To partake, to receive part of, to share.

PARTICIPATION, pâr-tis'sé-pâ'shûn. s. The state of sharing something in common; the act or state of partaking or having part of something; distribution, division into shares.

PARTICIPIAL, pâr-té-slp'pé-âl. a. Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, pâr-té-slp'pé-âl-é. ad. In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, pâr'té-slp-pl. s. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

PARTICLE, pâr'té-kl. s. (405). Any small portion of a greater substance; a word unvaried by inflexion.

PARTICULAR, pâr-tik'û-lûr. a. (179). Relating to single persons, not general; individual, one distinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things single and distinct; single, not general; odd, having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.

PARTICULAR, pâr-tik'û-lûr. s. (88). A single instance, a single point; individual, private person; private interest; private character, single self, state of an individual; a minute detail of things singly enumerated; distinct, not general recital.

PARTICULARITY, pâr-tik-kû-lâr'é-té. s. Distinct notice or enumeration, not general assertion; singleness, individuality; petty account, private incident; something peculiar.

TO PARTICULARIZE, pâr-tik'û-lâ-rize. v. a. To mention distinctly, to detail, to show minutely.

PARTICULARLY, pâr-tik'û-lûr-lé. ad. Distinctly, singly, not universally; in an extraordinary degree.

PARTISAN, pâr'té-zân. s. (524). A kind of pike or halberd; an adherent to a faction; the commander of a party.

☞ All our orthœpists agree in accenting this word on the first syllable. Mr. Nares says, Dr. Johnson has improperly accented this word on the last; but, both in the folio edition of his Dictionary, and the quarto, printed since his death, the accent is on the first. There is not the same uniformity in the accentuation of the companion to this word *artisan*; for though Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick, accent the first syllable, Dr. Johnson, in both editions of his Dictionary, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Barclay, accent the last and Dr. Kenrick places an accent on both first and last. The same diversity appears in the accentuation of *courtesan*, a word of exactly the same form; which is accented by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Fenning, and Entick, on the last syllable; and by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning, on the first; and by Mr. Perry both on the first and last. The truth is, these three words are among those which admit of the accent either on the first or last syllable, and this has produced the diversity we find in our Dictionaries (524). The accent on the first syllable seems the most agreeable to our own analogy, and ought to be preferred (503).

PARTITION, pâr-tish'ûn. s. The act of dividing, a state of being divided, division, separation, distinction; part divided from the rest, separate part; that by which different parts are separated; part where separation is made.

TO PARTITION, pâr-tish'ûn. v. a. To divide into distinct parts. Little used.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mè, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

PARTLET, pàrt'lét. s. A name given to a hen, the original signification being a ruff or band.

PARTLY, pàrt'lé. ad. In some measure, in some degree.

PARTNER, pàrt'núr. s. (98). Partaker, sharer, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.

TO PARTNER, pàrt'núr. v. a. To join, to associate with a partner. Little used.

PARTNERSHIP, pàrt'núr-shíp. s. Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade.

PARTOOK, pàr-tòók'. Pret. of Partake.

PARTBRIDGE, pàr'trídje. s. A bird of game.

PARTURIENT, pàr-túr'é-ént. a. About to bring forth.

PARTURITION, pàr-tshù-rish'ún. s. The state of being about to bring forth.

PARTY, pàrt'é. s. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; side, persons engaged against each other; cause, side; a select assembly; particular person, a person distinct from, or opposed to, another; a detachment of soldiers.

PARTY-COLOURED, pàrt'é-kùl-lúr'd. a. Having diversity of colours.

PARTY-MAN, pàrt'é-mán. s. A factious person; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL, pàrt'é-wáll'. s. Wall that separates one house from the next.

PARVITUDE, pàr've-túde. s. Little-ness; minuteness.

PARVITY, pàr've-té. s. Littleness.

PASCHAL, pás'kál. a. (88). Relating to the passover; relating to Easter.

TO PASH, pásh. v. a. To strike, to crush.

PASQUE-FLOWER, pásk'flòù-flúr. s. A plant.

PASQUIN, pás'kwín. (414). } s. A

PASQUINADE, pás-kwín-àde'. } lampoon.

TO PASS, pás. v. n. To go, to move from one place to another, to be progressive; to go, to make way; to make transition from one thing to another; to vanish, to be lost; to be spent, to go away; to be at an end, to be over; to be changed by regular gradation; to be enacted, to gain reception, to become current; to occur,

to be transacted; to determine finally, to judge capitally; to exceed; to thrust, to make a push in fencing; to omit; to go through the alimentary duct; to be in a tolerable state; To pass away, to be lost, to glide off, to vanish.

TO PASS, pás. v. a. To go beyond; to go through, as, The horse passed the river; to spend time; to move hastily over; to transfer to another proprietor; to strain, to percolate; to vent, to let out; to utter ceremoniously; to utter solemnly; to transmit; to put an end to; to surpass, to excel; to omit, to neglect; to transcend, to transgress; to admit, to allow; to enact a law; to impose fraudulently; to practise artfully, to make succeed; to send from one place to another; To pass away, to spend, to waste; To pass by, to excuse, to forgive; to neglect, to disregard; to pass over, to omit, to let go unregarded; to come to pass, to be affected.

PASS, pás. s. A narrow entrance, an avenue; passage, road; a permission to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode; push, thrust in fencing; state, condition.

PASSABLE, pás'sá-bl. a. (405). Possible to be passed or travelled through or over; supportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admission or reception.

PASSADO, pás-sá-dò. s. A push, a thrust.—See LUMBAGO.

PASSAGE, pás'sldje. s. (90). Act of passing, travel, course, journey; road; way; entrance or exit; liberty to pass; intellectual admittance, mental acceptance; unsettled state; incident, transaction; part of a book, single place in a writing.

PASSED, pást. Pret. and part. of Pass. See Principle, No. 367.

PASSENGER, pás'sín-júr. s. (99). A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

PASSER, pás'súr. s. (98). One who passes, one that is upon the road.

PASSIBILITY, pás-sé-bl'lé-té. s. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLE, pás'sé-bl. a. (405). Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLENESS, pás'sé-bl-nés. a. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

PASSING, pás'sing. part. a. (410). Supreme; surpassing others, eminent; it is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding.

PASSINGBELL, pás'sing-bèl. s. The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul; it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.

PASSION, pásh'un. s. Any effect caused by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger; zeal, ardour; love; eagerness; emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

PASSION-FLOWER, pásh'un-flòu-úr. s. A plant.

PASSION-WEEK, pásh'un-wèèk'. s. The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE, pásh'un-nát. a. (91). Moved by passion; causing or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger.

PASSIONATELY, pásh'un-nát-lè. ad. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind; angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, pásh'un-nát-nès. s. State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

PASSIVE, pás'siv. a. (158). Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting, not opposing; suffering, not acting; in Grammar, a verb passive is that which signifies passion.

PASSIVELY, pás'siv-lè. ad. With a passive nature.

PASSIVENESS, pás'siv-nès. s. Quality of receiving impression from external agents; possibility, power of suffering.

PASSIVITY, pás'siv-vè-té. s. Passiveness.

PASSOVER, pás'ò-vúr. s. A feast instituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the habitations of the Hebrews; the sacrifice killed.

PASSPORT, pás'pòrt. s. Permission of egress.

PAST, pást. part. a.; properly *passed*. See Principles; No. 367. Not present; not to come; spent, gone through, undergone.

☞ This contraction, in every word but the preposition, is a disgrace to our orthography. It took its rise, in all proba-

bility, from words ending in *st*, with which it was rhymed, as that of Pope:

"Which not alone has shone on ages *past*,
"But lights the present, and shall warm
"the *last*."

But as we see that *possest*, *drest*, and many others, spelled in this manner to accommodate rhymes to the eye merely, have recovered their true form; there is no reason why this word should not do the same.

PAST, pást. s. Elliptically used for passed time.

PAST, pást. prep. (367). Beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach; beyond, farther than; above, more than.

PASTE, páste. s. (74). Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious; flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

TO PASTE, páste. v. a. To fasten with paste.

PASTEBOARD, páste'bórd. s. A kind of coarse, thick, stiff paper.

PASTEBORAD, páste'bórd. a. Made of pasteboard.

PASTER, pás'túr. s. (98). The distance between the joint next the foot and the coronet of a horse; the legs of any animal in drollery.

PASTIL, pás'til. s. A roll of paste; a kind of pencil.

PASTIME, pás'time. s. Sport, amusement, diversion.

PASTOR, pás'túr. s. (166). A shepherd, a clergyman who has the care of a flock.

PASTORAL, pás'túr-ál. a. (88). Rural, rustick, becoming shepherds, imitating shepherds; relating to the care of souls.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

PASTORAL, pás'túr-ál. s. A poem relative to the incidents in a country life, an idyl, a bucolick.

PASTRY, pá'strè. s. The art of making pies; pies or baked paste; the place where pastry is made.

PASTRY-COOK, pá'strè-kóók. s. One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.

PASTURABLE, pás'tshú-rá-bl. a. Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, pás'tshú-rádje. s. (90). The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

⚔ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

PASTURE, pâs'tshûre. s. (461). Food, the act of feeding; ground on which cattle feed; human culture, education.

TO PASTURE, pâs'tshûre. v. a. To place in a pasture.

TO PASTURE, pâs'tshûre. v. n. To graze on the ground.

PASTY, pâs'tê. s. (515). A pie of crust raised without a dish; a pie.

PAT, pát. a. Fit, convenient, exactly suitable.

PAT, pát. s. A light quick blow, a tap; a small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

TO PAT, pát. v. a. To strike lightly, to tap.

PATACCOON, pát-tá-kóon'. s. A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English.

TO PATCH, pátsh. v. a. To cover with a piece sewed on; to decorate on the face with small spots of black silk; to mend clumsily, to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost; to make up of shreds or different pieces.

PATCH, pátsh. s. (352). A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work; a small spot of black silk put on the face; a small particle; a parcel of land.

PATCHER, pátsh'ûr. s. (98). One that patches, a botcher.

PATCHERY, pátsh'ûr-ê. s. Botchery, Bungling work. Out of use.

PATCHWORK, pátsh'wûrk. s. Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE, páte. s. The head.

PATED, pá'têd. a. Having a pate.

PATEFACTION, pát-tê-fák'shûn. s. Act or state of opening.

PATEN, pát'ên. s. (103). A plate. Obsolete.

PATENT, pát'tént, or pá'tént. a. Open to the perusal of all, as letters patent; something appropriated by letters patent.

⚔ This word, when an adjective, is, by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounced with the *a* long as in *paper*; but by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, and Entick, short, as in *pat*. But when the word is a substantive, it is pronounced with the *a* short by Mr. Nares and all those orthoëpists, except Buchanan. That the adjective should by some be pronounced with the *a* long, as a remnant of that analogy which ought to prevail in all words of this kind (544); but

the uniformity with which the substantive is pronounced, with the *a* short, precludes all hope of alteration.

PATENT, pát'tént. s. A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.—See the adjective **PATENT**.

PATENTEE, pát-tén-tée'. s. One who has a patent.

PATERNAL, pá-tér'nál. a. (88). Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in succession from one's father.

PATERNITY, pá-tér'nè-tè. s. Father-ship, the relation of a father.

PATH, páth. s. (78) (467). Way, road, track.

PATHETICAL, pá-thét'tè-kál. } a.

PATHETICK, pá-thét'tík. (509). } Affecting the passions, passionate, moving.

PATHETICALLY, pá-thét'tè-kál-ê. ad. In such a manner as may strike the passions.

PATHETICALNESS, pá-thét'tè-kál-nês. a. Quality of being pathetick, quality of moving the passions.

PATHLESS, páth'lês. a. Untrodden, not marked with paths.

PATHOGNOMONICK, pá-thôg'nô-môn'ík. a. (509). Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatic.

⚔ Mr. Sheridan has suppressed the *g* in this word as in *gnomon*, without considering, that when a syllable precedes, the *g* unites with it, and is to be pronounced. Thus this letter is mute in *sign*, but pronounced in *signify*. The same may be observed of *resign* and *resignation*; *indign* and *indignity*, &c.

PATHOLOGICAL, páth-ô-lôd'jè-kál. a. Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHOLOGIST, pá-thôl'ô-jlst. s. One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY, pá-thôl'ô-jè. s. (518). That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes and effects incident to the human body.

PATHWAY, páth'wá. s. A road, strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PATIBULARY, pá-tib'bù-lá-rê. a. Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE, pá'shênsè. s. The power of suffering, indurance, the power of expecting long without rage or discontent,

—nò, móve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

the power of supporting injuries without revenge; sufferance, permission; an herb.

PATIENT, pá'shént. a. (463). Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful against injuries, not easily provoked; not hasty, not viciously eager or impetuous.

PATIENT, pá'shént. s. That which receives impressions from external agents; a person diseased.

PATIENTLY, pá'shént-lé. ad. Without rage under pain or affliction, without vicious impetuosity.

PATINE, pá'tín. s. (140). The cover of a chalice.

PATLY, pá'tlé. ad. Commodiously, fitly.

PATRIARCH, pá'trè-àrk. s. (534) (353). One who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superiour to archbishops.

PATRIARCHAL, pá'trè-àrk'kál. a. Belonging to patriarchs, such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierarchial patriarchs.

PATRIARCHATE, pá'trè-àrk'kát. (91). }

PATRIARCHSHIP, pá'trè-àrk-shíp. }
a. A bishoprick superiour to archbishopricks.

PATRIARCHY, pá'trè-àrk-ké. s. (505). Jurisdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, pá'trìsh'ún. a. Senatorial, noble, not plebeian.

PATRICIAN, pá'trìsh'ún. s. A nobleman among the Romans.

PATRIMONIAL, pá'trè-mò'né-ál. a. Possessed by inheritance.

PATRIMONY, pá'trè-mún-né. s. An estate possessed by inheritance.

For the o, see DOMESTICK.

PATRIOT, pá'trè-út. s. (505) (534). One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

PATRIOTISM, pá'trè-út-izm. s. (166). Love of one's country, zeal for one's country.

PATROL, pá-tròle'. s. The act of going the rounds of a garrison to observe that orders are kept; those that go the rounds.

All our orthœpists give this word, both as noun and verb, the accent on the last syllable, except Mr. Nares, who wishes to reduce it to the accentual distinction so often observed (492). Johnson's folio edition has the accent of both words on the first, but the quarto accents both on

the last; and this accentuation, it is certain, is the most received among the polite world.

To **PATROL**, pá-tròle'. v. n. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PATRON, pá'trán. s. (166). One who countenances, supports, or protects; a guardian saint; advocate, defender, vindicator; one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PATRONAGE, pá'trùn-idje. s. (90). Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

That the first syllable of this word is short, and that of *patron* long, is owing to the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent (503).

PATRONAL, pá'trò-nál. a. Protecting, supporting, guarding, defending.

This word, like *Matronal*, has a diversity of pronunciation in our Dictionaries, which shows the necessity of recurring to principles in order to fix its true sound. Buchanan places the accent on the first syllable; but whether he makes the *a* long or short cannot be known. Dr. Ash places the accent on the same syllable; and though he makes the *a* in *Matronal* short, yet he makes the same letter in this word long as in *Patron*. Barclay, and Fenning lay the stress upon the first of *Matronal*, and on the second of *Patronal*. Perry and Entick place the accent on the first of both these words, but make the *a* in *Matronal* long, and the same letter in *Patronal* short. Bailey accents the second syllable of this word.

PATRONESS, pá'trùn-és. s. A female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint.

I am well aware of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent in *Patronage*, *Patronise*, &c. but cannot, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, have done, allow it that power in *Patroness*, because the feminine termination *ess* is as much a subjunctive of our own as the participial terminations *ing* or *ed*, or the plural number, and therefore never ought to alter the accent or quantity of the original word.—See Principles, No. 386, 499.

To **PATRONISE**, pá'trò-nize. v. a. (503). To protect, to support, to defend, to countenance.

PATRONYMICK, pá'trò-nlm'mlk. s. (509) (530). Expressing the name of the father or ancestor.

PATTEN of a Pillar, pá'tín. s. (99). Its base.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

PATTEN, pát'tín. s. (99). A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women.

PATTENMAKER, pát'tín-mà-kûr. s. He that makes pattens.

TO PATTER, pát'tûr. v. n. (98). To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.

PATTERN, pát'tûrn. s. The original proposed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied; a specimen, part shown as a sample of the rest; an instance, an example; any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PAUCILOQUY, páw-síl'ô-kwê. s. (518). A short speech, speaking little.

PAUCITY, páw'sé-té. s. Fewness, smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

TO PAVE, páve. v. a. To lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.

PAVEMENT, pávé'mént. s. Stones or bricks laid on the ground, stone floor.

PAVER, pá'vûr. (99).

PAVIER, pávé'yûr. (113). } s. One who lays with stones. This word is more frequently, but, perhaps, less properly, written *Pavieur*.

PAVILION, pá-vil'yûn. s. (113). A tent, a temporary or moveable house.

TO PAVILION, pá-vil'yûn. v. a. To furnish with tents; to be sheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH, pânsh. s. (214). The belly, the region of the guts.

TO PAUNCH, pânsh. v. a. To pierce or rip the belly, to exenterate.

PAUPER, páw'pûr. s. (98). A poor person.

PAUSE, páwz. s. (213). A stop, a place or time of intermission; suspense, doubt; break, paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse; place of suspending the voice marked in writing; a stop or intermission in musick.

TO PAUSE, páwz. v. n. (213). To wait, to stop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

PAUSER, páw'zûr. s. (98). He who pauses, he who deliberates.

PAW, páw. s. (219). The foot of a beast of prey; hand, ludicrously.

TO PAW, páw. v. n. To draw the fore foot along the ground, a mark of impatience in a horse.

TO PAW, páw. v. a. To strike with the fore foot; to handle roughly.

PAWED, páw'd. a. (359). Having paws broad-footed.

TO PAWN, páwn. v. a. To pledge, to give in pledge.

PAWN, páwn. s. Something given in pledge as a security for money borrowed or a promise made; the state of being pledged; a common man at chess.

PAWNBROKER, páwn'brô-kûr. s. One who lends money upon pledge.

TO PAY, pá. v. a. (220). To discharge a debt; to dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money; to atone, to make amends by suffering; to beat; to reward, to recompense; to give the equivalent for any thing bought.

PAY, pá. s. Wages, hire, money given in return for service.

PAYABLE, pá'á-bl. a. (405). Due, to be paid; such as there is power to pay.

PAYDAY, pá'dâ. s. Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

PAYER, pá'ûr. s. (98). One that pays.

PAYMASTER, pá'mâs-tûr. s. One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.

PAYMENT, pá'mént. s. The act of paying; the discharge of debt or promise; a reward; chastisement, sound beating.

PEA, pé. s. (227). A well known kind of pulse.

☞ When the plural of this word signifies merely number, it is formed by adding *s*, as "They are as like as two *peas*." When quantity is implied *e* is added to *s*, as "A bushel of *pease*." The pronunciation, in both cases, is exactly the same; that is, as if written *peze*.

PEACE, pése. s. (227). Respite from war; quiet from suits or disturbances; rest from any commotion; reconciliation of differences; a state not hostile; rest, freedom from terror, heavenly rest; silence, suppression of the thoughts.

PEACE, pése. interject. A word commanding silence.

PEACE-OFFERING, pése-ôf'fûr-ing. s. Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEACEABLE, pése'á-bl. a. (405). Free from war, free from tumult; quiet, undisturbed; not quarrelsome, not turbulent.

PEACEABLENESS, pése'á-bl-nês. s. Quietness, disposition to peace.

PEACEABLY, pése'á-blé. ad. Without war, without tumult; without disturbance.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

PEACEFUL, pèse'fùl. a. Quiet, not in war; pacific, mild; undisturbed, still, secure.

PEACEFULLY, pèse'fùl-lè. ad. Quietly, without disturbance; mildly, gently.

PEACEFULNESS, pèse'fùl-nès. s. Quiet, freedom from disturbance.

PEACEMAKER, pèse'mà-kùr. s. One who reconciles differences.

PEACEPARTED, pèse'pàr-téd. a. Dismissed from the world in peace.

PEACH, pétsh. s. (227). A fruit-tree; the fruit.

To PEACH, pétsh. v. n. (352). Corrupted from *Impeach*; to accuse of some crime.

PEACH-COLOURED, pétsh'kùl-lùr'd. a. Of a colour like a peach.

PEACHICK, pé'tshik. s. The chicken of a peacock.

PEACOCK, pé'kòk. s. A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

PEAHEN, pé'hén. s. The female of a peacock.—See **MANKIND**.

PEAK, péke. s. The top of the hill or eminence; any thing acuminate; the rising forepart of a headdress.

To PEAK, péke. v. n. To look sickly.

PEAL, péle. s. (227). A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon.

To PEAL, péle. v. n. To play solemnly and loud.

To PEAL, péle. v. a. To assail with noise.

PEAR, páre. s. (73) (240). The name of a well-known fruit-tree; the fruit.

PEARL, pérl. s. (334). A gem generated in the body of a testaceous fish; a speck on the eye.

PEARLED, pérl'd. a. (339). Adorned or set with pearls.

PEARLEYED, pérl'ide. a. Having a speck in the eye.

PEARLGRASS, pérl'grás. } s. Plants.

PEARLPLANT, pérl'plánt. }

PEARLWORT, pérl'wùrt. }

PEARLY, pérl'è. a. Abounding with pearls, containing pearls, resembling pearls.

PEARMAN, páre-màné'. s. An apple.

PEARTREE, páre-trée. s. The tree that bears pears.

PEASANT, péz'zánt. s. (88) (234). A hind, one whose business is rural labour.

PEASANTRY, péz'zánt-ré. s. Peasants; rusticks, country people.

PEASCOD, péz'kòd. (515). } s. The

PEASHELL, pé'shél. }

husk that contains peas.

PEASE, péze. s. Food of pease.—See **PEA**.

PEAT, pété. s. A species of turf used for fire.

PEBBLE, péb'bl. (404). } s. A

PEBBLESTONE, péb'bl-stòne. }

stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but one homogeneous mass; a round hard stone, rather smooth on the surface; a sort of bastard gem.

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, péb-bl-krls'tál. s. Crystal in form of nodules.

PEBBLED, péb'bl'd. a. (359). Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PEBBLY, péb'blé. a. Full of pebbles.

PECCABILITY, pék-ká-bl'è-té. s. State of being subject to sin.

PECCABLE, pék-ká-bl. a. (405). Incidental to sin.

PECCADILLO, pék-ká-dll'ò. s. A petty fault, a slight crime, a venial offence.

PECCANCY, pék-kán-sé. s. Bad quality.

PECCANT, pék'kánt. a. (88). Guilty, criminal; ill disposed, offensive to the body; wrong, deficient, unformal.

PECK, pék. s. The fourth part of a bushel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.

To PECK, pék. v. a. To strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; To peck at, to be continually finding fault.

PECKER, pék'kùr. s. (98). One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the woodpecker.

PECKLED, pék'kl'd. a. (359). Spotted, varied with spots.

PECTORAL, pék'tùr-ál. a. (557). Belonging to the breast; suited to strengthen the breast and stomach.

☞ For the *a*, see **DOMESTICK**.

PECTORAL, pék'tùr-ál. s. (88). A breast-plate; a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach.

To PECULATE, pék'kù-làte. v. n. To rob or defraud the publick.

☞ It is somewhat singular that this word as a verb is not in any of our Dictionaries; nor do the substantives seem to have been in general use, as Dr. Johnson produces no authorities for them.

* G g

♣ (559).—Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

PECULATION, pèk-kù-lá-shún. s. Robbery of the publick, theft of publick money.

PECULATOR, pèk-kù-lá-túr. s. (521). Robber of the publick.

PECULIAR, pè-kù'lè-úr. a. (88). Appropriate, belonging to any one with exclusion of others; particular, single.

PECULIARITY, pè-kù-lè-âr'è-tè. s. Particularly, something found only in one.

PECULIARLY, pè-kù'lè-úr-lè. ad. Particularly, singly; in a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY, pè-kù'nè-úr-è. a. Relating to money, consisting of money.

PEDAGOGUE, pèd'dá-góg. s. (338). One who teaches boys, a schoolmaster, a pedant.

PEDAL, pè'dál. a. Belonging to a foot.

PEDALS, pèd'dáls, or pè'dáls. s. The large pipes of an organ.

♣ I have no doubt that Mr. Nares and Entick, who adopt the first pronunciation, have the best usage on their sides; but am persuaded that Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry, who adopt the last, are more analogical. See Principles, No. 543.

PEDANEUS, pè-dá-nè-ús. a. Going on foot.

PEDANT, pèd'dánt. s. (88). A schoolmaster; a man vain of low knowledge.

PEDANTICK, pè-dán'tík. }

PEDANTICAL, pè-dán'tè-kál. } a. Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.

PEDANTICALLY, pè-dán'tè-kál-è. ad. With awkward ostentation of learning.

PEDANTRY, pèd'dán-trè. s. Awkward ostentation of needless learning.

TO PEDDLE, pèd'dl. v. n. (405). To be busy about trifles.

PEDESTAL, pèd'dés-tál. s. The lower member of a pillar, the basis of a statue.

PEDESTRIOUS, pè-dés-tré-ús. a. Not winged, going on foot.

PEDICLE, pèd'dè-kl. s. (405). The foot-stalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

PEDICULAR, pè-dik'kù-lár. a. Having the phthyriasis or lousy distemper.

PEDIGREE, pèd'dé-grè. s. Genealogy, lineage, account of descent.

PEDIMENT, pèd'dé-mènt. s. In Architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.

PEDLER, pèd'lúr. s. properly *Peddler*. One who travels the country with small commodities, contracted from *petty dealer*.

♣ There is the same impropriety in spelling this word with one *d* only as there would be in spelling *saddler* and *fiddler* in the same manner.—For the reasons, see CODLE.

PEDLERY, pèd'lúr-è. a. (98). Wares sold by peddlers.

PEDDLING, pèd'dl-ing. a. (410). Petty dealing, such as peddlers have.

♣ The spelling of this word might have informed Dr. Johnson of the true spelling of *Pedler*.

PEDOBAPTISM, pèd-dò-báp'tizm. s. Infant baptism.

♣ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and several of our orthoëpists in making the first syllable of this word short. I am authorized by the shortening power of the secondary accent (530) notwithstanding the diphthong in the original, which has no more influence in this word than in *Cæsarea*, *oeconomick*, and a thousand others.

PEDOBAPTIST, pèd-dò-báp'tist. s. One that holds or practises infant baptism.

TO PEEL, péél. v. a. (246). To decorate, to flay; to plunder. According to analogy this should be written *Pill*.

PEEL, péél. s. The skin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL, péél. s. A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and take it out of the oven.

PEELER, péél'úr. s. (98). One who strips or flays; a plunderer.

TO PEEP, péép. v. n. (246). To make the first appearance; to look slyly, closely, or curiously.

PEEP, péép. s. First appearance, as at the Peep and first break of day; sly look.

PEEPER, péép'úr. s. (98). Young chickens just breaking the shell; one that peeps.

PEEPHOLE, péép'hóle. }

PEEPINGHOLE, péép'ing'hóle. } s. Hole through which one may look without being discovered.

PEER, péér. s. (246). Equal, one of the same rank; one equal in excellence or endowments; companion, fellow; a nobleman.

TO PEER, péér. v. n. By contraction from *Appear*. To come just in sight; to look narrowly, to peep.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, búll;—ôl;—pôund;—ôlin, tûis.

PEERAGE, péér'ldje. s. (90). The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

PEERDOM, péér'dòm: s. (186). Peerage.

PEERESS, péér'és. s. The lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.

PEERLESS, péér'lés. a. Unequalled, having no peer.

PEERLESSNESS, péér'lés-nés. s. Universal superiority.

PEEVISH, péé'vish. a. (246). Petulant, waspish, easily offended; irritable, hard to please.

PEEVISHLY, péé'vish-lè. ad. Angrily, querulously, morosely.

PEEVISHNESS, péé'vish-nés. s. Irascibility, querulousness, fretfulness; perverseness.

PEG, pég. s. A piece of wood driven into a hole; the pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained; To take a peg lower, to depress, to sink; the nickname of Margaret.

TO PEG, pég. v. a. To fasten with a peg.

PELF, pelf. s. Money, riches in an odious sense.

PELICAN, pél'lè-kân. s. (88). There are two sorts of Pelicans; one lives upon fish, the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents; the Pelican is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.

PELLET, pél'lit. s. (99). A little ball; a bullet, a ball.

PELLETED, pél'lit-téd. a. Consisting of bullets.

PELLICLE, pél'lè-kl. s. (405). A thin skin; it is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substance, and evaporated by heat.

PELLITORY, pél'lè-tûr-é. s. (512)(557). An herb.

PELLMELL, pél-mél'. ad. Confusedly, tumultuously, one among another. See MALL.

PELLS, pélz. s. Clerk of the Pells, an officer belonging to the Exchequer, who enters every Teller's bill into a parchment roll called Pellis acceptorum, the roll of receipts.

PELLUCID, pél-lú'sid. a. Clear, transparent, not opaque, not dark.

PELLUCIDITY, pél-lú'sid-é-té. } s.

PELLUCIDNESS, pél-lú'sid-nés. } Transparency, clearness, not opacity.

PELT, pelt. s. Skin; hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn.

PELTMONGER, pelt'múng-gúr. s. A dealer in raw hides.

TO PELT, pelt. v. a. To strike with something thrown; to throw, to cast.

PELTING, pelt'ing. a. This word in Shakespeare signifies paltry, pitiful. Obsolete.

PELVIS, pél'vis. s. The lower part of the belly.

PEN, pén. s. An instrument for writing; feather; wing; a small enclosure, a coop.

TO PEN, pén. v. a. To coop, to shut up, to incage, to imprison in a narrow place; to write.

PENAL, pén'nal. a. (88). Denouncing punishment, enacting punishment; used for the purposes of punishment, vindictive.

PENALTY, pén'nal-té. } s. Punishment, censure, judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.

PENANCE, pén'háncé. s. Infliction either public or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

PENCE, péncé. s. The plural of penny.

PENCIL, pén'sil. s. (159). A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours; any instrument for writing without ink.

TO PENCIL, pén'sil. v. n. (159). To paint.

PENDANT, pén'dánt. s. (88). A jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; when it signifies a small flag in ships, it is pronounced *Pennant*.

PENDENCE, pén'déncé. s. Slopeness, inclination.

PENDENCY, pén'dén-sé. s. Suspense, delay of decision.

PENDENT, pén'dént. a. Hanging; jutting over; supported above the ground.

PENDING, pénd'ing. a. (410). Depending, remaining yet undecided.

PENDULOSITY, pén-jú-lús-é-té. } s.
PENDULOUSNESS, pén-jú-lús-nés. } The state of hanging, suspension.

PENDULOUS, pén-jú-lús. a. (376). Hanging, not supported below.

PENDULUM, pén-jú-lúm. s. (293). Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal times.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pinê, pên;—

PENETRABLE, pên'nê-trâ-bl. a. Such as may be pierced, such as may admit the entrance of another body; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

PENETRABILITY, pên'nê-trâ-bl'ê-tê. s. Susceptibility of impression from another body.

PENETRANCY, pên'nê-trân-sê. s. Power of entering or piercing.

PENETRANT, pên'nê-trânt. a. Having the power to pierce or enter, sharp, subtle.

To PENETRATE, pên'nê-trâte. v. a. To pierce, to enter beyond the surface, to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning.

To PENETRATE, pên'nê-trâte. v. n. (91). To make way.

PENETRATION, pên'nê-trâ'shûn. s. The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into any thing abstruse; acuteness, sagacity.

PENETRATIVE, pên'nê-trâ-tiv. a. (512). Piercing, sharp, subtle; acute, sagacious, discerning; having the power to impress the mind.

PENETRATIVENESS, pên'nê-trâ-tiv-nês. s. The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pên'gwîn. s. A bird, though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds; a fruit very common in the West Indies, of a sharp acid flavour.

PENINSULA, pên-in'shû-lâ. s. (452). A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.

PENINSULATED, pên-in'shû-lâ-têd. a. Almost surrounded with water.

PENITENCE, pên'nê-tênsê. s. Repentance, sorrow for crimes, contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

PENITENT, pên'nê-tênt. a. Repentant, contrite for sin, sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely bent on amending life.

PENITENT, pên'nê-tênt. s. One sorrowful for sin; one under censures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL, pên'nê-tên'shâl. a. Expressing penitence, enjoined as penance.

PENITENTIAL, pên'nê-tên'shâl. s. A book directing the degrees of penance.

PENITENTIARY, pên'nê-tên'shâ-rê. s. One who prescribes the rules and mea-

sures of penance; a penitent, one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY, pên'nê-tênt-lê. ad. With repentance, with sorrow for sin, with contrition.

PENKNIFE, pên'nîfe. s. A knife used to cut pens.

PENMAN, pên'mân. s. (88). One who professes the art of writing; an author, a writer.

PENNANT, pên'nânt. s. (88). A small flag, ensign, or colours; a tackle for hoisting things on board.

PENNATED, pên'nâ-têd. a. Winged; Pennated, among botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk, as those of ash and walnut trees.

PENNILESS, pên'nê-lês. a. Moneyless, poor, wanting money.

PENNON, pên'nûn. s. (166). A small flag or colour.

PENNY, pên'nê. s. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered; proverbially, a small sum; money in general.

PENNYROYAL, pên'nê-rôe'âl. s. A well-known herb.

PENNYWEIGHT, pên'nê-wâte. s. A weight containing twenty-four grains Troy weight.

PENNYWISE, pên'nê-wîze'. a. One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger; with the addition of pound foolish.

PENNYWORTH, pên'nê-wûr'sh. s. As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase, any thing bought or sold for money; something advantageously bought, a purchase got for less than it is worth; a small quantity.

☞ This word is commonly, and without vulgarity, contracted into *Pennorth*.

PENSILE, pên'sîl. a. (140). Hanging, suspended; supported above the ground.

PENSILENESS, pên'sîl-nês. s. The state of hanging.

PENSION, pên'shûn. s. (451). An allowance made to any one without an equivalent.

PENSIONARY, pên'shûn-â-rê. a. Maintained by pensions.

PENSIONER, pên'shûn-êr. s. (98). One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependant.

PENSIVE, pên'sîv. a. (428). Sorrowfully thoughtful, mournfully serious.

—nò, mòve, nór, nót;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

PENSIVELY, pèn'slv-lè. ad. With melancholy, sorrowfully.
PENSIVENESS, pèn'slv-nès. s. Melancholy, sorrowfulness.
PENT, pènt. Part. pass. of Pen. Shut up.
PENTACAPSULAR, pèn-tá-káp'shù-lár. a. Having five cavities.
PENTACHORD, pèn-tá-kórd. s. An instrument with five strings.
PENTAEDROUS, pèn-tá-é'drús. a. Having five sides.
PENTAGON, pèn-tá-gón. s. (166). A figure with five angles.
PENTAGONAL, pèn-tág'ò-nál. a. Quinquangular, having five angles.
PENTAMETER, pèn-tám'mé-túr. s. A Latin verse of five feet.
PENTANGULAR, pèn-táng'gù-lár. a. Five cornered.
PENTAPETALOUS, pèn-tá-pét'tá-lús. a. Having five petals.
PENTASTYLE, pèn-tá-stille. s. In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.
PENTATEUCH, pèn-tá-túke. s. (353). The five books of Moses.
PENTECOST, pèn'té-kòste. s. A feast among the Jews.
PENTHOUSE, pènt'hóuse. s. A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.
PENTILE, pèn'tile. s. A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof.
PENT UP, pènt. part. a. Shut up.
PENULTIMA, pé-nùl'té-má. s. The last syllable but one.
PENULTIMATE, pé-nùl'té-máte. a. Belonging to the last syllable but one.
PENUMBRA, pé-nùm'brá. s. An imperfect shadow.
PENURIOUS, pé-nù'rè-ús. a. Niggardly, sparing, sordidly mean; scant, not plentiful.
PENURIOUSLY, pé-nù'rè-ús-lè. ad. Sparingly, not plentifully.
PENURIOUSNESS, pé-nù'rè-ús-nès. s. Niggardliness, parsimony.
PENURY, pèn'nù-rè. s. Poverty, indigence.
PEONY, pé'ò-nè. s. A flower.
PEOPLE, pèe'pl. s. (405). A nation, those who compose a community; the vulgar, the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; persons of a peculiar class; men, or persons in general.

TO PEOPLE, pèe'pl. v. a. (256). To stock with inhabitants.
PEPPER, pép'púr. s. (98). An aromatic pungent kind of grain brought from India.
TO PEPPER, pép'púr. v. a. To sprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mangle with shot or blows.
PEPPERBOX, pép'púr-bòks. s. A box for holding pepper.
PEPPERCORN, pép'púr-kòrn. s. Any thing of inconsiderable value.
PEPPERMINT, pép'púr-mínt. s. Mint eminently hot.
PEPPERWORT, pép'púr-wúrt. s. A plant.
PEPTICK, pép'tík. a. Helping digestion.
PERADVENTURE, pèr-ád-vén'tshùre. ad. Perhaps, may be, by chance; doubt, question.
TO PERAMBULATE, pèr-ám'bù-láte. v. a. To walk through; to survey by passing through.
PERAMBULATION, pèr-ám'bù-lá'shùn. s. The act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.
PERCEIVABLE, pèr-sé'vá-bl. a. Perceptibly, such as falls under perception.
PERCEIVABLY, pèr-sé'vá-blè. ad. In such a manner as may be observed or known.
TO PERCEIVE, pèr-séve'. v. a. To discover by some sensible effects; to know, to observe; to be affected by.
PERCEPTIBILITY, pèr-sép-té-blí'è-té. s. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; perception, the power of perceiving.
PERCEPTIBLE, pèr-sép-té-bl. a. Such as may be known or observed.
PERCEPTIBLY, pèr-sép-té-blè. ad. In such a manner as may be perceived.
PERCEPTION, pèr-sép'shùn. s. The power of perceiving, consciousness; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the state of being affected by something.
PERCEPTIVE, pèr-sép'tív. a. (512). Having the power of perceiving.
PERCEPTIVITY, pèr-sép-tív'è-té. s. The power of perception or thinking.
PERCH, pèrtsh. s. (352). A kind of fish.
PERCH, pèrtsh. s. A measure of five yards and a half, a pole; something on which birds roost or sit.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

TO PERCH, pèrtsh. v. n. To sit or roost as a bird.

TO PERCH, pèrtsh. v. a. To place on a perch.

PERCHANCE, pèr-tshânse'. ad. Perhaps, peradventure.

PERCIPIENT, pèr-sip/pé-ént. a. Perceiving, having the power of perception.

PERCIPIENT, pèr-sip/pé-ént. s. One that has the power of perceiving.

TO PERCOLATE, pèr/kò-lâte. v. a. To strain.

PERCOLATION, pèr-kò-lá'shùn. s. The act of straining, purification or separation by straining.

TO PERCUSS, pèr-kûs'. v. a. To strike.

PERCUSSION, pèr-kûsh'ûn. s. The act of striking, stroke; effect of sound in the ear.

PERCUTIENT, pèr-kû'shént. s. Striking, having the power to strike.

PERDITION, pèr-dish'ûn. s. Destruction, ruin, death; loss; eternal death.

PERDUE, pèr-dû'. ad. Close in ambush.

PERDURABLE, pèr/dû-rá-bl. a. (293). Lasting, long continued.

☞ Mr. Nares tells us that this word throws the accent back to the fourth syllable from the end, though the derivation demands it otherwise. I am sorry to differ from so judicious an orthoëpist; but cannot conceive that derivation requires the same accent as on *durable*, since this word is, like many others, considered as a simple derived from the Latin *perdurabilis*, which, though not a classical word, is formed in the Latin analogy, and has the same effect on English pronunciation as if it came to us whole: which effect is to place the accent in the anglicised word on that syllable, which had a secondary accent in Latin, and that is the first. See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

The reason why such a formative as *perdurabilis* may be admitted as the parent of *perdurable*, and not *interferio* that of *interference*, is, that we form *interference* from the verb to *interfere*, rather than from *interfero*, which is not a Latin word, though perhaps in the Latin analogy of formation; but we have no verb to *perdure* from whence to form *perdurable*, and therefore allowably follow the Latin analogy of formation, and the English analogy of pronouncing such formatives.—See INTERFERENCE. Poetical authorities are decidedly in favour of this accentuation.

"O *perdurable* shame! let's stab ourselves." *Shakespeare.*

"——— the vig'rous sweat
"Doth lend the lively springs their *perdu-*
"rable heat." *Drayton.*

"Why would he, for the momentary trick,
"Be *perdurably* fin'd?" *Shakespeare.*

PERDURABLY, pèr/dû-rá-blé. ad. Lastingly.

PERDURATION, pèr-dû-rá'shùn. s. Long continuance.

TO PEREGRINATE, pèr/rè-grè-nâte. v. n. To travel, to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATION, pèr-rè-grè-ná'shùn. s. Travel, abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINE, pèr/rè-grín. a. (150). Foreign, not native, not domestick.

TO PEREMPT, pèr-émt'. v. a. To kill, to crush. A law term.

PEREMPTION, pèr-ém'shùn. s. Crush, extinction. Law term.

PEREMPTORILY, pèr/rém-tûr-ré-lé. ad. Absolutely, positively, so as to cut off all farther debate.

PEREMPTORINESS, pèr/rém-tûr-é-nés. a. (412). Positiveness, absolute decision, dogmatism.

PEREMPTORY, pèr/rém-tûr-é, or pèr-ém'tò-ré. a. (512). Dogmatical, absolute, such as destroys all farther expostulation.—For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

☞ If we consult our orthoëpists, there can scarcely be any two pronunciations more equally balanced than those that are given to this word. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, and Entick, are for the first; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, for the last; but notwithstanding the last has these authorities to support it, I am much mistaken if the first has not obtained a complete victory. That there is a strong tendency in words of this kind to draw the accent high, is evident; it is as evident likewise, that those polysyllables, which we derive from the Latin, incline to accent that syllable on which we place a secondary accent in pronouncing; the original, (see ACADEMY and DISPUTABLE;) and provided there are no clusters of uncombinable consonants in the latter syllables, there is no reason why this accentuation should be checked. This is the case with the word in question; the *p* is mute, *t* is easily pronounced after *em*, and the whole termination is sufficiently smooth and voluble: but in

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

Perfunctory the case is different; the uncombinable consonants *not* are not to be pronounced without considerable difficulty, if we place the accent on the first syllable; and therefore this accentuation ought to be avoided as much as in *Corruptible*; which see. The Poets incline to the side I have adopted:

"To-morrow be in readiness to go;

"Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*."

Shakespeare.

"If I entertaine

"As *peremptorie* a desire, to level with the
"plaine

"A citie, where they lov'd to live; stand
"not betwixt my ire

"And what he aims at." *Chapman.*

PERENNIAL, pèr-én'né-ál. a. (113).
Lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing.

PERENNITY, pèr-rén'né-té. s. Equality of lasting through all seasons, perpetuity.

PERFECT, pèr'fèkt. a. Complete, consummate, finished, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed, fully skilful; pure, blameless, clear, immaculate.

TO PERFECT, pèr'fèkt. v. a. To finish, to complete, to consummate, to bring to its true state; to make skilful, to instruct fully.

PERFECTER, pèr'fèkt-úr. s. (98).
One that makes perfect.

PERFECTION, pèr-fèk'shún. s. The state of being perfect: something that concurs to produce supreme excellence; attribute of God.

TO PERFECTIONATE, pèr-fèk'shún-áte. v. a. To make perfect.

PERFECTIVE, pèr-fèk'tiv. a. (512).
Conducting to bring to perfection.

PERFECTIVELY, pèr-fèk'tiv-lé. ad.
In such a manner as brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, pèr'fèkt-lé. ad. In the highest degree of excellence; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.

PERFECTNESS, pèr'fèkt-nés. s. Completeness; goodness, virtue, a scriptural word; skill.

PERFIDIOUS, pèr-fid'yús. a. (294).
Treacherous, false to trust, guilty of violated faith.

PERFIDIOUSLY, pèr-fid'yús-lé. ad.
Treacherously, by breach of faith.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pèr-fid'yús-nés. s.
The quality of being perfidious.

PERFIDY, pèr'fè-dé. s. Treachery, want of faith, breach of faith.

TO PERFLATE, pèr-fláte'. v. a. To blow through.

PERFLATION, pèr-flá'shún. s. The act of blowing through.

TO PERFORATE, pèr'fò-ráte. v. a.
To pierce with a tool, to bore.

PERFORATION, pèr'fò-rá'shún. s.
The act of piercing or boring; hole, place bored.

PERFORATOR, pèr'fò-rá-túr. s. (521).
The instrument of boring.

PERFORCE, pèr'fòrse'. ad. By violence, violently.

TO PERFORM, pèr'fòrm', or pèr'fòrm'. v. a. To execute, to do, to discharge, to achieve an undertaking.

☞ There is a wanton deviation from rule in the pronunciation of this word and its derivatives, which calls aloud for reformation. Pronouncing the last syllable like *form*, a seat, is a gross departure from analogy; as will appear by comparing it with the same syllable in *reform*, *conform*, *inform*, *deform*, *transform*, &c. This error seems chiefly confined to the stage, where it probably originated. It is not unlikely that some affected actor, to give the word a foreign air, first pronounced it in this manner; though, in justice to the stage, it ought to be observed, that it has less of this affectation than any theatre of elocution in the kingdom.

TO PERFORM, pèr'fòrm'. v. n. To succeed in an attempt.

PERFORMABLE, pèr'fòrm'á-bl. a.
Practicable, such as may be done.

PERFORMANCE, pèr'fòr'máns. s.
Completion of something designed, execution of something promised; composition, work; action, something done.

PERFORMER, pèr'fòrm'úr. s. (98).
One that performs any thing; it is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

TO PERFRICATE, pèr'fré-káte. v. n.
To rub over.

PERFUMATORY, pèr-flú'má-túr-é. a. (512). That which perfumes.

PERFUME, pèr'fúme. s. (492).
Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things; sweet odour, fragrance.

☞ Fenning, Perry, Entick, Dr. Johnson, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Kenriok, place the accent on the last syllable of this word either when a substantive or a verb. As a substantive, Scott places the accent either on the first or last, and Sheridan on the first. Mr. Nares has

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

shown at large, that the poets accent the substantive both ways: but the analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs seems now to have fixed the accent of the substantive on the first, and that of the verb on the last.

To PERFUME, pèr-fûmê'. v. a. To scent, to impregnate with sweet scent.

PERFUMER, pèr-fû'mûr. s. (98). One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

PERFUNCTORILY, pèr-fûnk'tûr-rê-lê. ad. Carelessly, negligently.

PERFUNCTORY, pèr-fûnk'tûr-ê. a. Slight, careless, negligent.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston, who accent this word on the first syllable; but have Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Buchanan, and Entick, on my side for accenting the second: and this pronunciation, without any authority, would be more eligible than the other, from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombinable consonants in the last syllables without the assistance of accent, especially when we consider that the adverb *perfunctorily* and the possible abstract noun *perfunctoriness* must have the same accent as the adjective.—See PEREMPTORY, IRREFRAGABLE and CORRUPTIBLE.

To PERFUSE, pèr-fûzê'. v. a. (437). To tincture, to overspread.

PERHAPS, pèr-hâps'. ad. Peradventure, it may be.

PERIAPT, pèr-rê-âpt. s. Amulet, charm worn as a preservative against disease or mischief. Obsolete.

PERICARDIUM, pèr-ê-kâr'dê-ûm. s. (293). The pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity.

PERICARPIUM, pèr-ê-kâr'pê-ûm. s. In Botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICLITATION, pèr-ê-klê-tâ'shûn. s. The state of being in danger; trial, experiment.

PERICRANIUM, pèr-ê-krâ'nê-ûm. s. The Pericranium is the membrane that covers the skull.

PERICULOUS, pèr-rik'kû-lûs. a. (314). Dangerous, hazardous.

PERIGEE, pèr-ê-jêê. } s. Is a

PERIGEUM, pèr-ê-jé'ûm. } point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.—See EUROPEAN.

PERIHELIMUM, pèr-ê-hê'lê-ûm. s. Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.

PERIL, pèr'ril. s. Danger, hazard, jeopardy; denunciation, danger denounced.

PERILOUS, pèr'ril-ûs. a. (314). Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad; smart, witty. In this last sense out of use.

☞ This word is commonly, but improperly written with double l, *perillous*, as it comes from the French *perilleux*.

PERILOUSLY, pèr'ril-ûs-lê. ad. Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, pèr'ril-ûs-nês. s. Dangerousness.

PERIMETER, pè-rim'mê-tûr. s. (98). The compass or sum of all sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

PERIOD, pè-rê-ûd. s. (166). A circuit; time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner; a stated number of years, a round of time at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning; the end or conclusion; the state at which any thing terminates; length of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another.

To PERIOD, pè-rê-ûd. v. a. To put an end to. An affected word.

PERIODICK, pè-rê-ûd'ik. (509). } a.

PERIODICAL, pè-rê-ûd'dê-kâl. } Circular, making a circuit, making a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular, performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

PERIODICALLY, pè-rê-ûd'dê-kâl-ê. ad. At stated periods.

PERIOSTEUM, pèr-ê-ôs'tshûm. s. All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane called the Periosteum.

PERIPHERY, pè-rîf'fê-rê. s. Circumference.

PERIPHRAISIS, pè-rîf'frâ-sîs. s. (520). Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one.

PERIPHRASTICAL, pèr-rê-frâ'stê-kâl. a. Circumlocutory, expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY, pèr-ip-nû'mô-nê. }

PERIPNEUMONIA, pèr-ip-nû-mô'nê-â. } s. Is a

See PATHOGNOMICK. s. An inflammation of the lungs.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

TO PERISH, pèr'rish. v. n. To die, to be destroyed, to be lost, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally.

PERISHABLE, pèr'rish-à-bl. a. (405). Liable to perish, subject to decay, of short duration.

PERISHABLENESS, pèr'rish-à-bl-nès. s. Liableness to be destroyed, liableness to decay.

PERISTALTICK, pèr-è-stál'tik. a. Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTERION, pèr-is-té'rè-ûn. s. The herb vervain.

PERISTOLE, pèr-è-sis'tò-lè. s. The pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse.

PERITONEUM, pèr-è-tò-né'ûm. s. (503). This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels.

TO PERJURE, pèr'jûre. v. a. To forswear, to taint with perjury.

PERJURER, pèr'jûr-ûr. s. (98). One that swears falsely.

PERJURY, pèr'jûr-è. s. False oath.

PERIWIG, pèr'rè-wîg. s. Adscititious hair for the head; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament, or concealment of baldness.

TO PERIWIG, pèr'rè-wîg. v. a. To dress in false hair.

PERIWINKLE, pèr'rè-win-kl. s. A small shell fish, a kind of sea snail.

TO PERK, pèrk. v. n. To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

TO PERK, pèrk. v. a. To dress, to prank.

PERLOUS, pèr'lûs. a. Dangerous, full of hazard. Now written Perilous.

PERMANENCE, pèr'mâ-nénse. } s.

PERMANENCY, pèr'mâ-nèn-sè. } s. Duration, consistency, continuance in the same state.

PERMANENT, pèr'mâ-nént. a. Durable, not decaying, unchanged.

PERMANENTLY, pèr'mâ-nént-lè. ad. Durably, lastingly.

PERMANSION, pèr-mân'shûn. s. Continuance.

PERMEABLE, pèr-mé-à-bl. a. (405). Such as may be passed through.

PERMEANT, pèr'mé-ânt. a. Passing through.

TO PERMEATE, pèr'mé-âte. v. a. To pass through.

PERMEATION, pèr-mé-à'shûn. s. The act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE, pèr-mîs'sé-bl. a. Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, pèr-mîs'sé-bl. a. What may be permitted.

PERMISSION, pèr-mîsh'ûn. s. Allowance, grant of liberty.

PERMISSIVE, pèr-mîs'siv. a. (158). Granting liberty, not favouring; not hindering, though not approving; granted, suffered without hindrance, not authorized or favoured.

PERMISSIVELY, pèr-mîs'siv-lè. ad. By bare allowance, without hindrance.

PERMISTION, pèr-mîs'tshûn. s. (464). The act of mixing.

TO PERMIT, pèr'mît'. v. a. To allow; without command; to suffer without authorizing or approving; to allow, to suffer, to give up, to resign. In this last sense, not very properly used.

PERMIT, pèr'mît. s. (492). A written permission from an officer for transporting goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, pèr-mît'tânse. s. Allowance, forbearance of opposition, permission.

PERMIXTION, pèr-mîks'tshûn. s. The act of mingling, the state of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, pèr-mù-tá'shûn. s. Exchange of one for another.

TO PERMUTE, pèr-mûte'. v. a. To exchange.

PERMUTER, pèr-mù'tûr. s. (98). An exchanger, he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, pèr-nîsh'ûs. a. (392). Mischievous in the highest degree, destructive; quick, in this sense very improperly used by Milton.

PERNICIOUSLY, pèr-nîsh'ûs-lè. ad. Destructively, mischievously, ruinously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, pèr-nîsh'ûs-nès. s. The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, pèr-nîs'sé-té. s. Swiftmess, celerity.

PERORATION, pèr-ò-rá'shûn. s. The conclusion of an oration.

TO PERPEND, pèr-pénd'. v. a. To weigh in the mind, to consider attentively.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

PERPENDICULAR, pèr-pèn-dîk'ù-lâr. a. Crossing at right angles; cutting the horizon at right angles.

✓ **PERPENDICULAR**, pèr-pèn-dîk'ù-lâr. s. A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARLY, pèr-pèn-dîk'ù-lâr-lê. ad. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles; in the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, pèr-pèn-dîk'ù-lâr'é-tê. s. The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION, pèr-pèn'shûn. s. Consideration.

To PERPETRATE, pèr/pé-trâte. v. a. To commit, to act. Always in an ill sense.

PERPETRATION, pèr-pé-trâ'shûn. s. The act of committing a crime; a bad action.

PERPETUAL, pèr-pét'tshù-âl. a. (461). Never ceasing; continual, uninterrupted.

PERPETUALLY, pèr-pét'tshù-âl-lê. ad. Constantly, continually, incessantly.

To PERPETUATE, pèr-pét'tshù-âte. v. a. To make perpetual, to preserve from extinction, to eternize; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUATION, pèr-pét'tshù-â'shûn. s. The act of making perpetual, incessant continuance.

PERPETUITY, pèr-pé-tù'é-tê-s. Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or cessation; something of which there is no end.

☞ For the reason why the *t* is not aspirated in this word, see **FUTURITY**.

To PERPLEX, pèr-plêks'. v. a. To disturb with doubtful notions, to entangle; to embarrass, to make intricate.

PERPLEXEDLY, pèr-plêks'éd-lê. ad. (364). Intricately, with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, pèr-plêks'éd-nês. s. (365). Embarrassment, anxiety; intricacy, involution, difficulty.

PERPLEXITY, pèr-plêks'é-tê. s. Anxiety, distraction of mind; entanglement, intricacy.

PERPOTATION, pèr-pò-tâ'shûn. s. The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE, pèr/kwîz-lt. s. (156). Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

PERQUISITION, pèr-kwé-zîsh'ûn. s. An accurate inquiry, a thorough search.

PERRY, pèr/ré. s. Cider made of pears.

To PERSECUTE, pèr/sé-kûte. v. a. To harass with penalties, to pursue with malignity; to pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much.

PERSECUTION, pèr-sé-kû'shûn. s. The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR, pèr/sé-kû-tûr. s. (98). One who harasses others with continued malignity.

PERSEVERANCE, pèr-sé-vé-rânse. s. Persistence in any design or attempt, steadiness in pursuits, constancy in progress.

PERSEVERANT, pèr-sé-vé-rânt. a. Persisting, constant.

To PERSEVERE, pèr-sé-vère'. v. n. To persist in an attempt, not to give over, not to quit the design.

☞ Mr. Nares observes, that this word was anciently written *persever*, and accented on the second syllable.

" ——— say thou art mine,
" My love, as it begins, so shall *persever*."
All's well, &c. Act IV.

" *Persever* not, but hear me, mighty kings."
King John, Act II.

" But in her pride she doth *persever* still."
Spencer.

But that before the time of Milton the spelling and accentuation had been changed.

" Whence heavy persecution shall arise
" Of all who in the worship *persevere*
" Of spirit and truth."

Par. Lost, xii. v. 532.

As this word is written at present, there can be no doubt of its pronounciation; and that it is very properly written so, appears from other words of the same form. *Declare, respire, explore, procure*, &c. from *declaro, respiro, exploro, procuro*, &c. and consequently from *persevero* ought to be formed *persevere*: not one of our orthoëpists place the accent on the second syllable; yet such is the force of prescription, that the old pronounciation is not entirely rooted out, especially in Ireland, where this pronounciation is still prevalent.

PERSEVERINGLY, pèr-sé-vère'îng-lê. ad. With perseverance.

To PERSIST, pèr-sîst'. v. n. (447). To persevere, to continue firm, not to give over.

PERSISTANCE, pèr-sîs'tânse. }
PERSISTENCY, pèr-sîs'tén-sê. } s. The state of persisting, steadiness, constancy, perseverance in good or bad; obstinacy, contumacy.

—nô, môve, nôr, nêt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—/hin, THIS.

PERSISTIVE, pêr-sis'tiv. a. (157). Steadily, not receding from a purpose, persevering.

PERSON, pêr's'n. s. (170). Individual or particular man or woman; human being; a general loose term for a human being; one's self, not a representative; exterior appearance; man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue; character; character of office; in Grammar, the quality of the noun that modifies the verb.—See **PARSON**.

PERSONABLE, pêr'sûn-â-bl. a. Handsome, graceful, of good appearance.

¶ As the *o* in *person* is sunk, as in *season*, *treason*, &c. so this word being a compound of our own, and *personage* coming to us from the French, we generally suppress the *o*; but as *personal*, *personate*, &c. come to us from the Latin, we generally preserve the *o*. This is the best reason I can give for the slight difference we find in the pronunciation of these words; and if any one is inclined to think we ought to preserve the *o* distinctly in all of them, except *person*, and even in this, on solemn occasions, I have not the least objection.

PERSONAGE, pêr'sûn-lidje. a. (90). A considerable person, man or woman of eminence; exterior appearance; air, stature; character, assumed; character represented.

PERSONAL, pêr'sûn-âl. a. (88). Belonging to men or women, not to things, not real; affecting individuals or particular people, peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private actions or character; present, not acting by representative; exterior, corporal; in Law, something moveable, something appendant to the person; in Grammar, a personal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three persons, opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY, pêr-sô-nâl'le-té. a. The existence or individuality of any one.

PERSONALLY, pêr'sûn-âl-lé. ad. In person, in presence, not by representative; with respect to an individual particularly; with regard to numerical existence.

TO PERSONATE, pêr'sûn-âte. v. a. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented; to represent by action or appearance, to act; to pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun; to counterfeit, to feign; to resemble; to make a representative of as in a picture. Out of use. See **PERSONABLE**.

PERSONATION, pêr-sûn-â'shûn. a. Counterfeiting of another person.

PERSONIFICATION, pêr-sôn'né-fé-kâ'shûn. s. Prosopopœia, the change of things to persons.

TO PERSONIFY, pêr-sôn'né-fl. v. a. To change from a thing to a person.

PERSPECTIVE, pêr-spék'tiv. s. A glass through which things are viewed; the science by which things are ranged in a picture, according to their appearance in their real situation; view, visto.

¶ This word, as may be seen in Johnson, was generally accented by the poets on the first syllable; but the harshness of this pronunciation arising from the uncombinable consonants in the latter syllables, has prevented this pronunciation from gaining any ground in prose; and it were much to be wished that the same reason had prevented the initial accentuation of similar words.—See **IRREFRAGABLE**, **CORRUPTIBLE**, **ACCEPTABLE**, &c.

PERSPECTIVE, pêr-spék'tiv. a. Relating to the science of vision, optick, optical.

PERSPICACIOUS, pêr-spé-kâ'shûs. a. Quick sighted, sharp of sight. Mentally applied.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pêr-spé-kâ'shûsnês. s. Quickness of sight.

PERSPICACITY, pêr-spé-kâs'sé-té. s. Quickness of sight, of mental sight.

PERSPICIENCE, pêr-splish'é-ênce. a. The act of looking sharply. Little used.

PERSPICIL, pêr-spé-sil. s. A glass through which things are viewed, an optick glass.

PERSPICUITY, pêr-spé-kû'é-té. s. Clearness to the mind, easiness to be understood, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; transparency.

PERSPICUOUS, pêr-spik'kû-ûs. a. Transparent, clear, such as may be seen through; clear to the understanding, not obscure, not ambiguous.

PERSPICUOUSLY, pêr-spik'kû-ûs-lé. ad. Clearly, not obscurely.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, pêr-spik'kû-ûsnês. s. Clearness without obscurity.

PERSPIRABLE, pêr-spl'rá-bl. a. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perspiring, emitting perspiration.

PERSPIRATION, pêr-spé-râ'shûn. s. Excretion by the cuticular pores.

PERSPIRATIVE, pêr-spl'rá-tiv. a. (512). Performing the act of perspiration.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mêt, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TO PERSPIRE, pēr-spîr'. v. n. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the skin.

PERSUADABLE, pēr-swâ'dâ-bl. a. Such as may be persuaded.

TO PERSUADE, pēr-swâdê'. v. a. (331). To bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or exhortation. —Persuasion seems rather applicable to the passions, and Argument to the reason; but this is not always observed. To inculcate by argument or exhortation.

PERSUADER, pēr-swâ'dûr. s. (98). One who influences by persuasion, an importunate adviser.

PERSUASIBLE, pēr-swâ'zê-bl. a. (439). To be influenced by persuasion.

PERSUASIBLENESS, pēr-swâ'zê-bl-nês. s. (439). The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUASION, pēr-swâ'zhûn. s. The act of persuading, the act of influencing by exhortation, the act of gaining or attempting the passions; the state of being persuaded, opinion.

PERSUASIVE, pēr-swâ'siv. a. (428). Having the power of persuading, having influence on the passions.

PERSUASIVELY, pēr-swâ'siv-lê. ad. In such a manner as to persuade.

PERSUASIVENESS, pēr-swâ'siv-nês. s. Influence on the passions.

PERSUASORY, pēr-swâ'sûr-ê. a. (429) (512) (557). Having the power to persuade.

PERT, pêrt. a. Brisk; smart; saucy.

TO PERTAIN, pēr-tâne'. v. n. To belong, to relate to.

PERTINACIOUS, pēr-tê-nâ'shûs. a. Obstinate, stubborn; perversely resolute; resolute, constant, steady.

PERTINACIOUSLY, pēr-tê-nâ'shûs-lê. ad. Obstinate, stubbornly.

PERTINACITY, pēr-tê-nâs'sê-tê. }

PERTINACIOUSNESS, pēr-tê-nâ'shûs-nês. }

Obstinacy, stubbornness; resolution, constancy.

PERTINACY, pēr-tê-nâ-sê. s. Obstinacy, stubbornness, persistency; resolution, steadiness, constancy.

PERTINENCE, pēr-tê-nênse. }

PERTINENCY, pēr-tê-nên-sê. }

s. Justness of relation to the matter in hand, propriety to the purpose, appositeness.

PERTINENT, pēr-tê-nênt. a. Related to the matter in hand, just to the purpose; apposite; relating, regarding, concerning.

PERTINENTLY, pēr-tê-nênt-lê. ad. Appositely, to the purpose.

PERTINENTNESS, pēr-tê-nênt-nês. s. Appositeness.

PERTINGENT, pēr-tîn'jênt. a. Reaching to, touching.

PERTLY, pêrt'lê. ad. Briskly, smartly, saucily, petulantly.

PERTNESS, pêrt'nês. s. Brisk folly, sauciness, petulance; petty liveliness, sprightliness without force.

PERTRANSIENT, pēr-trân'shê-ênt. a. Passing over.

TO PERTURB, pēr-tûrb'. }

TO PERTURBATE, pēr-tûr'bâte. } v. a. To disquiet, to disturb; to disorder, to confuse.

PERTURBATION, pēr-tûr-bâ'shûn. s. Disquiet of mind; restlessness of passions; disorder; cause of disquiet; commotion of passions.

PERTURBATOR, pēr-tûr-bâ'tûr. s. (314). Raiser of commotions.

PERTUSION, pēr-tû'zhûn. s. The act of piercing or punching; hole made by punching or piercing.

TO PERVADE, pēr-vâdê'. v. a. To pass through an aperture, to permeate; to pass through the whole extension.

PERVASION, pēr-vâ'zhûn. s. The act of pervading or passing through.

PERVERSE, pēr-vêrse'. a. Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong, stubborn, untractable; petulant, vexatious.

PERVERSELY, pēr-vêrs'lê. ad. Peevishly, vexatiously, spitefully, crossly.

PERVERSENESS, pēr-vêrs'nês. s. Petulance, peevishness, spiteful crossness.

PERVERSION, pēr-vêr'shûn. s. The act of perverting, change to worse.

PERVERTICITY, pēr-vêr'sê-tê. s. Perverseness, crossness.

TO PERVERT, pēr-vêrt'. v. a. To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt, to turn from the right.

PERVERTER, pēr-vêrt'ûr. s. (99). One that changes any thing from good to bad, a corrupter; one who distorts any thing from the right purpose.

PERVERTIBLE, pēr-vêrt-tê-bl. a. That may be easily perverted.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—zhin, THIS.

- PERVICACIOUS**, pèr-vè-ká'shùs. a. Spitefully obstinate, peevishly contumacious; with spiteful obstinacy.
- PERVICACIOUSLY**, pèr-vè-ká'shùs-lè. ad. With spiteful obstinacy.
- PERVICACIOUSNESS**, pèr-vè-ká'shùs-nès. (292). } s.
- PERVICACITY**, pèr-vè-kás'sè-tè. } Spiteful obstinacy.
- PERVIOUS**, pèr-vè-ùs. a. Admitting passage, capable of being permeated; pervading, permeating.
- PERVIOUSNESS**, pèr-vè-ùs-nès. s. Quality of admitting a passage.
- PERUKE**, pèr'rùke. s. A cap of false hair, a periwig.
- PERUKEMAKER**, pèr'rùke-mà-kùr. s. A maker of perukes, a wigmaker.
- PERUSAL**, pé-rù'zál. a. (88). The act of reading.
- TO PERUSE**, pé-rùze'. v. a. To read; to observe, to examine.
- PERUSER**, pé-rù'zúr. s. (98). A reader, examiner.
- PEST**, pèst. s. Plague, pestilence; any thing mischievous or destructive.
- TO PESTER**, pès'tùr. v. a. (98). To disturb, to perplex, to harass; to encumber.
- PESTERER**, pès'tùr-ùr. s. (555). One that pesters or disturbs.
- PESTÉROUS**, pès'tùr-ùs. a. (314). Encumbering, troublesome.
- PESTHOUSE**, pès't'hóuse. s. An hospital for persons infected with the plague.
- PESTIFEROUS**, pès'tíf'fèr-ùs. a. Destructive; pestilential, infectious.
- PESTILENCE**, pès'té-lénse. s. Plague, pest, contagious distemper.
- PESTILENT**, pès'té-lént. a. Producing plagues, malignant; mischievous, destructive.
- PESTILENTIAL**, pès-té-lén'shál. a. Partaking of the nature of pestilence, producing pestilence, infectious, contagious; mischievous, destructive.
- PESTILENTLY**, pès'té-lént-lè. ad. Mischievously, destructively.
- PESTILLATION**, pès-tíl-lá'shùn. s. The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.
- PESTLE**, pès'tíl. s. (472). An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.
- PET**, pét. s. A slight passion, a slight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite.
- TO PET**, pét. v. a. To spoil by too much fondling.
- PETAL**, pét'tál, or pét'ál. s. Petal is a term in Botany, signifying those fine-coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. The leaf of a flower, as distinguished from the leaf of a plant.
- ☞ I must retract my former pronunciation of the first syllable of this word with Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry, and join Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott, who make the *e* long. In all words of this form we ought to incline to this pronunciation, from its being so agreeable to analogy. Let it not be pretended that the *e* in the Latin *petalum* is short; so is the *a* in *labelum*, and the *i* in *libellus*, which yet in the English *label* and *libel* we pronounce long. But however right the long sound of *e* may be by analogy, I am apprehensive that, as in *Pedals*, the short sound is in more general use.—See **PEDALS**.
- PETALOUS**, pét'tá-lús. a. (503). Having Petals.
- PETAR**, pét-tár'. } s. A piece of ord-
- PETARD**, pét-tárd'. } nance resembling a high-crowned hat, chiefly used to break down a barrier.
- PETECHIAL**, pé-té'ké-ál. a. (353). Pestilentially spotted.
- PETER-WORT**, pé-tùr-wùrt. s. A plant somewhat different from St. John's-wort.
- PETITION**, pé-tish'ùn. s. Request, entreaty, supplication, prayer; single branch or article of a prayer.
- TO PETITION**, pé-tish'ùn. v. a. To solicit, to supplicate.
- PETITIONABLY**, pé-tish'ùn-á-ré-lé. ad. By way of begging the question.
- PETITIONARY**, pé-tish'ùn-á-ré. a. Supplicatory, coming with petitions: containing petitions or requests.
- PETITIONER**, pé-tish'ùn-ùr. s. (98). One who offers a petition.
- PETITORY**, pét'té-tùr-á. (512). Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.
- ☞ For the *o*, see **DOMESTICK**.
- PETRE**, pét'tér. s. (416). Nitre, salt-petre.
- PETRESCENT**, pé-très'sént. a. (510). Growing stone, becoming stone.
- PETRIFICATION**, pét-tré-fík'shòn. s. The act of turning to stone, the state of being turned to stone; that which is made stone.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pinc, pîn;—

PETRIFACTIVE, pê-trê-fâk'tlv. a. Having the power to form stone.
PETRIFICATION, pê-trê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. A body formed by changing other matter to stone.
PETRIFICK, pê-triffik. a. (509). Having the power to change to stone.
TO PETRIFY, pê'trê-fl. v. a. (183). To change to stone.
TO PETRIFY, pê'trê-fl. v. n. To become stone.
PETROL, pê'trôl. } s. A
PETROLIUM, pê'trô'lê-ûm. } liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs.
PETRONEL, pê'trô-nêl. s. A pistol, a small gun used by a horseman.
PETTICOAT, pê'tê-kôte. s. The lower part of a woman's dress.
PETTIFOGGER, pê'tê-fôg-gûr. s. A petty small-rate lawyer.
PETTINESS, pê'tê-nês. s. Smallness, littleness, inconsiderableness, unimportance.
PETTISH, pê'tish. a. Fretful, peevish.
PETTISHNESS, pê'tish-nês. s. Fretfulness, peevishness.
PETTITOES, pê'tê-tôze. s. The feet of a sucking pig; feet, in contempt.
PETTO, pê'tô. ad. In *Petto*. *Italian*. The breast; figurative of privacy.
PETTY, pê'tê. a. Small, inconsiderable, little.
PETTYCOY, pê'tê-kôe. s. An herb.
PETULANCE, pê'tshû-lânse. } s.
PETULANCY, pê'tshû-lân-sê. } Sauciness, peevishness, wantonness.
PETULANT, pê'tshû-lânt. a. (461). Saucy, perverse, wanton.
PETULANTLY, pê'tshû-lânt-lê. ad. With petulance, with saucy perverseness.
PEW, pû. s. A seat enclosed in a church.
PEWET, pê'wit. s. (99). A water fowl; the lapwing.
PEWTER, pû'tûr. s. (98). A compound of metals, an artificial metal; the plates and dishes in a house.
PEWTERER, pû'tûr-ûr. s. A smith who works in pewter.
PHENOMENON, fê-nôm'ê-nôn. s. This has sometimes Phenomena in the plural. An appearance in the works of nature.
PHALANX, fâ'lânks, or fâl'lânks. s. A troop of men closely embodied,

☞ The second manner of pronouncing this word is more general; but the first is more analogical. If, when we pronounce a Latin or Greek word of two syllables, having a single consonant between two vowels, we always make the first vowel long; it is very natural, when such a word is transplanted whole into our own language, to pronounce it in the same manner. That the quantity of the original has very little to do in this case, may be seen under the word *DRAMA* (544); and yet nothing but an absurd regard to this could have influenced the generality of speakers to pronounce this word with the first vowel short, contrary to the old genuine analogy of our own language, as Dr. Wallis calls it, and contrary to the manner in which we pronounce the word in the original; for though *local*, *favor*, and *labour*, have the first vowel short in the Latin *localis*, *favor*, and *labor*, we pronounce them both in Latin and English according to our own analogy, with the *o* and *a* long and open. The same may be observed of words from the Greek. In the word in question, therefore, the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Ash, who make the first vowel long, ought to outweigh that of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Buchanan, who make it short.

PHANTASM, fân'tâzm. } s. Vain
PHANTASMA, fân-tâz'mâ. } and airy appearance, something appearing only to imagination.
PHANTASTICAL, fân-tâs'tê-kâl. }
PHANTASTICK, fân-tâs'tik. (509). } See *FANTASTICAL*.
PHANTOM, fân'tûm. s. (166). A spectre, an apparition; a fancied vision.
PHARISAICAL, fâr-rê-sâ'ê-kâl. a. Ritual, externally religious, from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.
PHARMACEUTICAL, fâr-mâ-sû'tê-kâl. (509). }
PHARMACEUTICK, fâr-mâ-sû'tik. } a. Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.
PHARMACOLOGIST, fâr-mâ-kôl'ô-jist. s. (518). A writer upon drugs.
PHARMACOLOGY, fâr-mâ-kôl'ô-jê. s. The knowledge of drugs and medicines.
PHARMACOPŒIA, fâr-mâ-kô-pê'yâ. s. A dispensatory, a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.
PHARMACOPOLIST, fâr-mâ-kôp'pô-list. s. An apothecary, one who sells medicines.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—thim, THIS.

- PHARMACY**, fà'mà-sè. s. The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary.
- PHAROS**, fà'ròs. s. (544). A light-house, a watch-tower.
- PHARYNGOTOMY**, fà-rin-gòt'tò-mè. s. The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.
- PHARYNX**, fà'rinks. s. See **PHALANX**. The upper part of the gullet, below the larynx.
- PHASIS**, fà'sis. s. In the plural Phases. Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.
- PHEASANT**, fèz'zánt. s. A kind of wild cock; a beautiful large bird of game.
- TO PHEESE**, fèze. v. a. To comb, to fleece, to carry. Obsolete.
- PHENIX**, fè'niks. s. The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.
- PHENOMENON**, fè-nóm'mé-nón. s. Appearance, visible quality; any thing that strikes by a new appearance.
- PHIAL**, fl'ál. s. A small bottle.
- PHILANTHROPY**, fil-án'thrò-pè. s. (131). Love of mankind, good nature.
- PHILIPPICK**, fil-lip'pik. s. Any invective declamation.
- PHILOLOGER**, fè-lól'lò-júr. s. (131). One whose chief study is language, a grammarian, a critic.
- PHILOLOGICAL**, fil-lò-lód'jé-kál. a. Critical, grammatical.
- PHILOLOGIST**, fè-lól'lò-jlíst. s. (131). A critic, a grammarian.
- PHILOLOGY**, fè-lól'lò-jé. s. (131) (518). Criticism, grammatical learning.
- PHILOMEL**, fil'lò-mèl. } s. The
- PHILOMELA**, fil-lò-mé'lá. } s. The nightingale.
- PHILOMOT**, fil'lò-mòt. a. Coloured like a dead leaf.
- PHILOSOPHER**, fè-lós'sò-fúr. s. (131). A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.
- PHILOSOPHER'S STONE**, fè-lós'sò-fúr-stóné. s. A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which by its touch converts base metals into gold.
- PHILOSOPHICK**, fil-lò-zóf'fik. } a.
- PHILOSOPHYCAL**, fil-lò-zóf'fè-kál. } a.
- Belonging to philosophy, suitable to a philosopher; skilful in philosophy; frugal, abstemious.
- PHILOSOPHICALLY**, fil-lò-zóf'fè-kál-é. ad. In a philosophical manner, rationally, wisely.
- Mr. Sheridan seems very properly to have marked the s in this and the two preceding words as pronounced like z. For the reasons, see Principles, No. 425, 435.
- TO PHILOSOPHIZE**, fè-lós'sò-fize. v. a. To play the philosopher, to reason like a philosopher.
- PHILOSOPHY**, fè-lós'sò-fè. s. Knowledge natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; receiving, argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.
- PHILTER**, fil'túr. s. (98). Something to cause love.
- This word ought rather to be written *Philtre*. See Principles, No. 416.
- TO PHILTER**, fil'túr. v. a. To charm to love.
- PHIZ**, fiz. s. The face. A low word.
- PHLEBOTOMIST**, flé-bót'tò-míst. s. One that opens a vein, a blood-letter.
- TO PHLEBOTOMISE**, flé-bót'tò-míze. v. a. To let blood.
- PHLEBOTOMY**, flé-bót'tò-mè. s. Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.
- PHLEGM**, flém. s. (389). The watery humour of the body; the tough viscid matter discharged by coughing; water.
- PHLEGMAGOGUES**, flég'má-gógz. s. (389). A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.—See **PATHOGNOMONICK**.
- PHLEGMATICK**, flég'má-tlk. a. (510). Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery; dull, cold, frigid.
- PHLEGMON**, flég'món. s. (166). An inflammation, a burning tumour.
- PHLEGMONOUS**, flég'mò-nús. a. Inflammatory, burning.
- PHLEME**, flème. s. An instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.
- PHLOGISTIC**, flò-jlístk. a. Having phlogiston.
- PHLOGISTON**, flò-jlístón, or flò-glístón. s. (560). A chemical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.
- Professors of every art think they add to its dignity, not only by deriving the

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mé, mét;—pine, ph;—

terms of it from the Greek, but by pronouncing these terms contrary to the analogy of our own language. For this reason our pronunciation becomes full of anomalies, and the professors of an art speak one language, and the rest of the world another. Those, therefore, who are not chemists, ought, in my opinion, to enter their protest against the irregular sound of the *g* in this and similar words. Pronouncing the *g* soft, would only hurt the pride of the professor; but pronouncing it hard, would hurt the genius of the language.—See HETEROGENEOUS.

PHOSPHOR, fôs'fûr. (166). } s. The

PHOSPHORUS, fôs'fô-rûs. } morning star; a chymical substance which exposed to the air takes fire.

PHRASE, frâze. s. An idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to a language; an expression, a mode of speech.

TO PHRASE, frâze. v. a. To style, to call, to term.

PHRASEOLOGY, frâ-zê-ôl'lo-jê. s. (518). Style, diction; a phrase book.

PHRENETICK, frê-nêt'ik. a. Mad, inflamed in the brain, frantick.

☞ This word, as well as *Frenitis*, is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan with the accent on the first syllable; in which, though he is contrary to analogy, he is consistent. But Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Barclay, pronounce *Frenetick* with the accent on the first syllable, and *Phrenitis* with the accent on the second. That the penultimate accent is the true pronunciation in both can scarcely be doubted, if we consult analogy (509); and that it is most in use, may appear from the additional suffrages of Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, Entick, Bailey, and Fenning.

PHRENITIS, frê-nî'tis. s. (503). Madness; inflammation of the brain.

PHRENSY, frên'zê. s. Madness, frantickness.

PTHISICAL, tîz'zê-kâl. a. (413). Wasting.

PTHISICK, tîz'zîk. s. (413). A consumption.

PTHISIS, thî'sis. s. (544). A consumption.

PHYLACTERY, fê-lâk'tér-ê. s. A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

PHYSICAL, fiz'zê-kâl. a. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy, not moral; pertaining to the science of healing;

medicinal, helpful to health; resembling physick.

PHYSICALLY, fiz'zê-kâl-jê. ad. According to nature, by natural operation, not morally.

PHYSICIAN, fê-zish'an. s. One who professes the art of healing.

PHYSICK, fiz'zîk. s. The science of healing; medicines, remedies; in common phrase, a purge.

TO PHYSICK, fiz'zîk. v. a. To purge, to treat with physick, to cure.

PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, fiz-zê-kô-thê-ôl'lo-jê. s. Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER, fizh-ê-ôg'nô-mûr, or fiz-ê-ôg'nô-mûr. } s.

PHYSIOGNOMIST, fizh-ê-ôg'nô-mîst. (518). }

One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

☞ For the propriety of pronouncing the *s* in these words like *zh*, we need only appeal to analogy. *S* before a diphthong beginning with *i*, and having the accent before it, either primary or secondary, always goes into *zh*, as may be seen, Principles, No. 451. The secondary accent on the first syllable of these words gives a feebleness to the second, which occasions the aspiration of *s* as much as in *evasion*, *adhesion*, &c. where the *s* is preceded by the primary accent. It must, however, be acknowledged, that this is far from being the most general pronunciation.—See ECCLESIASTICK.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fizh-ê-ôg'nô-mê. s. The art of discovering the temper and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look.

☞ There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word, by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French. If this arises from ignorance of the common rules of spelling, it may be observed, that *g* is always pronounced before *n* when it is not in the same syllable; as *signify*, *indignity*, &c.; but if affectation be the cause of this error, Dr. Young's *Love of Fame* will be the best cure for it.—See PATHOGNOMONICK.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fizh-ê-ô-lôd'jê-kâl. a. Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

PHYSIOLOGIST, fizh-ê-ôl'lo-jîst. s. A writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIOLOGY, fizh-ê-ôl'lo-jê. s. (518). The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

PHYTIVOROUS, fl-tiv'vò-rús. a. (518).

That eats grass or any vegetable.

PHYTOGRAPHY, fl-tóg'grá-fè. s. (518).

A description of plants.

PHYTOLOGY, fl-tól'lò-jè. s. (518). The

doctrine of plants, botanical discourse.

PIACULAR, pi-ák'kù-lár. (116). } a.

PIACULOUS, pi-ák'kù-lùs. }

Expiatory, having the power to atone; such as requires expiation; criminal, atrociously bad.

PIA WATER, pi-á-má'túr. s. (98). A

thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PIANET, pi-á-nèt. s. A bird, the

lesser wood-pecker; the magpie.

PIASTER, pi-ás'túr. s. (132). An

Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.

PIAZZA, pé-áz'zá. s. (132). A walk

under a roof supported by pillars.

PICA, pi'ká. s. Among printers, a

particular size of their types or letter.

PICARON, pik-ká-ròon'. s. A robber,

a plunderer.

TO PICK, plk. v. a. To cull, to

choose; to take up, to gather; to separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleanings out either part; to clean by gathering off gradually any thing adhering; to pierce, to strike with a sharp instrument; to strike with bill or beak, to peck; to rub; to open a lock by a pointed instrument: To pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.

TO PICK, plk. v. n. To eat slowly

and by small morsels; to do any thing nicely and leisurely.

PICK, plk. s. A sharp-pointed iron

tool.

PICKAPACK, pik-á-pák. ad. In manner

of a pack upon the back. A vulgar phrase.

PICKAXE, pik'áks. s. An axe not

made to cut but pierce, an axe with a sharp point.

PICKBACK, pik'bák. a. On the back.

PICKED, plk-kéd. a. (366). Sharp,

smart.

TO PICKER, plk-kéér'. v. a. To pi-

rate, to pillage, to rob; to make a flying skirmish.

PICKER, pik'kúr. s. (98). One who

picks or culls; a pickaxe, an instrument to pick with.

PICKEREL, plk'kúr-ll. s. (99). A small pike.

PICKEREL-WEED, plk'kúr-ll-wéed. s.

A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

PICKLE, plk'kl. s. (405). Any kind

of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved; thing kept in pickle; condition, state.

TO PICKLE, plk'kl. v. a. To pre-

serve in pickle; to season or imbue highly with any thing bad, as a pickled rogue. A low phrase.

PICKLEHERRING, plk-kl-hér'ring. s. A

jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

PICKLOCK, plk'lók. s. An instrument

by which locks are opened; the person who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET, plk'pók-ít. } s. A thief

PICKPURSE, plk'púrse. }

who steals by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

PICKTOOTH, plk'tóóth. s. An instru-

ment by which the teeth are cleaned.

PICKTHANK, plk'thánk. s. An offi-

cious fellow, who does what he is not desired.

PICKT, plkt. s. A painted person.

PICTORIAL, plk-tó're-ál. a. Produced

by a painter.

PICTURE, plk'tshüre. s. (461). A re-

semblance of persons or things in colours; the science of painting; the works of painters; any resemblance or representation.

TO PICTURE, plk'tshüre. v. a. To

paint, to represent by painting; to represent.

PICTURESQUE, plk-tshù-rèsk'. a. Ex-

pressed happily as in a picture.

TO PIDDLE, pld'dl. v. n. (405). To

pick at table, to feed squeamishly and without appetite; to trifle, to attend to small parts rather than to the main.

PIDDLER, pld'dl-úr. s. (98). One that

eats squeamishly and without appetite.

PIE, pl. s. Any crust baked with

something in it; a magpie, a particoloured bird; the old popish service book, so called from the rubrick.

PIEBALD, pl'báld. s. Of various co-

lours; diversified in colour.

PIECE, péése. s. A patch; a frag-

ment; a part; a picture; a composition, performance; a single great gun; a hand gun; a coin, a single piece of money; in ridicule and contempt, as A piece of a law-

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

yer; A-piece, to each; Of a piece with, like, of the same sort, united, the same with the rest.

To **PIECE**, pèése. v. a. To enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite; To piece out, to increase by addition.

To **PIECE**, pèése. v. n. To join, to coalesce, to be compacted.

PIECER, pèés'ûr. s. (98). One that pieces.

PIECELESS, pèés'lès. a. Whole, compact, not made of separate pieces.

PIECEMEAL, pèés'mêle. ad. In pieces, in fragments.

PIECEMEAL, pèés'mêle. a. Single, separate, divided.

PIED, pide. a. (283). Variegated, particoloured.

PIEDNESS, pide'nès. s. Variegation, diversity of colour.

PIELED, pil'd. a. Bald. Obsolete.

PIEPOWDER Court, pi'pôû-dûr. s.

☞ This word is derived from the French *pié* a foot, and *poudre*, dusty; q. d. Dusty-foot Court.—“A Court held in fairs, particularly at Bartholomew Fair in “West Smithfield, London, to do justice “to buyers and sellers, and to redress “disorders committed in them.”—Such was the old derivation of this word; but the late Daines Barrington, and Blackstone after him, derive it with much more probability from *Pied Puldreaux*, a peddler.—*Mason's Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary*.

PIER, pèér. s. (275). The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

To **PIERCE**, pèérse, or pèrse. v. n. To penetrate, to enter, to force; to touch the passions, to affect.

☞ What has been observed of the word *Fierce* is perfectly applicable to this word and its compounds.

To **PIERCE**, pèérse, or pèrse. v. a. To make way by force; to strike, to move, to affect; to enter, to drive; to affect severely.

PIERCE, pèérs'ûr, or pèrs'ûr. s. An instrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which insects perforate bodies; one who perforates.

PIERCINGLY, pèér'sing-lè, or pèrs'ing-lè. ad. (410). Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, pèér'sing-nès, or pèrs'ing-nès. s. (275). Power of piercing.

PIETRY, pi'é-tè. s. Discharge of duty to God; duty to parents or those in superior relation.

PIG, pig. s. A young sow or boar; an oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

To **PIG**, pig. v. n. To farrow, to bring pigs.

PIGEON, pid'jîn. s. (259). A fowl well known.

PIGEONFOOT, pid'jîn-fût. s. An herb.

PIGEONLIVERED, pid'jîn-llv-ûr'd. a. Mild, soft, gentle, timid.

PIGGIN, pig'gin. s. (382). A small vessel.

PIGHT, pite. Old. pret. and part. pass. of Pitch. Pitched, placed, fixed, determined. Obsolete.

PIGMENT, pig'mént. s. Paint, colour to be laid on any body.

PIGMY, pig'mè. s. A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

PIGNORATION, pig-nò-rá'shûn. s. The act of pledging.

PIGNET, pig'nût. s. An earth nut.

PIGSNEY, pigz'nî. s. A word of endearment to a girl. Obsolete.

PIKE, pike. s. A large fish of prey; a long lance used by the foot soldiers to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded; a fork used in husbandry; among Turners, two iron springs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.

PIKED, plk'kéd. a. (366). Sharp, acuminate, ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, pike'mân. s. (88). A soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, pike'stáf. s. The wooden frame of a pike.

PILASTER, pé-làs'tûr. s. (132). A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

PILCHER, plltsh'ûr. s. (98). A furred gown or case, any thing lined with fur, obsolete; a fish like a herring.

PILE, pile. s. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation; a heap, an accumulation; any thing heaped together to be burned; an edifice, a building; a hair; hairy surface, nap; one side of a coin, the reverse of cross; in the plural, *Piles*, the hæmorrhoids.

To **PILE**, pile. v. a. To heap, to lay one thing on another; to fill with something heaped.

PILEATED, pil'é-â-téd. a. (507). In the form of a cover or hat.

PILER, pile'ûr. s. (98). He who accumulates or heaps up.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To PILFER, pil'fûr. v. a. To steal, to gain by petty robbery.

To PILFER, pil'fûr. v. a. (98). To practise petty theft.

PILFERER, pil'fûr-êr. s. One who steals petty things.

PILFERINGLY, pil'fûr-ing-lê. ad. With petty larceny, filchingly.

PILFERY, pil'fûr-ê. s. Petty theft.

PILGRIM, pil'grîm. s. A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

To PILGRIM, pil'grîm. v. n. To wander, to ramble.

PILGRIMAGE, pil'grîm-âdje. s. (90). A long journey, travel, more usually a journey on account of devotion.

PILL, pil. s. Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

To PILL, pil. v. a. To rob, to plunder.

To PILL, pil. v. a. For Peel, to strip off the bark.

To PILL, pil. v. n. To come off in flakes or scoria.

☞ This word, says Dr. Johnson, should be written *peel*. To strip off the bark or rind of any thing is universally so pronounced; but when it is written *pill*, it is impossible to pronounce it *peel*, as Mr. Sheridan has done, without making the eye contradict the ear too palpably. I am of opinion that the pronunciation ought to conform to the orthography.—See BOWL.

PILLAGE, pil'ldje. s. (90). Plunder, something got by plundering or pilling; the act of plundering.

To PILLAGE, pil'ldje. v. a. To plunder, to spoil.

PILLAGER, pil'ldje-êr. s. (98). A plunderer, a spoiler.

PILLAR, pil'lûr. s. (88). A column; a supporter, a maintainer.

PILLARED, pil'lûr'd. s. (359). Supported by columns; having the form of a column.

PILLION, pil'yûn. s. (113). A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on; a pad; a low saddle.

PILLORY, pil'lûr-ê. s. (557). A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

To PILLORY, pil'lûr-ê. v. a. To punish with the pillory.

PILLOW, pil'lô. s. (327). A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

To PILLOW, pil'lô. v. a. To rest any thing on a pillow.

PILLOWBEER, pil'lô-bêre. } s. The
PILLOWCASE, pil'lô-kâse. } cover of a pillow.

PILOSITY, pé-lôs'sé-tê. s. (132). Hairiness.

PILOT, pil'ût. s. (166). He whose office is to steer the ship.

To PILOT, pil'ût. v. a. To steer, to direct in the course.

PILOTAGE, pil'ût-tidje. s. (90). Pilot's skill, knowledge of coasts; a pilot's hire.

PIMENTA, pé-mên'tâ. s. A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, allspice.

PIMP, pîmp. s. One who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer, a pander.

To PIMP, pîmp. v. n. To provide gratifications for the lust of others, to pander.

PIMPERNEL, pîm-pér'nêl. s. A plant.

PIMPING, pîmp'ing. a. (410). Little.

PIMPLE, pîm'pl. s. (405). A small red pustule.

PIMPLED, pîm'pl'd. a. (359). Having red pustules, full of pimples.

PIN, pin. s. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes; any thing inconsiderable or of little value; any thing driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt; any slender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the pegs by which musicians stretch or relax their strings; a cylindrical roller made of wood.

To PIN, pin. v. a. To fasten with pins; to fasten, to make fast; to join, to fix; to shut up, to enclose, to confine.

PINCASE, pin'kâse. s. A case to keep pins in.

PINCERS, pin'sûrz. s. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped which requires to be held hard.

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced *pinchers*.

To PINCH, pinsh. v. a. To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth; to hold hard with an instrument; to squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid; to press between hard bodies; to gall, to fret; to gripe, to straiten; to distress, to pain; to press, to drive to difficulties.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TO PINCH, pinsh. v. n. (352). To act with force so as to be felt, to beat hard upon, to be puzzling; to spare, to be frugal.

PINCH, pinsh. s. A painful squeeze with the fingers; a small quantity of snuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppression, distress inflicted; difficulty, time of distress.

PINCHFIST, pinsh'fist.

PINCHPENNY, pinsh'pén-né. } s. A miser.

PINCUSHION, pin'kùsh-ûn. s. A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck.—See **CUSHION**.

PINDUST, pin'dúst. s. Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, pine. s. A tree.

TO PINE, pine. v. n. To languish, to wear away with any kind of misery; to languish with desire.

TO PINE, pine. v. a. To wear out, to make to languish; to grieve for, to bemoan in silence.

PINEAPPLE, pine'âp-pl. s. A plant.

PINEAL, pin'né-âl. a. (507). Resembling a pine-apple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.

PINFEATHERED, pin'fêth-ûr'd. a. (359). Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

PINFOLD, pin'fôld. s. A place in which beasts are confined.

PINGUID, ping'gwid. a. (340). Fat, unctuous.

PINHOLE, pin'hôle. s. A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

PINION, pin'yûn. s. (8) (113). The joint of the wing remotest from the body; Shakespeare seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing; wings; fetters for the hands.

TO PINION, pin'yûn. v. a. To bind the wings; to confine by binding the elbows to the sides; to shackle, to bind.

PINK, pingk. s. (408). A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind; an eye, commonly a small eye, as Pink-eyed; any thing supremely excellent; a colour used by painters; a kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship; a fish, the minnow.

TO PINK, pingk. v. a. To work in eyelet holes, to pierce in small holes.

TO PINK, pingk. v. n. To wink with the eyes.

PINMAKER, pin'mák-ûr. s. He who makes pins.

PINMONEY, pin'mûn-né. s. A certain annuity settled on a wife to defray her own charges.—*Mason*.

PINNACE, pin'âs. s. (91). A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

PINNACLE, pin'nâ-kl. s. (405). A turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high spiring point.

PINNER, pin'nûr. s. (98). The lap-pet of a head which flies loose.

PINT, pint. s. (105). Half a quart, in medicine twelve ounces, a liquid measure.

PIONEER, pi-ô-nêér'. s. One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

PIONY, pi'ûn-é. s. (116). A large flower.

PIOUS, pi'ûs. a. (314). Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; careful of the duties of near relation.

PIOUSLY, pi'ûs-lé. ad. In a pious manner, religiously.

PIP, pip. s. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a spot on the cards.

TO PIP, pip. v. n. To chirp or cry as a bird. Little used.

PIPE, pipe. s. Any long hollow body, a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth; an instrument of hand music; the organs of voice and respiration, as the wind pipe; the key of the voice; an office of the exchequer; a liquid measure containing two hogsheads.

TO PIPE, pipe. v. n. To play on the pipe; to have a shrill sound.

PIPER, pi'pûr. s. (98). One who plays on the pipe.

PIPETREE, pipe'trêé. s. The lilac tree.

PIPING, pipe'ing. a. (410). Weak, feeble, sickly; hot, boiling.

PIPKIN, pip'kin. s. A small earthen boiler.

PIPPIN, pip'pin. s. A sharp apple.

PIQUANT, plk'kânt. a. (415). Pricking, stimulating; sharp, pungent, severe.

PIQUANCY, plk'kân-sé. s. Sharpness, tartness.

PIQUANTLY, plk'kânt-lé. ad. Sharply, tartly.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—*zhn*, *THIS*.

PIQUE, pèék. s. (415). An ill will, an offence taken, petty malevolence; point, nicety, punctilio.

To PIQUE, pèék. v. a. (112). To touch with envy or virulency, to put into fret; to offend, to irritate; to value, to fix reputation as on a point.

To PIQUEER, plk-kèér'. v. a. See **PICKEER**.

PIQUEERER, plk-kèér'úr. s. A robber, a plunderer.

PIQUET, pè-két'. s. (415). A game at cards.

PIRACY, pl'rá-sé. s.—See **PRIVACY**. The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

PIRATE, pl'rát. s. (91). A sea-robber; any robber, particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

To PIRATE, pl'rát. v. n. To rob by sea.

To PIRATE, pl'rát. v. a. To take by robbery.

PIRATICAL, pl-rát'té-kál. a. (132). Predatory, robbing, consisting in robbery.

PISCATION, pls-ká'shùn. s. The act or practice of fishing.

PISCATORY, pls'ká-túr-ré. a. (512). Relating to fishes.

☞ For the *o*, see **DOMESTICK**.

PISCES, pls'sés. s. The twelfth sign in the Zodiack, figured by two fishes.

PISCIVOROUS, pis-sív'vò-rús. a. (518). Fisheating, living on fish.

PISH, pish. interject. A contemptuous exclamation.

To PISH, pish. v. n. To express contempt.

PISMIRE, plz'mire. s. (434). An ant; an emmet.

To PISS, pls. v. n. To make water.

PISS, pls. s. Urine, animal water.

PISSABED, plz'á-béd. s. A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PISSBURNT, pis'búrnt. a. Stained with urine; having a colour as though stained with urine.

PISTACHIO, pls-tá'shò. s. The Pistachio is a dry fruit of oblong figure; Pistich nut.

PISTILLATION, pls-tll-lá'shùn. s. The act of pounding in a mortar.

PISTOL, pls'tùl. s. (166). A small handgun.

To PISTOL, pls'tùl. v. a. To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE, pls-tòle'. s. A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET, pls-tò-lèt'. s. A little pistol.

PISTON, pls'tùn. s. (166). The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT, plt. s. A hole in the ground; abyss, profundity; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the stomach, the arm-pit; a dint made by the finger.

To PIT, plt. v. a. To sink in hollows.

PITAPAT, plt'á-pát. s. A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick step.

PITCH, pltsh. s. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated; any degree of elevation or height; state with respect to lowness or height; degree, rate.

To PITCH, pltsh. v. a. To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong; to cast forward; To smear with pitch; to darken.

To PITCH, pltsh. v. n. To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, pltsh'úr. s. (98). An earthen vessel, a water-pot; an instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, pltsh'fòrk. s. A fork used in husbandry.

PITCHINESS, pltsh'é-nés. s. Blackness, darkness.

PITCHY, pltsh'é. a. Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, dismal.

PIT-COAL, plt'kòle. s. Fossil coal.

PIT-MAN, plt'mán. s. (88). He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.

PIT-SAW, plt'saw. s. A large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITEOUS, pltsh'é-ús. a. (263). Sorrowful, mournful, exciting pity; compassionate, tender; wretched, paltry, pitiful.

PITEOUSLY, pltsh'é-ús-lé. ad. In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pltsh'é-ús-nés. s. Sorrowfulness, tenderness.

PITFALL, plt'fáll. s. (406). A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

PITH, plth. s. (467). The marrow of the plant, the soft part in the midst of the wood; marrow; strength, force; energy, cogency, fulness of sentiment, closeness and vigour of thought and style; weight, moment, principal part; the quintessence, the chief part.

PITHILY, plth'ê-lê. ad. With strength, with cogency.

PITHINESS, plth'ê-nês. s. Energy, strength.

PITHLESS, pith'lês. a. Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

PITHY, plth'ê. a. Consisting of pith; strong, forcible, energetick.

PITTABLE, plt'tê-â-bl. a. (405). Deserving pity.

☞ The diphthong *ia*, in this word, does not draw the preceding *t* to *ush* as in *pit-ous*, and the reason seems to be the same as that which preserves the same letter pure in *Mightier*, *Weightier*, &c. that is, the termination *able*, though derived from the Latin, is often used in composition with pure English words, like the personal and comparative terminations *er*, *eth*, &c.; and therefore the general rule in English composition is adhered to, which is, that simplices preserve their sound and accent, whatever terminations are annexed to them.

PITIFUL, plt'tê-fûl. a. Melancholy, moving compassion; tender, compassionate; paltry, contemptible, despicable.

PITIFULLY, plt'tê-fûl-ê. ad. Mourningly, in a manner that moves compassion; contemptibly, despicably.

PITIFULNESS, plt'tê-fûl-nês. s. Tenderness, mercy, compassion; despicable-ness, contemptibleness.

PITLESS, pit'tê-lês. a. Wanting pity, wanting compassion, merciless.

PITTANCE, pit'tânse. s. An allowance of meat in a monastery; a small portion.

PITUITARY, pê-tû'ê-tâ-rê. a. Conducting the phlegm.—*Mason*.

PITUITE, plt'tshû-lte. s. (155). Phlegm.

PITUITOUS, pê-tû'ê-tûs. a. (132). Consisting of phlegm.

PITY, plt'tê. s. Compassion, sympathy, with misery, tenderness for pain or uneasiness; a ground of Pity, a subject of pity or of grief.

TO PITY, plt'tê. v. a. To compassionate misery, to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

TO PITY, plt'tê. v. n. To be compassionate.

PIVOT, piv'vût. s. A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, plks. s. A little chest or box in which the consecrated Host is kept.

PLACABLE, plâ'kâ-bl. a. (405). Willing or possible to be appeased.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, make the radical *a* in this word and its derivatives long, as I have done; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry make it short. Mr. Scott marks it both ways, but seems to give the short sound the preference by placing it first. This, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, it must be confessed, is the most analogical (535); but this word and its companion, *capable*, seem immovably fixed on the long sound of the antepenultimate, though the *o* in the same situation in *docible* and *indocible* evidently inclines to the short sound.—See **INCAPABLE**, and **INDOCIL**.

PLACABILITY, plâ'kâ-bl'ê-tê. } s.

PLACABLENESS, plâ'kâ-bl-nês. } s.

Willingness to be appeased, possibility to be appeased.

PLACARD, plâk-ârd'. } s. An edict, a declaration, a manifesto.

☞ Bailey places the accent on the first syllable of *placard*, and Fenning on the first of both these words: all our other orthœpists place the accent as I have done.

PLACE, plâse. s. Particular portion of space; locality, local relation; local existence; space in general; a seat, residence, mansion; passage in writing; state of being, validity; rank, order of priority; office, publick character or employment; room, way; ground, room.

TO PLACE, plâse. v. a. To put in any place, rank, or condition: to fix, to settle, to establish.

PLACER, plâ'sûr. s. (98). One that places.

PLACID, plâs'sld. a. Gentle, quiet; soft, mild.

PLACIDLY, plâs'sld-lê. ad. Mildly, gently.

PLACIT, plâs'lt. s. Decree, determination.

PLACKET, or **PLAQUET**, plâk'klt. s. (99). A petticoat.

PLAGIARISM, plâ'jâ-rizm. s. Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

PLAGIARY, plà'já-rè. s. A theft in literature, one who steals the thoughts or writings of another; the crime of literary theft.

☞ Mr. Elphinston and some respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first vowel short, as if written *plád-jary*; But Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Entick, mark it with the *a* long, as if written *playjary*; and to know which is the true pronunciation, we need only recur to analogy, which tells us, that every vowel, except *i*, having the accent, and being followed by a diphthong, is long.—See Principles, No. 505, 507.

PLAGUE, plág. s. (337). Pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive; state of misery; any thing troublesome or vexatious.

TO PLAGUE, plág. v. a. To trouble, to tease, to vex, to harass, to torment, to afflict.

PLAGUILY, plà'gè-lè. ad. (560). Vexatiously, horribly.

PLAGUY, plà'gè. a. (345). Vexatious, troublesome.

PLAICE, plàse. s. (202). A flat fish.

PLAID, plád. s. (204). A striped or variegated cloth, an outer loose garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, pláne. a. (202). Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, simple; artless; honestly rough, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.

PLAIN, pláne. ad. Not obscurely; distinctly, articulately; simply, with rough sincerity.

PLAIN, pláne. s. Level ground, open, flat; a field of battle.

TO PLAIN, pláne. v. a. To level, to make even.

TO PLAIN, pláne. v. n. To lament, to wail. Not used.

PLAINDEALING, pláne-dé'ling. a. Acting without art.

PLAINDEALING, pláne-dé'ling. s. (410). Management void of art.

PLAINLY, pláne'lè. ad. Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloss, sincerely; in earnest, fairly; evidently, clearly.

PLAINNESS, pláne'nès. s. Levelness, flatness; want of ornament, want of show; openness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simplicity.

PLAINT, plánt. s. Lamentation, complaint, lament; expression of sorrow.

PLAINTFUL, plánt'fúl. a. Complaining, audibly sorrowful.

PLAINTIFF, pláne'tíf. s. He that commences a suit in law against another, opposed to the defendant.

☞ This word was universally, till of late years, pronounced with the first syllable like *plan*, as appears by its being adopted by Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, and Dr. Kenrick; but a laudable desire of reforming the language has restored the diphthong to its true sound; and the first syllable of this word like *plane*, is now the current pronunciation of all our courts of justice. Mr. Sheridan and Entick agree in this pronunciation.

PLAINTIFF, pláne'tíf. a. Complaining. A word not in use, being now written plaintive.

PLAINTIVE, pláne'tív. a. Complaining, lamenting, expressive of sorrow.

PLAINWORK, pláne'wùrk. s. Needlework as distinguished from embroidery.

PLAIT, pláte. s. (302). A fold, a double.

TO PLAIT, pláte. v. a. To fold, to double; to weave, to braid.

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written *plate*, which must be carefully avoided.

PLAITER, pláte'ùr. s. (98). One that plaits.

PLAN, plán. s. A scheme, a form, a model; a plot of any building, or ichnography.

TO PLAN, plán. v. a. To scheme, to form in design.

PLANE, pláne. s. A level surface; an instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

TO PLANE, pláne. v. a. To level, to smooth from inequalities; to smooth with a plane.

PLANE-TREE, pláne'trèe. s. The name of a fine tall tree.

PLANET, plán'ít. s. (99). One of the celestial bodies in our system, which move round and receive light from the sun.

PLANETARY, plán'nè-tár-rè. a. Pertaining to the planets; produced by the planets.

PLANETICAL, plán-nèt'té-kál. a. Pertaining to planets.

PLANETSTRUCK, plán'ít-strùk. s. Blasted.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

PLANISPHERE, plân'nê-sfêre. s. A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, plângk. s. (408). A thick strong board.

To PLANK, plângk. v. a. To cover or lay with planks.

PLANOCONICAL, plâ-nô-kôn'nê-kâl. a. Level on one side, and conical on the other.

PLANOCONVEX, plâ-nô-kôn'vêks. a. Flat on the one side, and convex on the other.

PLANT, plânt. s. Any thing produced from seed, any vegetable production; a sapling.

☞ There is a coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *aunt*. This pronunciation seems a remnant of that broad sound which was probably given to the *a* before two consonants in all words, but which has been gradually wearing away, and which is now, except in a few words, become a mark of vulgarity.—See Principles, No. 79.

To PLANT, plânt. v. a. To put into the ground in order to grow, to act, to generate; to place, to fix; to settle, to establish, as to plant a colony; to fill or adorn with something planted, as he Planted the garden or the country; to direct properly, as to Plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE, plân'tidje. s. (90). An herb.

PLANTAIN, plân'tîn. s. (202). An herb; a tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit.

PLANTAL, plân'tâl. a. (88). Pertaining to plants.

PLANTATION, plân-tá'shûn. s. The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, establishment.

PLANTED, plânt'êd. a. This word seems in Shakespeare to signify settled; well grounded.

PLANTER, plânt'ûr. s. (98). One who sows, sets, or cultivates; one who cultivates grounds in the West-Indian colonies.

PLASH, plâsh. s. A small lake of water or puddle; branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

To PLASH, plâsh. v. a. To interweave branches.

PLASHY, plâsh'é. a. Watery, filled with puddles.

PLASM, plâzm. s. A mould, a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed.

PLASTER, plâs'tûr. s. (98). Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid; a glutinous or adhesive salve.

To PLASTER, plâs'tûr. v. a. To overlay as with plaster; to cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERER, plâs'tûr-ûr. s. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster; one who forms figures in plaster.

PLASTICK, plâs'tîk. a. Having the power to give form.

PLASTRON, plâs'trûn. s. (99). A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them.

To PLAT, plât. v. a. To weave, to make by texture.

PLAT, plât. s.—See **Plot**. A small piece of ground.

PLATANE, plât'tân. s. The plane-tree.

PLATE, plâte. s. A piece of metal beat out into breadth; wrought silver; a small shallow vessel of metal or porcelain on which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horses.

To PLATE, plâte. v. a. To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into laminæ or plates.

PLATEN, plât'ên. s. (103). In printing, that flat part of the press by which the impression is made.

PLATFORM, plât'fôrm. s. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a scheme, a plan.

PLATONIC, plâ-tôn'îk. a. A *Platonic* lover, is one who professes great purity in love.

PLATONIST, plât'ô-nîst. s. One who adopts the sentiments of Plato.

PLATCON, plâ-tôon'. s. A small square body of musketeers.

☞ Corrupted from *Peloton*, French.—See **ENCORE**.

PLATTER, plât'tûr. s. (91). A large dish, generally of earth.

PLAUDIT, plâw'dît. s. (213). Applause.

PLAUSIBILITY, plâw-zê-blî'è-tè. s. Speciousness, superficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, plâw-zê-blî. a. Such as gains approbation, superficially pleasing or taking, specious, popular.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

- PLAUSIBLENESS**, pláw'zè-bl-nès. s. Speciousness, show of right.
- PLAUSIBLY**, pláw'zè-blé. ad. With fair show, speciously.
- PLAUSIVE**, pláw'slv. a. (158) (428). Applauding; plausible. Not used in this last sense.
- TO PLAY**, plá. v. n. (220). To sport, to frolic, to do something not as a task, but for pleasure; to toy, to act with levity; to trifle; to do something fanciful; to practise sarcastic merriment; to practise illusion; to game; to contend at some game; to touch a musical instrument; to operate, to act, used of any thing in motion; to wanton, to move irregularly; to represent a character; to act in any certain character.
- TO PLAY**, plá. v. a. To put in action or motion, as he Played his cannon; to use an instrument of musick; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically, to act, perform.
- PLAY**, plá. s. Action not imposed, not work; amusement, sport; a drama, a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, contest at a game; practice in any contest; action, employment, office; manner of acting; act of touching an instrument; In play, in jest, not in earnest; room for motion; liberty of acting, swing.
- PLAYBOOK**, plá'bóók. s. Book of dramattick compositions.
- PLAYDAY**, plá'dá. s. Day exempt from tasks or work.
- PLAYDEBT**, plá'dét. s. Debt contracted by gaming.
- PLAYER**, plá'úr. s. (98). One who plays; an idler, a lazy person; actor of dramattick scenes; a mimick; one who touches a musical instrument; one who acts in any certain manner, not in earnest, but in play.
- PLAYFELLOW**, plá'fèl-lò. s. Companion in amusement.
- PLAYFUL**, plá'fúl. a. Sportive.
- PLAYGAME**, plá'game. s. Play of children.
- PLAYHOUSE**, plá'hóuse. s. House where dramattick performances are represented.
- PLAYSOME**, plá'súm. a. Wanton.
- PLAYSOMENESS**, plá'súm-nès. s. Wantonness, levity.
- PLAYTHING**, plá'thíng. s. A toy.
- PLAYWRIGHT**, plá'rite. s. A maker of plays.
- PLEA**, plé. s. (227). The act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology, an excuse.
- TO PLEACH**, plétsh. v. a. (227). To bend, to interweave. Not in use.
- TO PLEAD**, plède. v. n. (227). To argue before a court of justice; to speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against, to reason with another; to be offered as a plea; to admit or deny a charge of guilt.
- TO PLEAD**, plède. v. a. To defend, to discuss; to allege in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuse.
- PLEADABLE**, plé'dá-bl. a. Capable to be alleged in plea.
- PLEADER**, plé'dúr. s. (98). One who argues in a court of justice, one who speaks for or against.
- PLEADING**, plé'díng. s. (410). Act or form of pleading.
- PLEASANCE**, plé'zánse. s. (234). Gayety, pleasantry. Obsolete.
- PLEASANT**, pléz'zánt. a. (234). Delightful; good humoured, cheerful; gay, lively, merry; trifling, adapted rather to mirth than use.
- PLEASANTLY**, pléz'zánt-lè. ad. In such a manner as to give delight; gayly, in good humour; lively, ludicrously.
- PLEASANTNESS**, pléz'zánt-nès. s. Delightfulness, state of being pleasant; gayety, cheerfulness, merriment.
- PLEASANTRY**, pléz'zán-tré. s. Gayety, merriment; sprightly, lively talk.
- TO PLEASE**, pléze. v. a. (227). To delight, to gratify, to humour; to satisfy, to content; to obtain favour from; to be pleased, to like, a word of ceremony.
- TO PLEASE**, pléze. v. n. To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like, to choose; to condescend, to comply.
- PLEASEINGLY**, pléz'zíng-lè. ad. In such a manner as to give delight.
- PLEASURABLE**, plézh'úr-á-bl. a. Delightful, full of pleasure.
- PLEASURE**, plézh'úre. s. (234) (450). Delight, gratification of the mind or senses; loose gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice, arbitrary will.
- TO PLEASURE**, plézh'úre. v. a. To please, to gratify.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mê, mêt;—pne, pla;—

PLEBRIAN, plé-bé'yán. s. (113).

One of the lower people.

PLEBEIAN, plé-bé'yán. a. Popular, consisting of mean persons; belonging to the lower rank; vulgar, low, common.

PLEDGE, plédje. s. A gage, any thing given by way of warrant or security, a pawn; a surety, a bail, an hostage.

To **PLEDGE**, plédje. v. a. To put in pawn, to give as security; to secure by a pledge; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGET, pléd'jit. s. (99). A small mass of lint.

PLEIADE, plé'yádz. }

PLEIADES, plé'yá-déz. } s. A northern constellation.

☞ I have preferred those orthœpists who mark these words as I have done, to Mr. Sheridan, who makes the first syllable like the verb to *ply*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott and Perry, the only orthœpists from whom we can know the sound of the diphthong *ei*, give it as I have done; and Johnson, by placing the accent after the *e*, seems to have done the same: but the sound we invariably give to these vowels in *Plebeian*, is a sufficient proof of English analogy; and that pronouncing them like *eye*, is an affectation of adhering to the Greek, from which *Pleiades* is derived.—See *Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names*, under the word.

PLENARILY, plén'á-rè-lé. ad. Fully, completely.

PLENARY, plén'á-ré, or plé'ná-ré. a. Full, complete.

☞ Some very respectable speakers make the vowel *e*, in the first syllable of this word, long; but analogy and the best usage seem to shorten the *e*, as they do the *a* in *Granary*. Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Entick, adopt the second pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, the first: nor do I see any reason why the *e* should not be short in this word as well as in *plenitude*, in which all our orthœpists except Buchanan, pronounce the *e* as in *plenty*.

PLENARINESS, plén'á-rè-nés. s. Fullness, completeness.

PLENTLUNARY, plén-né-lù'ná-ré. a. Relating to the full moon.

PLENIPOTENCE, plé-níp'pò-ténse. s. Fullness of power.

PLENIPOTENT, plé-níp'pò-tént. a. Invested with full power.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, plén-né-pò-tén'shá-ré. s. A negotiator invested with full power.

PLENIST, plén'íst. s. (544). One that holds all space to be full of matter.

PLENITUDE, plén'né-tùde. s. Fullness, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fullness, plethora; exuberance, abundance, completeness.

PLENTEOUS, plén'tshé-ús. a. (263). Copious, exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.

PLENTEOUSLY, plén'tshé-ús-lé. ad. Copiously, abundantly, exuberantly.

PLENTEOUSNESS, plén'tshé-ús-nés. s. Abundance, fertility.

PLENTIFUL, plén'té-fúl. a. Copious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, plén'té-fúl-é. ad. Copiously, abundantly.

PLENTIFULNESS, plén'té-fúl-nés. s. The state of being plentiful, abundance, fertility.

PLENTY, plén'té. s. Abundance, such a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulness, exuberance; it is used, I think, barbarously for plentiful; a state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

PLEONASM, plé'ò-násm. s. A figure of rhetoric, by which more words are used than are necessary.

PLETHORA, pléth'ò-rá. s. (468). The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health.

☞ All our orthœpists, except a Dictionary of Terms in Medicine, place the accent on the first syllable of this word, notwithstanding the Greek and Latin *o* are long. This probably arose from the anglicised word *Plethory*, where the accent is very properly antepenultimate.—See *Principles*, No. 503.

PLETHORETICK, pléth'ò-rét'ík. }
PLETHORICK, plé-zhór'ík. (509). } a.
Having a full habit.

PLETHORY, pléth'ò-ré. s. (503). Fullness of habit.

PLEVIN, plév'vín. s. In law, a warrant or assurance.

PLEURISY, plú-ré-sé. s. An inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURITICAL, plú-rit'é-kál. }
PLEURITICK, plú-rit'ík. (509). } a.
Diseased with a pleurisy; denoting a pleurisy.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt; —tùe, túb, búll; —òil; —pòund; —shin, THIS.

PLIABLE, plí'á-bl. a. (405). Easy to be bent, flexible; flexible of disposition, easy to be persuaded.

PLIABLENESS, plí'á-bl-nés. s. Flexibility, easiness to be bent; flexibility of mind.

PLIANCY, plí'an-sé. s. Easiness to be bent.

PLIANT, plí'ánt. a. Bending, flexible; limber; easy to take a form, easily persuaded.

PLIANTNESS, plí'ánt-nés. s. Flexibility, toughness.

PLICATION, plík'ká-tùre. }

PLICATION, plé-ká'shùn. (132). } s.
Fold, double.

PLIERS, plí'ürz. s. (98). An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

TO PLIGHT, plíte. v. a. To pledge, to give as surety; to braid, to weave. In this last sense, obsolete.

PLIGHT, plíte. s. (393). Condition, state; good case; pledge, gage; a fold, a plait. Not used in this last sense.

PLINTH, plínsh. s. In Architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

TO PLOD, plòd. v. n. To toil, to drudge, to travel; to travel laboriously; to study closely and dully.

PLODDER, plòd'dúr. s. (98). A dull, heavy, laborious man.

PLOT, plòt. s. A small extent of ground; a conspiracy, a secret design formed against another; an intrigue, an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; stratagem, secret combination to any ill end; contrivance, deep reach of thought.

TO PLOT, plòt. v. n. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority; to contrive, to scheme.

TO PLOT, plòt. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to describe according to ichnography.

PLOTTER, plòt'túr. s. (98). Conspirator; contriver.

PLOVER, plòv'vúr. s. (165). A lapwing.

PLOUGH, plòd. s. (313) (390). The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.

TO PLOUGH, plòd. v. n. To turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

TO PLOUGH, plòd. v. a. To turn with the plough; to bring to view by the plough; to furrow, to divide; to tear.

PLOUGHBOY, plòd'bòe. s. A boy that follows the plough, a coarse ignorant boy.

PLOUGHER, plòd'úr. s. (98). One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOUGHLAND, plòd'lánd. s. A farm for corn.

PLOUGHMAN, plòd'mán. s. (88). One that attends or uses the plough; a gross ignorant rustic; a strong laborious man.

PLOUGHSHARE, plòd'shàre. s. The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulters.

TO PLUCK, plùk. v. a. To pull with nimbleness or force, to snatch, to pull, to draw, to force on or off, to force up or down; to strip off feathers; To pluck up a heart or spirit, a proverbial expression for taking up or resuming courage.

PLUCK, plùk. s. A pull, a draw, a single act of plucking; the heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER, plùk'kúr. s. (98). One that plucks.

PLUG, plùg. s. A stopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

TO PLUG, plùg. v. a. To stop with a plug.

PLUM, plùm. s. A fruit; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling. Sometimes improperly written *plumb*.

PLUMAGE, plù'midje. s. (90). Feathers, suit of feathers.

PLUMB, plùm. s. (347). A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, plùm. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

☞ This word, says Dr. Johnson, is sometimes ignorantly pronounced *plump*.

TO PLUMB, plùm. v. a. To sound, to search by a line with a weight at its end; to regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBER, plùm'múr. s. (98). One who works upon lead. Commonly written *Plumner*.

PLUMBERY, plùm'múr-é. s. Works of lead, manufactures of a plumber.

PLUMCAKE, plùm'kàke. s. Cake made with raisins.

PLUME, plùme. s. Feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride, towering mein; token of honour, prize of contest; Plume is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TO PLUME, plûme. v. a. To pick and adjust feathers; to strip off feathers; to strip, to pill; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; To plume one's self upon, to be proud of.

PLUMEALUM, plûme-âl'lûm. s. A kind of asbestos.

PLUMIGEROUS, plû-mîd'jêr-ûs. s. Having feathers, feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, plû'mê-pêde. s. A fowl that has feathers on the foot.—See MILLEPEDES.

PLUMMET, plûm'mît. s. (99). A weight of lead hung at a string by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

PLUMOSITY, plû-môs'sê-tê. s. The state of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, plû'mûs. a. (314). Feathery, resembling feathers.

PLUMP, plûmp. a. Somewhat fat, sleek, full and smooth.

PLUMP, plûmp. s. A knot, a tuft, a cluster, a number joined in one mass. Little used.

☞ This word, says Mr. Mason, is now corrupted to *Clump*, and is one of those words that the vulgar continue to speak right, and for which they are laughed at by politer corrupters of language.

TO PLUMP, plûmp. v. a. To fatten, to swell, to make large.

TO PLUMP, plûmp. v. n. To fall like a stone into the water; to be swollen.

PLUMP, plûmp. ad. With a sudden fall.—See PLUMB.

PLUMPER, plûmp'ûr. s. (98). Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLUMPNESS, plûmp'nês. s. Fulness, disposition towards fulness.

PLUMPORRIDGE, plûm-pôr'ridje. s. Porridge with plums.

PLUMPUDDING, plûm-pûd'ding. s. (410). Pudding made with plums.

PLUMPY, plûmp'ê. a. Plump, fat.

PLUMY, plû'mê. a. Feathered, covered with feathers.

TO PLUNDER, plûn'dûr. v. a. (98). To pillage, to rob in a hostile way, to rob as a thief.

PLUNDER, plûn'dûr. s. Pillage, spoils gotten in war.

PLUNDERER, plûn'dûr-ûr. s. Hostile pillager, spoiler; a thief, a robber.

TO PLUNGE, plûnje. v. a. (74). To put suddenly under water, or under any

thing supposed liquid; to put into any state suddenly; to hurry into any distress; to force in suddenly.

TO PLUNGE, plûnje. v. n. To sink suddenly into water, to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

PLUNGE, plûnje. s. Act of putting or sinking under water; difficulty, strait, distress.

PLUNGER, plûn'jûr. s. (98). One that plunges, a diver.

PLURAL, plû'râl. a. Implying more than one.

PLURALIST, plû'râl-ist. s. One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.

PLURALITY, plû-râl'ê-tê. s. The state of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cure of souls than one; the greater number, the majority.

PLURALLY, plû'râl-ê. ad. In a sense implying more than one.

PLUSH, plûsh. s. A kind of villous or shaggy cloth, shag.

PLUVIAL, plû've-âl. } a. Rainy, relating to rain.
PLUVIOUS, plû've-ûs. }

TO PLY, pli. v. a. To work on any thing closely and importunately; to employ with diligence, to keep busy, to set on work; to practise diligently; to solicit importunately.

TO PLY, pli. v. n. To work, to offer service; to go in haste; to busy one's self; to bend.

PLY, pli. s. Bend, turn, bias; plait, fold.

PLYERS, pli'ûrz. s. (98). See PLIERS.

PNEUMATICAL, nû-mât'tê-kâl. } a.

PNEUMATICK, nû-mât'tik. (509). } a.

Moved by wind, relative to wind; consisting of spirit or wind.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in these words, as I apprehend it is contrary to analogy, and the best usage, to pronounce the initial p. G and t before n are always silent, as in *gnomon*, *knave*, &c. B is not heard in *bdellium*, nor p in *psalm*, *psisan*, &c. and till some good reasons are offered for pronouncing it in the words in question, I must join with Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, who have sunk it as I have done.

PNEUMATICKS, nû-mât'tiks. s. A branch of mechanics, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified or

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

gravitates; in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY, nù-má-tòl'lò-jé. s. The doctrine of spiritual existence.

TO POACH, pòtah. v. a. (352). To boil slightly; to plunder by stealth.

TO POACH, pòtsh. v. n. To steal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.

POACHER, pòtsh'úr. s. (98). One who steals game.

POCK, pòk. s. A pustule raised by the small pox.

POCKET, pòk'kít. s. (88.) The small bag inserted into clothes.

TO POCKET, pòk'kk. v. a. To put in the pocket; To pocket up, a proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely; to pass by an affront so as to say nothing of it.

POCKET-BOOK, pòk'kít-bóók. s. A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

POCKET-GLASS, pòk'kít-glás. s. Portable looking-glass.

POCKHOLE, pòk'hóle. s. Pit or scar made by the small pox.

POCKINESS, pòk'ké-nés. s. The state of being pocky.

POCKY, pòk'ké. a. Infected with the pox.

POCULENT, pòk'kù-lént. a. Fit for drink.

POD, pód. s. The capsule of legumes, the case of seeds.

PODAGRICAL, pò-dág'gré-kál. a. Afflicted with the gout; gouty, relating to the gout.

PODGE, pódje. s. A puddle, a plash.

POEM, pò'ém. s. (99). The work of a poet, a metrical composition.

POESY, pò'è-sé. s. The art of writing poems; poem, metrical compositions, poetry; a short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, pronounced as two words.

POET, pò'ét. s. (99). An inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems, one who writes in measure.

POETASTER, pò'è-tás'túr. s. A vile petty poet.

POETESS, pò'ét-tés. s. A she poet.

POETICAL, pò'ét'té-kál. } a. Ex-

POETICK, pò'ét'tík. (509). } pressed in poetry, pertaining to poetry, suitable to poetry.

POETICALLY, pò'ét'té-kál-jé. ad. With the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.

POETRY, pò'è-tré. s. Metrical composition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.

POIGNANCY, pòé'nán-sé. s. (387). The power of stimulating the palate, sharpness; the power of irritation, asperity.

POIGNANT, pòé'nánt. a. (387). Sharp, stimulating the palate; severe, piercing, painful; irritating, satirical, keen.

POINT, pòint. s. (299). The sharp end of any instrument; a string with a tag; headland, promontory; a sting of an epigram; an indivisible part of space; an indivisible part of time, a moment; a small space; space; punctilio, nicety; part required of time or space, critical moment, exact place; degree, state; note of distinction in writing, a stop; a spot, a part of a surface divided by spots, division by marks into which any thing is distinguished in a circle or other place, as at tables the ace or six Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compass is divided; particular place to which any thing is directed; respect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game; the particular thing required; particular instance, example; a single position, a single assertion, a single part of a complicated question, a single part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as an arrow is shot to the pointblank, or white mark; a Point of war, a certain measure beat on the drum.

TO POINT, pòint. v. a. To sharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to shew as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to distinguish by stops or points.

TO POINT, pòint. v. n. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to distinguish words or sentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to sportsmen; to show.

POINTED, pòint'éd. a. Sharp, having a sharp point or pick; epigrammatical, abounding in conceits.

POINTEDLY, pòint'éd-lé. ad. In a pointed manner.

POINTEDNESS, pòint'éd-nés. s. Sharpness, pickiness with asperity; epigrammatical smartness.

POINTEL, pòint'él. s. Any thing on a point.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

POINTER, pôi't'âr. s. (98). Any thing that points; a dog that points out game to sportsmen.

POINTINGSTOCK, pôi't'ing-stôk. s. Something made the object of ridicule.

POINTLESS, pôi't'lês. a. Blunt, not sharp, obtuse.

POISON, pôi'z'n. s. (170) (299). That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses, venom.

To POISON, pôi'z'n. v. a. To infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill by poison given; to corrupt, to taint.

POISON-TREE, pôi'z'n-trêe. s. A plant.

POISONER, pôi'z'n-ûr. s. (98). One who poisons; a corrupter.

POISONOUS, pôi'z'n-ûs. a. Venomous, having the qualities of poison.

POISONOUSLY, pôi'z'n-ûs-lê. ad. Venomously.

POISONOUSNESS, pôi'z'n-ûs-nês. s. The quality of being poisonous, venomousness.

POITRELL, pôi'trêl. s. (299). Armour for the breast of a horse; a graving tool.

POISE, pôi'ze. s. (299). Balance, equilibrium; a regulating power.

To POISE, pôi'ze. v. a. To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance; to be equiponderant to; to weigh; to oppress with weight.

POKE, pôi'ke. s. A pocket, a small bag.

To POKE, pôi'ke. v. a. To feel in the dark, to search any thing with a long instrument.

POKER, pôi'kûr. s. (98). The iron bar with which men stir the fire.

POLAR, pôi'lâr. a. (88). Found near the pole, lying near the pole, issuing from the pole.

POLARITY, pôi-lâr'é-tê. s. Tendency to the pole.

POLARY, pôi'lâr-ê. a. Tending to the pole, having a direction towards the pole.

POLE, pôi'le. s. The extremity of the axis of the earth, either of the points on which the world turns; a long staff; a tall piece of timber erected; a measure of length containing five yards and a half; an instrument of measuring.

To POLE, pôi'le. v. a. To furnish with poles.

POLEAXE, pôi'l'aks. s. An axe fixed to a long pole.

POLECAT, pôi'kât. s. The fishew, a stinking animal.

POLEMICAL, pôi-lêm'mê-kâl.

POLEMICK, pôi-lêm'mik. (509).

Controversial, disputative.

☞ The o in these words is under the same predicament as that in *Obedience*, which see.

POLEMICK, pôi-lêm'mik. s. Disputant, controvertist.

POLESTAR, pôi'stâr. s. A star near the pole by which navigators compute their northern latitude, cynosure, lodestar; any guide or director.

POLICE, pôi-lê'se'. s. (112). The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICED, pôi-lê'st'. a. (359). Regulated, formed into a regular course of administration.

POLICY, pôi'lê-sê. s. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, stratagem; a warrant for money in the publick funds.

To POLISH, pôi'l'ish. v. a. To smooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloss; to make elegant of manners.

To POLISH, pôi'l'ish. v. n. To answer to the act of polishing, to receive a gloss.

POLISH, pôi'l'ish. s. (544). Artificial gloss, brightness given by attrition; elegance of manners.

POLISHABLE, pôi'l'ish-â-bl. a. Capable of being polished.

POLISHER, pôi'l'ish-ûr. s. (98). The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

POLITE, pôi-litê'. a. (170). Glossy, smooth—in this case only technically used; elegant of manners.

POLITELY, pôi-litê'lê. ad. With elegance of manners, genteely.

POLITENESS, pôi-litê'nês. s. Elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.

POLITESSE, pôi-lê-tês'. s. *French*. Used ludicrously for politeness.—*Mason*.

POLITICAL, pôi-lit'ê-kâl. a. (170). Relating to politics, relating to the administration of publick affairs; cunning, skilful.

POLITICALLY, pôi-lit'ê-kâl-ê. ad. With relation to publick administration; artfully, politically.

POLITICIAN, pôi-lê-tish'ân. s. One versed in the arts of government, one skilled in politics; a man of artifice, one of deep contrivance.

—nô, nôve, nêr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—chin, THIS.

POLITICK, pôl'le-tik. a. Political, civil; prudent, versed in affairs; artful, cunning.

POLITICKLY, pôl'le-tik-lè. ad. Artfully, cunningly.

POLITICKS, pôl'le-tiks. s. The science of government, the art or practice of administering publick affairs.

POLITY, pôl'le-tè. s. A form of government, civil constitution.

POLL, pôll. s. (406). The head; a catalogue or list of voters, at an election; a register of heads; a fish called generally a chub; a chevin.

To POLL, pôll. v. n. To lop the tops of trees; to pull off hair from the head, to clip short, to shear; to mow, to crop; to plunder, to strip, to pill; to take a list or register of persons; to insert into a number as a voter.

POLLARD, pôl'lârd. s. (88). A tree lopped; the chub fish.

POLLEN, pôl'lin. s. (99). A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina, as also a sort of fine bran.

POLLER, pôl'lâr. s. (98). Robber, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL, pôll-è'v'l. s. Pollevil is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's pole or nape of the neck.

POLLOCK, pôl'lûk. s. (166). A kind of fish.

To POLLUTE, pôl-lûte'. v. a. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill.

POLLUTEDNESS, pôl-lû'téd-nès. s. Defilement, the state of being polluted.

POLLUTE, pôl-lû'tûr. s. (98). Defiler, corrupter.

POLLUTION, pôl-lû'shûn. s. The act of defiling; the state of being defiled, defilement.

POLTRON, pôl-trôôn'. s. A coward, a scoundrel.

☞ This is one of those half French, half English words that shows at once our desire to imitate the nasal vowel, and our incapacity to do it properly.—See EX-CORE.

POLY, pô'le. s. An herb.

POLYACoustICK, pô-lè-â-kôû'stik. s. Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

☞ The reason why the *o*, though under the secondary accent, in the first syllable of this and the three following words, is

long, is because two vowels succeed it in the following syllables.—See Principles, No. 534.

POLYANTHOS, pô-lè-ân'thûs. s. A plant bearing many flowers.

POLYEDRON, pô-lè-è'drôn. s. A solid figure with many sides.

POLYEDRICAL, pô-lè-èd'dré-kâl. } a.
POLYEDROUS, pô-lè-èd'rûs. (314). } Having many sides.

POLYGAMIST, pô-llg'gâ-mist. s. One who holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY, pô-llg'gâ-mè. s. (518). Plurality of wives.

POLYGLOT, pôl'lè-glôt. a. Having many languages.

POLYGON, pôl'lè-gôn. s. (166). A figure of many angles.

POLYGONAL, pô-llg'gò-nâl. a. Having many angles.

POLYGRAM, pôl'lè-grâm. s. A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLYGRAPHY, pô-llg'grâ-fè. s. The art of writing in several unusual manners or ciphers.

POLYHEDRON, pôl-è-hè'drôn. s. Any thing with many sides.

POLYLOGY, pô-ll'lô-jè. s. (518). Talkativeness.

POLYMATHY, pô-llm'mâ-thè. s. (518). The knowledge of many arts and sciences, also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

POLYPETALOUS, pô-lè-pèt'tâl-ûs. a. Having many petals.

POLYPHONISM, pô-llf'fô-nizm. s. Mul-tiplicity of sound.

POLYPODY, pô-llp'ô-dè. s. A plant.

POLYPOUS, pôl'lè-pûs. a. (314). Having the nature of a Polypus, having feet or roots.

POLYPUS, pôl'lè-pûs. s. Polypus signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; an animal with many feet; a creature considered by some naturalists as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking of both their natures.

POLYSCOPE, pôl'lè-skôpe. s. A multiplying glass.

POLYSPERMOUS, pôl-lè-spér'mûs. a. Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac, pln;—

flower, and this without any certain order or number.

POLYSYLLABICAL, pôl-lê-sll-lâb-bê-kâl. a. Having many syllables.

POLYSYLLABLE, pôl-lê-sll-lâ-bl. s. A word of many syllables.

POLYTHEISM, pôl-lê-thê-lzm. s. The doctrine of plurality of gods.

POLYTHEIST, pôl-lê-thê-lst. s. One that holds plurality of gods.

POMACEOUS, pô-mâ'shûs. a. (357). Consisting of apples.

POMADE, pô-mâdê'. s. A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER, pô-mân'dûr. s. (98). A sweet ball, a perfumed ball of powder.

POMATUM, pô-mâ'tûm. s. An ointment.

POMEGRANATE, pôm-grân'nât. s. (90). The tree; the fruit.

POMEROY, pôm'rôê.

POMEROVAL, pôm-rôê'âl. } s. A sort of apple.

POMIFEROUS, pô-mîf'fêr-ûs. a. A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.

POMMEL, pôm'mll. s. (99). A round ball or knob; the knot that balances the blade of the sword; the protuberant part of the saddle before.

TO POMMEL, pôm'mll. v. a. To beat black and blue, to bruise, to punch.

POMP, pômp. s. Splendour, pride; a procession of splendour and ostentation.

POMPHOLYX, pôm'fô-lks. s. Pompholyx is a white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and of the covers of the large crucibles.

POMPION, pôm'pê-ûn. s. (165). A pumpkin.

POMPOSIT, pôm-pôs'ê-tê. s. An affection of pomposity.

☞ Though this word is not to be found in Johnson or Sheridan, it has been adopted by some of our other Lexicographers, and so frequently occurs in conversation as to deserve a place in the language.

POMPOUS, pôm'pûs. a. (314). Splendid, magnificent, grand.

POMPOUSLY, pôm'pûs-lê. ad. Magnificently, splendidly.

POMPOUSNESS, pôm'pûs-nês. s. Magnificence, splendour, showiness, ostentatiousness.

POND, pônd. s. A small pool or lake of water, a bason, water not running or emitting any stream.

TO PONDER, pôn'dûr. v. a. (98). To weigh mentally, to consider, to attend.

TO PONDER, pôn'dûr. v. n. To think, to muse.

PONDERABLE, pôn'dûr-â-bl. a. Capable to be weighed, mensurable by scales.

PONDERAL, pôn'dûr-âl. a. Estimated, by weight, distinguished from numeral.

PONDERATION, pôn'dûr-â'shûn. s. The act of weighing.

PONDERER, pôn'dûr-ûr. s. He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY, pôn'dûr-ôs'sê-tê. s. Weight, gravity, heaviness.

PONDEROUS, pôn'dûr-ûs. a. (314). Heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible, strongly impulsive.

PONDEROUSLY, pôn'dûr-ûs-lê. ad. With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, pôn'dûr-ûs-nês. s. Heaviness, weight, gravity.

PONDWEED, pônd'wêêd. s. A plant.

PONENT, pô'nênt. a. Western.—See **LEVANT**.

PONIARD, pôn'yârd. s. (113) (272). A dagger, a short stabbing weapon.

TO PONIARD, pôn'yârd. v. a. To stab with a poniard.

PONTAGE, pôn'tidje. s. (90). Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

PONTIFF, pôn'tîf. s. A priest, a high priest; the Pope.

PONTIFICAL, pôn-tîf'fê-kâl. a. Belonging to a high priest; popish; splendid, magnificent; bridge-building: in this sense it is used by Milton only.

PONTIFICAL, pôn-tîf'fê-kâl. s. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

PONTIFICALLY, pôn-tîf'fê-kâl-ê. ad. In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, pôn-tîf'fê-kât. s. (90). Papacy; popedom.

PONTIFFICE, pôn'tê-fls. s. (142). Bridge-work, edifice of a bridge. Little used.

PONTIFICAL, pôn-tê-flsh'âl. a. Relating to Pontiffs or Popes.—*Mason*.

PONTON, pôn-tôon'. s. A floating bridge, or invention to pass over water. See **POLTRON** and **ENCORE**.

PONY, pô'nê. s. A small horse.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—tín, THIS.

POOL, pòol. s. (306). A lake of standing water.

POOP, pòop. s. (306). The hindermost part of the ship.

POOR, pòor. a. (306). Indigent, oppressed with want; trifling, narrow; paltry, mean; unhappy, uneasy; depressed, low; a word of tenderness, dear; a word of slight contempt, wretched; not good, not fit for any purpose; the Poor, those who are in the lowest rank of the community, those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; barren, dry, as a poor soil; lean, emaciated, as a poor horse; without spirit, flaccid.

POORLY, pòor-lè. ad. Without wealth; with little success; meanly, without spirit; without dignity.

POORJOHN, pòor-jón. s. A sort of fish.

POORNESS, pòor-nès. s. Poverty, indigence, want; meanness, lowness, want of dignity; sterility, barrenness.

POORSPIRITED, pòor-splr'it-éd. a. Mean, cowardly.

POORSPIRITEDNESS, pòor-splr'it-éd-nès. s. Meanness, cowardice.

POP, pòp. s. A small smart quick sound.

☞ Undoubtedly derived from the noise caused by the sudden expulsion of some small body.

TO POP, pòp. v. n. To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion.

TO POP, pòp. v. a. To put out or in suddenly, slyly, or unexpectedly; to shift.

POPE, pòpe. s. The bishop of Rome; a small fish, by some called a ruffe.

POPEDOM, pòpe'dòm. s. (166). Papacy, papal dignity.

POPERY, pò'pùr-è. s. (555). A name given by Protestants to the religion of the Church of Rome.

POPEYE, pòps'i. s. The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

POPGUN, pòp'gùn. s. A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

POPINJAY, pòp'pin-jà. s. A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop.

PORISH, pò'plish. a. An epithet of contempt for what is taught by the Pope; relative to what is called Popery.

PORISHLY, pò'plish-lè. ad. In a popish manner.

POPLAR, pòp'lár. s. (88). A tree.

POPPY, pòp'pé. s. A soporiferous plant.

POPULACE, pòp'pù-làs. s. (91). The vulgar, the multitude.

POPULACY, pòp'pù-là-sé. s. The common people, the multitude. Little used.

POPULAR, pòp'pù-lár. a. (88). Vulgar, plebeian; suitable to the common people; beloved by the people, pleasing to the people; studious of the favour of the people; prevailing or raging among the populace, as a popular distemper.

POPULARITY, pòp'pù-lár-è-té. s. Graciousness among the people, state of being favoured by the people; representation suited to vulgar conception; in this sense little used.

POPULARLY, pòp'pù-lár-lè. ad. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd; according to vulgar conception.

TO POPULATE, pòp'pù-làte. v. n. To breed people.

POPULATION, pòp'pù-là'shùn. s. The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

POPULOUS, pòp'pù-lús. a. (314). Full of people, numerously inhabited.

POPULOUSLY, pòp'pù-lús-lè. ad. With much people.

POPULOUSNESS, pòp'pù-lús-nès. s. The state of abounding with people.

PORCELAIN, pòr'sé-làne. s. China, china-ware.

PORCH, pòrtsh. s. (352). A roof supported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk.

PORCUPINE, pòr'kù-pine. s. (149). A kind of large hedge-hog.

PORE, pòre. s. Spiracle of the skin, passage of perspiration; any narrow spiracle or passage.

TO PORE, pòre. v. n. To look with great intenseness and care.

POREBLIND, pòre'blind. a. Near-sighted, short-sighted. Commonly written and always pronounced *purblind*.

PORINESS, pò'rè-nès. s. Fulness of pores.

PORK, pòrk. s. Swine's flesh.

PORKER, pòrk'ùr. s. A hog; a pig.

PORKEATER, pòrk'è-tùr. s. One who feeds on pork.

PORKET, pòrk'it. s. (99). A young hog.

PORKLING, pòrk'ling. s. (410). A young pig.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- POROSITY**, pò-ròs'sè-tê. s. Quality of having pores.
- POROUS**, pò-rús. a. (314). Having small spiracles or passages.
- POROUSNESS**, pò-rús-nês. s. The quality of having pores.
- PORPHYRE**, pòr-fûr. } s. Marble of
- PORPHYRY**, pòr-fûr-ê. } a particular kind.
- PORPOISE**, } pòr'pûs. } s. The sea-
- PORPUS**, } hog.
- PORRACEOUS**, pòr-râ'shûs. a. Greenish.
- PORRECTION**, pòr-rêk'shûn. s. The act of reaching forth.
- PORRET**, pòr'rit. s. (99). A scallion.
- PORRIDGE**, pòr'ridje. s. Food made by boiling meat and other ingredients in water.
- PORRIDGEPOT**, pòr'ridje-pôt. s. The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.
- PORRINGER**, pòr'rin-jûr. s. A vessel in which broth is eaten. It seems in Shakespeare's time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dress.
- PORT**, pòrt. s. A harbour, a safe station for ships; a gate. *Shew all thy praises within the ports of the daughter of Zion: the aperture in a ship at which the gun is put out; carriage, air, mein; the name of the wine of Oporto in Portugal.*
- PORTABLE**, pòr'tâ-bl. a. (405). Manageable by the hand; such as may be borne along with one; such as is transported or carried from one place to another; sufferable, supportable.
- PORTABLENESS**, pòr'tâ-bl-nês. s. The quality of being portable.
- PORTAGE**, pòrt'ldje. s. (90). The price of carriage; port-hole.
- PORTAL**, pòr'tâl. s. (88). The gate, the arch under which the gate opens.
- PORTANCE**, pòr'tânse. s. Air, mein; demeanor. Obsolete.
- PORTASS**, pòr'tâs. s. A breviary, a prayer-book. Obsolete.
- PORTCULLIS**, pòrt-kûl'ls. s. A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.
- TO PORTCULLIS**, pòrt-kûl'ls. v. a. To bar, to shut up.
- PORTED**, pòrt'êd. a. Borne in a certain or regular order.
- TO PORTEND**, pòr-tênd'. v. a. To foretoken, to foreshew as omens.
- PORTENSION**, pòr-tên'shûn. s. The act of foretokening.
- PORTENT**, pòr-tênt'. s. Omen of ill, prodigy foretokening misery.
- PORTENTOUS**, pòr-tên'tûs. a. Monstrous, prodigious, foretokening ill.
- PORTER**, pòr'tûr. s. (98). One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive messages; one who carries burdens for hire; a kind of strong beer.
- PORTERAGE**, pòr'tûr-ldje. s. (90). Money paid for carriage.
- PORT-FOLIO**, pòrt-fò'lè-ò. s. An empty binding of the size of a large book to keep loose paper in.—*Mason*.
- PORTICO**, pòr'té-kò. s. A covered walk, a piazza.
- PORTION**, pòr'shûn. s. A part; a part assigned, an allotment, a dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune; a wife's fortune.
- TO PORTION**, pòr'shûn. v. a. To divide, to parcel; to endow with a fortune.
- PORTIONER**, pòr'shûn-ûr. s. (98). One that divides.
- PORTLINESS**, pòrt'lè-nês. s. Dignity of mein, grandeur of demeanor.
- PORTLY**, pòrt'lè. a. Grand of mein; bulky, swelling.
- PORTMAN**, pòrt'mân. s. (88). An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports in England.
- PORTMANTEAU**, pòrt-mân'tò. s. A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.
- PORTRAIT**, pòr'tràte. s. (90). A picture drawn after the life.
- PORTRAITURE**, pòr'trà-tûre. s. Picture, painted resemblance.
- TO PORTRAY**, pòr-trâ'. v. a. (492). To paint, to describe by picture; to adorn with pictures.
- PORTRESS**, pòr'trêss. s. A female guardian of a gate.
- PORY**, pòr'è. a. Full of pores.
- TO POSE**, pòze. v. a. To puzzle, to gravel, to put to a stand or stop.
- POSER**, pò'zûr. s. (98). One that asketh questions to try capacities, an examiner.
- POSITED**, pòz'zit-êd. a. Placed; ranged.
- POSITION**, pò-zish'ûn. s. State of being placed, situation; principle laid down, advancement of any principle; in Grammar, the state of a vowel placed before two consonants.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tàb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—zhin, THIS.

POSITIONAL, pò-zlsh'ùn-ál. a. Respecting position.

POSITIVE, pòz'zé-tlv. a. (157). Not negative, real, absolute; direct, not implied; dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; settled by arbitrary appointment; certain, assured.

POSITIVELY, pòz'zé-tlv-lé. ad. Absolutely, by way of direct position; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, in strong terms.

POSITIVENESS, pòz'zé-tlv-nés. s. Actuality, not mere negation; peremptoriness, confidence.

POSSE, pòs'sé. s. An armed power, consisting of the populace.

TO POSSESS, pòz-zés'. v. a. (170). To have as an owner, to be master of; to enjoy, or occupy actually; to seize, to obtain; to have power over, as an unclean spirit; to effect by intestine power.

☞ The *o* in the first syllable of *possess*, and its compounds, is exactly under the same predicament as the same letter in *occasion*, *obedience*, &c.—which see.

POSSESSION, pòz-zesh'ùn. s. The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.

POSSESSIVE, pòz-zés'slv. a. Having possession.

POSSESSORY, pòz-zés-sùr-é. a. Having possession.

☞ For the same reason that I have placed the accent on the first syllable of *Dimissory*, I have placed it on the first syllable of this word; our language seems to prefer deriving it from the Latin *possessorius*, to forming it from our own word *possess*: and when this is the case, the accent is generally on the first syllable, because the secondary accent was on that syllable in the English pronunciation of the Latin word. See *ACADEMY*.—Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan give this word the same accentuation as I have done; but most of our other orthoëpists accent the second syllable.

POSSESSOR, pòz-zés'sùr. s. (166). Owner, master, proprietor.

POSSET, pòs'st. s. (99). Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

POSSIBILITY, pòs-sé-bl'è-té. s. The power of being in any manner, the state of being possible.

POSSIBLE, pòs'sé-bl. a. (405). Having the power to be or to be done, not contrary to the nature of things.

POSSIBLY, pòs'sé-blé. ad. By any power really existing; perhaps, without absurdity.

POST, pòst. s. A hasty messenger, a courier who comes and goes at stated times; quick course or manner of travelling; situation, seat; military station; place, employment, office; a piece of timber set erect.

TO POST, pòst. v. n. To travel with speed.

TO POST, pòst. v. a. To fix oppressively on posts; to place, to station, to fix; to register methodically, to transcribe from one book into another; to delay. Obsolete.

POSTAGE, pòst'ldje. s. (90). Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

POSTBOY, pòst'bôé. s. Courier, boy that rides post.

TO POSTDATE, pòst'dâte. v. a. To date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN, pòst-dé-lú'vé-án. s. One that lived since the flood.

POSTER, pòst'ùr. s. (98). A courier, one that travels hastily.

POSTERIOR, pòs-té'rè-ùr. a. Happening after, placed after, following; backward.

POSTERIORES, pòs-té'rè-ùrs. s. (166). The hinder parts.

POSTERIORITY, pòs-té-rè-ùr'è-té. s. The state of being after, opposite to Priority.

POSTERITY, pòs-tér'è-té. s. Succeeding generations, descendants.

POSTERN, pòs'tèrn. s. A small gate, a little door.

POSTEXISTENCE, pòst-ég-zls'ténse. s. Future existence.

POSTHASTE, pòst-hásté'. s. Haste like that of a courier.

POSTHORSE, pòst'hòrsc. s. A horse stationed for the use of couriers.

POSTHOUSE, pòst'hòuse. s. Post-office, house where letters are taken and dispatched.

POSTHUMOUS, pòst'hù-mùs. a. Done, had, or published after one's death.

POSTIL, pòs'til. s. Gloss, marginal notes.

TO POSTIL, pòs'til. v. a. To gloss, to illustrate with marginal notes.

POSTILLER, pòs'til-ùr. s. One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

POSTILLION, pòs'til'yùn. s. (113). One who guides the first pair of a set of

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mè, mèt;—pine, pin;—

six horses in a coach; one who guides a post-chaise.

POSTMASTER, pòst'más-túr. s. One who has the charge of a publick conveyance of letters.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pòst'más-túr-jén'-él. s. He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, pòst-mé-rid'é-án. a. Being in the afternoon.—See **MERIDIAN**.

POSTOFFICE, pòst'óf-flis. s. Office where letters are delivered to the post, a posthouse.

TO POSTPONE, pòst-pòne'. v. a. To put off, to delay; to set in value below something else.

POSTSCRIPT, pòst'skript. s. The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

POSTULANT, pòs'tshù-lánt. s. A candidate.—*Mason*.

TO POSTULATE, pòs'tshù-láte. v. a. To beg or assume without proof.

POSTULATE, pòs'tshù-lát. s. (90). Position supposed or assumed without proof.

POSTULATION, pòs-tshù-lá'shùn. s. The act of supposing without proof, gratuitous assumption.

POSTULATORY, pòs'tshù-lá-túr-é. a. (512). Assuming without proof; assumed without proof.

♣ For the last o, see **DOMESTICK**.

POSTULATUM, pòs-tshù-lá'tùm. s. (503). Position assumed without proof.

♣ This is a Latin word which forms its plural sometimes like its original *Postulata*, and sometimes as in English *Postulatus*: the former is the most eligible, if we are discoursing logically; and the latter, if we are speaking less methodically.

POSTURE, pòs'tshùre. s. (463). Place, situation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other; state, disposition.

TO POSTURE, pòs'tshùre. v. a. To put in any particular place or disposition.

POSTUREMASTER, pòs'tshùr-más-túr. s. One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.

POSY, pò'zé. s. A bunch of flowers; a motto on a ring.

POT, pót. s. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire; vessel to hold liquids; vessel made of earth; a pewter vessel or mug holding a quart or pint of beer; To go to pot, to be destroyed or devoured,

To POT, pót. v. a. To preserve seasoned meat in pots; to enclose in pots of earth.

POTABLE, pò'tá-bl. a. (405). Such as may be drank, drinkable.

POTABLENESS, pò'tá-bl-nés. s. Drinkableness.

POTARGO, pò-tár'gò. s. A West-Indian pickle.

POTASH, pót'ásh. s. Potash is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables.

POTATION, pò-tá'shùn. s. A drinking bout, draught.

POTATO, pò-tá'tò. s. An esculent root.

POTBELLIED, pót'bél-lid. a. (283). Having a swollen paunch.

POTBELLY, pót'bél-lé. s. A swelling paunch.

TO POTCH, pótsh. v. a. To poach, to boil slightly.

♣ This word is more commonly and better written **POACH**.

POTCOMPANION, pót'kùm-pán'yún. s. A fellow drinker, a good fellow at carousals.

POTENCY, pót'en-sé. s. Power, influence; efficacy, strength.

POTENT, pót'ént. s. Powerful, efficacious; having great authority or dominion, as Potent monarchs.

POTENTATE, pót'ént-táte. s. (90). Monarch, prince, sovereign.

POTENTIAL, pót'ént'shál. a. Existing in possibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious, powerful; in Grammar, Potential is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY, pót'ént-shé-ál'é-té. s. (542). Possibility, not actuality.

POTENTIALLY, pót'ént'shál-é. ad. In power of possibility, not in act or positively; in efficacy, not in actuality.

POTENTLY, pót'ént-lé. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

POTENTNESS, pót'ént-nés. s. Powerfulness, might, power.

POTGUN, pót'gún. s. (By mistake or corruption used for **POPGUN**.—*Johnson*). A gun which makes a small smart noise.

POTHANGER, pót'háng-úr. s. Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY, pót'hé-ká-ré. s. (470). One who compounds and sells medicines.

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—thin, THIS.

☞ This contraction of *Apothecary* is allowable in nothing but in Comic Poetry:

"So modern *potbecaries* taught the art
"By doctors' bills to play the doctor's part;
"Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
"Prescribe, apply, and call their masters
"fools." *Pope's Essay on Crit.*

The other contraction, as if written *Potetary*, is almost too vulgar to deserve notice.

POTHER, púth'úr. s. (165) (469).
Bustle, tumult, flutter.

To POTHER, púth'úr. v. a. To make a blustering ineffectual effort.

POTHERB, pót'ərb. s. (394). An herb fit for the pot.

POTHOOK, pót'hóók. s. Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with, also ill-formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION, pó'shún. s. A draught, commonly a physical draught.

POTLID, pót'lid. s. Cover of a pot.

POTTAGE, pót'ldje. s. (90). Any thing boiled or decocted for food.

POTTER, pót'túr. s. A maker of earthen vessels.

POTTERN-ORE, pót'térn-óre. s. Which serves the potters to glaze their earthen vessels.

POTTING, pót'ting. part. a. (410).
Drinking.

POTTLE, pót'tl. s. (405). Liquid measure containing four pints.

POTVALIANT, pót-vál'yánt. a. Heated with courage by strong drink.

POUCH, póúsh. s. (313). A small bag, a pocket; applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch.

POVERTY, pów'vúr-té. s. Indigence, necessity; meanness, defect.

POULT, pólt. s. (318). A young chicken, particularly of a turkey.

☞ This word is corrupted by the great as well as the small vulgar, into *pout*, rhyming with *out*.—See ASPARAIOUS and CUMBER.

POULTERER, pól'túr-úr. s. One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

POULTICE, pól'tis. s. (142). A cataplasm, a soft mollifying application.

To POULTICE, pól'tis. v. a. (142).
To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POULTRY, pól'tré. s. Domestick fowls.

POUNCE, póunse. s. (313). The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum sandarach.

To POUNCE, póunse. v. a. To pierce, to perforate; to pour, to sprinkle through small perforations; to seize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED, póunst. a. (359.) Furnished with claws or talons.

POUNCETBOX, póun'sít-bóks. s. A small box perforated.

POUND, póund. s. (313). A certain weight, consisting in Troy weight of twelve, in Avoirdupois of sixteen ounces; the sum of twenty shillings; a pinfold, an enclosure, a prison in which beasts are enclosed.

To POUND, póund. v. a. To beat, to grind with a pestle; to shut up, to imprison, as in a pound.

POUNDAGE, póund'ldje. s. (90). A certain sum deducted from a pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

POUNDER, póund'úr. s. (98). The name of a heavy large pear; any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a Ten-pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight; a pestle.

To POUR, póúr. v. a. (316). To let some liquid out of a vessel or into some place or receptacle; to emit, to give vent to, to send forth, to let out, to send in a continued course.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce this word as I have done; Mr. Nares also pronounces it *poire*.

To POUR, póúr. v. n. To flow rapidly; to rush tumultuously.

POURER, póúr'úr. s. (98). One that pours.—See Principles, No. 316.

POUT, póút. s. (313). A kind of fish, a cod-fish; a kind of bird; a chick of a turkey.

To POUT, póút. v. n. To look sullen by thrusting out the lips; to gape, to hang prominent.

POWDER, póú'dúr. s. (98) (322). Dust, any body comminuted; gunpowder; sweet dust for the hair.

To POWDER, póú'dúr. v. a. To reduce to dust, to comminute, to pound small; to sprinkle as with dust; to salt, to sprinkle with salt.

POWDERBOX, póú'dúr-bóks. s. A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

POWDERHORN, póú'dúr-hórn. s. A horn-case in which powder is kept for guns

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, ph;—

POWDERMILL, pòu'dûr-mâll. s. The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

POWDER-ROOM, pòu'dûr-ròòm. s. The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

POWDER-CHESTS, pòu'dûr-tshèsts. s. Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.

POWDERING-TUB, pòu'dûr-ing-tûb. s. The vessel in which meat is salted; the place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

POWDERY, pòu'dûr-ê. s. Dusty, friable.

POWER, pòu'ûr. s. (98). (322). Command, authority, dominion, influence; ability, force, reach; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; sovereign, potentate; one invested with dominion; divinity; host, army, military force.

POWERFUL, pòu'ûr-fûl. a. Invested with command or authority, potent; forcible, mighty; efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pòu'ûr-fûl-ê. ad. Potently, mightily; efficaciously, forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pòu'ûr-fûl-nès. s. Power, efficacy, might.

POWERLESS, pòu'ûr-lès. a. Weak, impotent.

Pox, pòks. a. Pustules, efflorescences; the venereal disease.

TO POZE, pòze. v. a. To puzzle.—See POSE and APOSE.

PRACTICABILITY, prák'té-ká-blí'ê-tè. s. Practicableness, a possibility of being performed. See IMPRACTICABILITY.

PRACTICABLE, prák'té-ká-blí. a. Performable, feasible; capable to be practised; assailable, fit to be assailed.

PRACTICABLENESS, prák'té-ká-blí-nès. s. Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, prák'té-ká-blé. ad. In such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prák'té-kál. a. Relating to action, not merely speculative.

PRACTICALLY, prák'té-kál-lé. ad. In relation to action; by practice, in real fact.

PRACTICALNESS, prák'té-kál-nès. s. The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, prák'tis. s. (142). The habit of doing any thing; use, customary use; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance distinguished from theory; method or art of doing any thing; medical treatment of diseases; exercise

of any profession; wicked stratagem, bad artifice. In this last sense not now in use.

PRACTICK, prák'tík. a. Relating to action, not merely theoretical.

TO PRACTISE, prák'tis. v. a. (499). To do habitually; to do, not merely to profess, as To practise law or physick;

to use in order to habit and dexterity.

TO PRACTISE, prák'tis. v. n. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed; to transact, to negotiate secretly; to use bad arts or stratagems; to use medical methods; to exercise any profession.

PRACTISANT, prák'tiz-ánt. s. An agent. Not in use.

PRACTISER, prák'tis-sûr. s. (98). One that practises any thing, one that does any thing habitually; one who prescribes medical treatment.

PRACTITIONER, prák'tish'ûn-ûr. s. One who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art; one who does any thing habitually.

PRÆCOGNITA, prè-kòg'nè-tá. s. (92). Things previously known in order to understand something else.

PRAGMATICKE, prág-mát'tík. (509). }

PRAGMATICAL, prág-mát'té-kál. }

a. Meddling, impertinently busy, assuming business without invitation.

PRAGMATICALLY, prág-mát'té-kál-ê. ad. Meddlingly, impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prág-mát'té-kál-nès. s. The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRASE, práze. s. (202). Renown, commendation, celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reason of praise.

TO PRAISE, práze. v. a. To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worship.

PRAISEFUL, práze'fûl. a. Laudable, commendable.

PRAISER, práz'ûr. s. (98). One who praises, an applauder, a commender.

PRAISEWORTHY, práze'wûr-thé. a. Commendable, deserving praise.

PRAME, práme. s. A flat-bottomed boat.

TO PRANCE, pránse. v. n. (78) (79).

To spring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and ostentatiously; to move in a warlike or showy manner.

TO PRANK, prángx. v. a. To decorate, to dress or adjust to ostentation.

PRANK, prángx. s. (408). A frolick, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

TO PRATE, prâte. v. n. To talk carelessly and without weight, to chatter, to tattle.

PRATE, prâte. s. Tattle, slight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

PRATER, prâ'tûr. s. (98). An idle talker, a chatterer.

PRATINGLY, prâ'tîng-lê. ad. (410). With tittle tattle, with loquacity.

TO PRATTLE, prât'tl. v. n. (405). To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious.

PRATTLE, prât'tl. s. Empty talk, trifling loquacity.

PRATTLER, prât'lûr. s. (98). A trifling talker, a chatterer.

PRAVITY, prâv'è-tê. s. Corruption, badness, malignity.

PRAWN, prâwn. s. A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger.

TO PRAY, prâ. v. n. To make petitions to Heaven; to entreat, to ask submissively; I pray, or Pray, singly, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

TO PRAY, prâ. v. a. To supplicate, to implore, to address with petitions; to ask for as a supplicant; to entreat in ceremony or form.

PRAYER, prâ'ûr. s. (98). Petition to Heaven; entreaty, submissive importunity.

PRAYERBOOK, prâ'ûr-bôôk. s. Book of publick or private devotions.

TO PREACH, prê'tsh. v. n. (227). To pronounce a public discourse upon sacred subjects.

TO PREACH, prê'tsh. v. a. To proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate publicly, to teach with earnestness.

PREACHER, prê'tsh-ûr. s. (98). One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects; one who is apt to harangue tediously in discourse.

PREACHMENT, prê'tsh'mént. s. A sermon or other discourse mentioned in contempt.

PREAMBLE, prê'am-bl. s. (405). Something previous, introduction, preface.

PREANTEPENULTIMATE, prê-ân-tê-pê-nûl'tê-mâte. a. The fourth syllable from the last.

PREAPPREHENSION, prê-âp-prê-hên'shûn. s. Preconception.

PREBEND, prê'bënd. s. A stipend granted in cathedral churches; some-

times, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

PREBENDAL, prê-bên'dâl. a. Appertaining to a prebend.—*Mason.*

PREBENDARY, prê'bên-dêr-ê. s. (512). A stipendiary of a cathedral.

PRECARIOUS, prê-kâ-rê-ûs. a. Dependent, uncertain because depending on the will of another, held by courtesy.

PRECARIOUSLY, prê-kâ-rê-ûs-lê. ad. Uncertainly, by dependance, dependantly.

PRECARIOUSNESS, prê-kâ-rê-ûs-nês. s. Uncertainty, dependance on others.

PRECAUTION, prê-kâw'shûn. s. Preservative caution, preventive measures.

TO PRECAUTION, prê-kâw'shûn. v. a. To warn beforehand.

PRECEDANEOUS, prês-ê-dâ'nê-ûs. a. Previous, antecedent.

TO PRECEDE, prê-sêde'. v. a. To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECEDENCE, prê-sê'dênse. } s. The
PRECEDENCY, prê-sê'dên-sê. } act or state of going before, priority; something going before, something past; adjustment of place; the foremost place in ceremony; superiority.

PRECEDENT, prê-sê'dênt. a. Former, going before.

PRECEDENT, prês'sê-dênt. s. Any thing that is a rule or example to future times, any thing done before of the same kind.

PRECEDENTLY, prê-sê'dênt-lê. ad. Beforehand.

PRECENTOR, prê-sên'tûr. s. (166). He that leads the choir.

PRECEPT, prê'sêpt. s. (532). A rule authoritatively given, a mandate.

☞ **Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the e in the first syllable of this word long; Dr. Kenrick alone makes it short.**

PRECEPTIAL, prê-sêp'shâl. a. Consisting of precepts.

PRECEPTIVE, prê-sêp'tiv. a. (157). Containing precepts, giving precepts.

PRECEPTOR, prê-sêp'tûr. s. (166). A teacher, a tutor.

PRECEPTORY, prês'êp-tô-rê. s. See RECEPTORY.—A seminary of instruction.—*Mason.*

PRECESSION, prê-sêsh'ûn. s. The act of going before.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

PRECINCT, prè-singkt'. s. Outward limit, boundary.

PRECIOUSLY, prè-shè-òs'è-tè. s. (534). Value, preciousness; any thing of high price.

PRECIOUS, prèsh'ús. a. (357). Valuable, bearing of great worth; costly, of great price, as a precious stone.

PRECIOUSLY, prèsh'ús-lè. ad. Valuably, to a great price.

PRECIOUSNESS, prèsh'ús-nès. s. Valableness, worth, price.

PRECIPICE, prè-sé-pls. s. (142). A headlong steep, a fall perpendicular.

PRECIPITANCE, prè-sip'pè-tânse. }
PRECIPITANCY, prè-sip'pè-tân-sè. } s.
Rash haste, headlong haste.

PRECIPITANT, prè-sip'pè-tánt. a. Falling or rushing headlong; hasty, urged with violent haste; rashly hurried.

PRECIPITANTLY, prè-sip'pè-tánt-lè. ad. In headlong haste, in a tumultuous hurry.

TO PRECIPITATE, prè-sip'pè-tâte. v. a. To throw headlong; to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom, a term of chymistry opposed to Sublime.

TO PRECIPITATE, prè-sip'pè-tâte. v. n. To fall headlong; to fall to the bottom as a sediment; to hasten without just preparation.

PRECIPITATE, prè-sip'pè-tât. a. (91). Steeply falling; headlong, hasty; violent.

PRECIPITATE, prè-sip'pè-tât. s. (91). A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

PRECIPITATELY, prè-sip'pè-tât-lè. ad. Headlong, steeply down; hastily, in blind hurry.

PRECIPITATION, prè-sip-pè-tâ'shûn. s. The act of throwing headlong; violent motion downward; tumultuous hurry, blind haste; in Chymistry, subsidency, contrary of sublimation.

PRECIPITOUS, prè-sip'pè-tûs. a. Headlong, steep; hasty, sudden; rash, heady.

PRECISE, prè-sise'. a. (427). Exact, strict, nice, having strict and determinate limitation; formal, finical.

PRECISELY, prè-sise'lè. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately, with superstitious formality, with too much scrupulosity.

☞ Though we seldom hear the adjective *precise* pronounced as if written *precise*, we very frequently hear the adverb *pre-*

cisely pronounced as if written *precisely*; but it ought to be remembered as an invariable rule, that adverbs preserve exactly the same accent and sound as the adjective from which they are formed; and therefore as the adjective is pronounced with the hissing or pure *s*, the adverb ought to have the same.

PRECISENESS, prè-sise'nès. s. Exactness, rigid nicety.

PRECISIAN, prè-sizh'è-ân. s. (88). One who limits or restrains; one who is superstitiously rigorous.

PRECISION, prè-sizh'ûn. s. Exact limitation.

PRECISIVE, prè-si'slv. a. (428). Exactly limiting.

TO PRECLUDE, prè-klûde'. v. a. To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

PRECOCIOUS, prè-kò'shûs. a. (357). Ripe before the time.

PRECOSITY, prè-kòs'sè-tè. s. Ripeness before the time.

TO PRECOGITATE, prè-kòd'jè-tâte. v. a. To consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION, prè-kòg-nish'ûn. s. Previous knowledge, antecedent examination.

PRECONCEIT, prè-kôn-sète'. s. (530). An opinion previously formed.

TO PRECONCEIVE, prè-kôn-sève'. v. a. To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, prè-kôn-sép'shûn. s. (531). Opinion previously formed.

PRECONTRACT, prè-kôn'trâkt. s. A contract previous to another.

TO PRECONTRACT, prè-kôn'trâkt'. v. a. To contract or bargain beforehand.

PRECURSE, prè-kûrse'. s. Forerunning.

PRECURSOR, prè-kûr'sôr. s. (166). Forerunner, harbinger.

PREDACEOUS, prè-dâ'shûs. a. (357). Living by prey.

PREDAL, prè'dâl. a. (88). Robbing, practising plunder.

PREDATORY, prèd'dâ-tûr-é. a. (512). Plundering, practising rapine; hungry, preying, rapacious, ravenous.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

PREDECEASED, prè-dè-sèést'. a. (531). (359). Dead before.

PREDECESSOR, prèd-é-sès'sûr. s. One that was in any state or place before another: ancestor.

—nà, mòde, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, bál;—él;—pònd;—thin, THIS.

PREDDESTINARIAN, prè-dès-tè-nà'-re-àn. s. One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

TO PREDESTINATE, prè-dès-tè-nà-te. v. a. To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

PREDESTINATION, prè-dès-tè-nà'shùn. s. Preordination.

PREDDESTINATOR, prè-dès-tè-nà-túr. s. (166) (521). One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-establihed necessity.

TO PREDESTINE, prè-dès-tín. v. a. (140). To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, prè-dè-tér-mè-nà'shùn. s. Determination made beforehand.

TO PREDETERMINE, prè-dè-tér-mín. v. a. (140). To doom or confine by previous decree.

PREDIAL, prè-dè-ál, or prè-jé-ál. a. (293). Consisting of farms.

PREDICABILITY, prè-dik-á-bil'-é-té. s. Capacity of being attributed to a subject.—*Mason*.

PREDICABLE, prè-dè-ká-bl. a. Such as may be affirmed of something.

PREDICABLE, prè-dè-ká-bl. s. A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

PREDICAMENT, prè-dik-ká-mént. s. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures, called also category; class or kind described by any definitive marks.—See **MEDICAMENT**.

PREDICAMENTAL, prè-dik-á-mén'tál. a. Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT, prè-dè-kánt. s. One that affirms any thing.

TO PREDICATE, prè-dè-ká-te. v. a. To affirm any thing of another thing.

PREDICATE, prè-dè-kát. s. (91). That which is affirmed of the subject. Thus in the sentence, "Man is a rational animal." *Man* is the subject, and a *rational animal* is the predicate. In this sentence also, "The Wages of sin is Death." *Death* is the subject, and the *Wages of sin* is the predicate, where it may likewise be observed, that it is the subject of a proposition which governs the verb, and forms what is called the Nominative case.

PREDICATION, prè-dè-ká'shùn. s. Affirmation concerning any thing.

TO PREDICT, prè-dikt'. v. a. To foretell, to foreshow.

PREDICTION, prè-dik'shùn. s. Prophecy, declaration of something future.

PREDICTOR, prè-dik'túr. s. Foreteller.

PREDIGESTION, prè-dè-jés'tshùn. s. Digestion too soon performed.

PREDILECTION, prè-dè-lèk'shùn. s. Preference, partiality, prepossession in favour of any thing.

☞ It is probable that this word was not in use when Dr. Johnson wrote his Dictionary, or he would have inserted it; perhaps it was first used by the author of the letters signed Junius; but the readiness with which it has since been adopted by the most respectable writers, is a sufficient proof of its propriety and utility. Scott, Entick, and Mason, are the only orthoëpists who have inserted this word.

TO PREDISPOSE, prè-dís-póze'. v. a. To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

PREDISPOSITION, prè-dís-pó-zlsh'ùn. s. Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

PREDOMINANCE, prè-dóm'mè-nánsè. }

PREDOMINANCY, prè-dóm'mè-nán-sé. } s.

Prevalence, superiority.

PREDOMINANT, prè-dóm'mè-nánt. a. Prevalent, supreme in influence, ascendant.

TO PREDOMINATE, prè-dóm'mè-náte. v. n. (91). To prevail, to be ascendant, to be supreme in influence.

TO PRE-ELECT, prè-é-lékt'. v. a. To choose by previous decree.

PRE-EMINENCE, prè-ém'mè-nènsè. s. Superiority of excellence; precedence, priority of place; superiority of power or influence.

PRE-EMINENT, prè-ém'mè-nént. a. Excellence above others.

PRE-EMPTION, prè-ém'shùn. s. (412). The right of purchasing before another.

TO PRE-ENGAGE, prè-én-gádje'. v. a. To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, prè-én-gádje'mént. s. Precedent obligation.

TO PRE-ESTABLISH, prè-é-stáb'llsh. v. a. To settle beforehand.

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, prè-é-stáb'llsh-mént. s. Settlement beforehand.

* M m

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

To PRE-EXIST, pré-êgz-lat'. v. n.

To exist beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE, pré-êgz-ls'tênse. s.

Existence beforehand, existence of the soul before its union with the body.

PRE-EXISTENT, pré-êgz-ls'tênt. a.

Existent beforehand, preceding in existence.

PREFACE, préffâs. s. (91) (532).

Something spoken introductory to the main design, introduction, something proemial.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the first *e* in this word short.

To PREFACE, préffâs. v. n. (91).

To say something introductory.

To PREFACE, préffâs. v. a. To

introduce by something proemial; to face, to cover.

PREFACER, préffâs-ûr. s. (98). The writer of a preface.

PREFATORY, préffâ-tûr-ê. a. (512). Introductory.

PREFECT, préfêkt. s. A governor.

PREFECTURE, préffêkt-tûre. s. Command, office of government.

☞ Though I have agreed with all our orthoëpists in making the first syllable of *perfect* long, I cannot follow them so implicitly in the accent and quantity of this word. All but Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, place the accent on the second syllable; and the two first of these writers make the first syllable long, as in *perfect*. Mr. Perry alone has, in my opinion, given this word its true pronunciation, by placing the accent on the first syllable, and making that syllable short. This is agreeable to that general tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation, and a short quantity on every vowel but *u*. See Principles, No. 533, 535.

To PREFER, pré-fêr'. v. a. To regard more than another; to advance, to exalt, to raise; to offer solemnly, to propose publicly, to exhibit.

PREFERABLE, préffêr-â-bl. a. Eligible before something else.

PREFERABLENESS, préffêr-â-bl-nês. s. The state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, préffêr-â-blê. ad. In preference, in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, préffêr-ênse. s. The act of preferring, estimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.

PREFERMENT, pré-fêr'mênt. s. Advancement to a higher station; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.

PREFERRER, pré-fêr'rûr. s. (98). One who prefers.

To PREFIGURATE, pré-flg'yû-râte. v. n. To show by an antecedent representation.

PREFIGURATION, pré-flg-yû-râ'shûn. s. Antecedent representation.

To PREFIGURE, pré-flg'yûre. v. a. To exhibit by antecedent representation.

To PREFIX, pré-flks'. v. a. To appoint beforehand; to settle, to establish.

PREFIX, pré-flks. s. (492). Some particle put before a word to vary its signification.

PREFIXION, pré-flk'shûn. s. The act of prefixing.

To PREFORM, pré-form'. v. n. To form beforehand.

PREGNANCY, prégnân-sê. s. The state of being with young; fruitfulness, inventive power.

PREGNANT, prégnânt. a. Teeming, breeding; fruitful, fertile, impregnating.

PREGNANTLY, prégnânt-lê. ad. Fruitfully, fully.

PREGUSTATION, pré-gûs-tâ'shûn. s. The act of tasting before another.

To PREJUDGE, pré-jûdje'. v. a. To determine any question beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand.

To PREJUDICATE, pré-jû-dê-kâte. v. a. To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

PREJUDICATE, pré-jû-dê-kât. a. (91). Formed by prejudice, formed before examination; prejudiced, prepossessed.

PREJUDICATION, pré-jû-dê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of judging beforehand.

PREJUDICE, préd'jû-dis. s. (142). Prepossession, judgment formed beforehand without examination; mischief, detriment, hurt, injury.

To PREJUDICE, préd'jû-dis. v. a. To prepossess with unexamined opinions, to fill with prejudices; to obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised; to injure, to hurt, to diminish, to impair.

PREJUDICIAL, préd'jû-dish'âl. a. Obstructive by means of opposite prepossessions; contrary, opposite; mischievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

PREJUDICIALNESS, préd'jû-dish'âl-nês. s. The state of being prejudicial.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òh;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

PRELACY, prèl'lá-sè. s. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order; episcopacy, the order of bishops; bishops.

PRELATE, prèl'lát. s. (91) (532). An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word short.

PRELITICAL, prè-lát'tè-kál. a. Relating to prelates or prelacy.

PRELATION, prè-lá'shùn. s. Preference, setting of one above the other.

PRELATURE, prèmlá-tùre.

PRELATURESHIP, prèl'lá-tùre-shíp. }
s. The state or dignity of a prelate.

PRELECTION, prè-lèk'shùn. s. Reading, lecture.

PRELIBATION, prè-lì-bá'shùn. s. (530). Taste beforehand, effusion previous to tasting.

PRELIMINARY, prè-lìm'è-ná-rè. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.

PRELIMINARY, prè-lìm'è-ná-rè. s. Something previous, preparatory measures.

PRELUDE, prèl'ùde. s. (532). Some short slight of musick played before a full concert; something introductory, something that only shows what is to follow.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word short.

TO PRELUDE, prè-lùde'. v. a. (492). To serve as an introduction, to be previous to.

PRELUDIOUS, prè-lù'jè-ds. a. (293). Previous, introductory.

PRELUSIVE, prè-lù'sìv. a. (158) (428). Previous, introductory, proemial.

PREMATURE, prè-má-tùre'. a. (531). Ripe too soon, formed before the time, too early, too soon said or done, too hasty.

PREMATURELY, prè-má-tùre'lè. ad. Too early, too soon, with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATURITY, prè-má-tùre'nés. }
PREMATURITY, prè-má-tù-ré-té. }

a. Too great haste, unseasonable earliness.

TO PREMEDITATE, prè-méd'è-táte v. a. To contrive, to form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, prè-méd'è-tá'shùn. s. Act of meditating beforehand.

TO PREMIER, prè-mér'rit. v. a. To deserve before.

PREMICES, prém'is-èlz. s. First fruits.

PREMIER, prème'yér. a. (113). First, chief. This word is used as a substantive for the first minister of state.

TO PREMISE, prè-míze'. v. a. To explain previously, to lay down premises; to send before the time. In this last sense not in use.

PREMISES, prém'is-sìz. s. (99). Propositions antecedently supposed or proved; in law language, houses or lands.

PREMISS, prém'is. s. An antecedent proposition.

☞ As the singular ends with *ss*, the preceding word in the plural ought to have *ss* also.

PREMIUM, prè'mè-ùm. s. Something given to invite a loan or bargain; a reward proposed.

TO PREMONISH, prè-môn'nìsh. v. a. To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, prè-môn'nìsh-mént. s. Previous information.

PREMONITION, prè-mò-nìsh'ùn. s. Previous notice, previous intelligence.

PREMONITORY, prè-môn'nè-tùr-é. a. Previously advising.

☞ For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK (512).

TO PREMONSTRATE, prè-môn'strate. v. a. To show beforehand.

PREMUNIRE, prém'mù-nì-rè. s. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable, as infringing some statute; the penalty so incurred; a difficulty, a distress.

PREMUNITION, prè-mù-nìsh'ùn. s. An anticipation of objection.

TO PRENOMINATE, prè-nòm'mè-náte. v. a. To forename.

PRENOMINATION, prè-nòm'mè-ná'shùn. s. The privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION, prè-nò'shùn. s. Foreknowledge, prescience.

PRENTICE, prén'tis. s. (142). One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. This word, says Dr. Johnson, is contracted by colloquial licence from *apprentice*.

PRENTICESHIP, prén'tis-shíp. s. The servitude of an apprentice.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

PRENUNCIATION, prè-nûn-shè-â'shûn. s. See **PRONUNCIATION**. The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY, prè-ôk'kû-pân-sé. s. The act of taking possession before another.

To PREOCCUPATE, prè-ôk'kû-pâte. v. a. To anticipate; or prepossess, to fill with prejudice.

PREOCCUPATION, prè-ôk'kû-pâ'shûn. s. Anticipation; prepossession, anticipation of objection.

To PREOCCUPY, prè-ôk'kû-pl. v. a. To prepossess, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

To PREOMINATE, prè-ôm'mè-nâte. v. a. To prognosticate, to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPINION, prè-ô-pln'yûn. s. (113). Opinion antecedently formed, prepossession.

To PREORDAIN, prè-ôr-dâne'. v. a. To ordain beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, prè-ôr-dè-nânc. s. Antecedent decree, first decree.

PREORDINATION, prè-ôr-dè-nâ'shûn. s. The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION, prèp-ér-â'shûn. s. (530). The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose; previous measures; ceremonious introduction; the act of making or fitting by a regular process; any thing made by process of operation.

PREPARATIVE, prè-pâr'rá-tiv. a. Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

PREPARATIVE, prè-pâr'rá-tiv. s. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting; that which is done in order to something else.

PREPARATIVELY, prè-pâr'rá-tiv-lé. ad. Previously, by way of preparation.

PREPARATORY, prè-pâr'rá-tûr-é. a. Antecedently necessary; introductory, previous, antecedent.

☞ For the a, see **DOMESTICK**.

To PREPARE, prè-pâre'. v. a. To fit for any thing, to adjust to any use, to make ready for any purpose; to qualify for any purpose; to make ready beforehand; to form, to make; to make by regular process, as he Prepared a medicine.

To PREPARE, prè-pâre'. v. n. To take previous measures; to make every thing ready, to put things in order; to make one's self ready, to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPAREDLY, prè-pâ'réd-lé. ad. (364). By proper precedent measures.

PREPAREDNESS, prè-pâ'réd-nés. s. State or act of being prepared.

PREPARER, prè-pâ'rûr. s. (98). One that prepares, one that previously fits; that which fits for any thing.

PREPENSE, prè-pênse'. } a.
PREPENSED, prè-pénst'. (359). } Forethought, preconceived, contrived beforehand, as Malice prepense.

To PREPONDER, prè-pôn'dér. v. a. To outweigh.

PREPONDERANCE, prè-pôn'dér-ânsc. } s.

PREPONDERANCY, prè-pôn'dér-ân-sé. } Superiority of weight.

PREPONDERANT, prè-pôn'dér-ânt. a. Outweighing.—*Mason*.

To PREPONDERATE, prè-pôn'dér-âte. v. a. To outweigh, to overpower by weight; to overpower by stronger influence.

To PREPONDERATE, prè-pôn'dér-âte. v. n. To exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

PREPONDERATION, prè-pôn'dér-â'shûn. s. The state of outweighing.

To PREPOSE, prè-pôze'. v. a. To put before.

PREPOSITION, prèp-pô-zesh'ûn. s. In Grammar, a particle governing a case.

PREPOSITOR, prè-pôz'zit-ûr. s. A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.—See **CONSTRUE**.

To PREPOSSESS, prè-pôz-zés'. v. a. (531). To fill with an opinion unexamined, to prejudice.

PREPOSSESSION, prè-pôz-zesh'ûn. s. Pre-occupation, first possession; prejudice, preconceived opinion.

PREPOSTEROUS, prè-pôs'tér-ûs. a. Having that first which ought to be the last, wrong, absurd, perverted; applied to persons, foolish, absurd.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, prè-pôs'tér-ûs-lé. ad. In a wrong situation, absurdly.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, prè-pôs'tér-ûs-nés. s. Absurdity, wrong order.

PREPOTANCY, prè-pôtén-sé. s. Superior power, predominance.

PREFUCE, prè-pûsc. s. That which covers the glans, foreskin.

To PREREQUIRE, prè-ré-kwire'. v. a. To demand previously.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bôll;—ôll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

PREREQUISITE, prè-rék'kwiz-ít. a. Something previously necessary.
PREROGATIVE, prè-róg'gá-tív. s. An exclusive or peculiar privilege.
PREROGATIVED, prè-róg'gá-tív'd. a. (359). Having an exclusive privilege, having prerogative.
PRESAGE, prè'sádje. s. (492) (532). Prognostick, presension of futurity.
 Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Entick, pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word short; and Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnston make it long.
TO PRESAGE, prè-sádje'. v. a. To forbode, to foreknow, to foretell, to prophesy; to foretoken, to foreshow.
PRESAGEMENT, prè-sádje'mént. s. Forebodement, presension; foretoken.
PRESBYTER, prèz'bè-tér. s. A priest; a presbyterian.
PRESBYTERIAN, prèz-bè-tè-ré-án. a. Consisting of elders, a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.
PRESBYTERIAN, prèz-bè-tè-ré-án. s. An abettor of presbytery or calvinistical discipline.
PRESBYTERT, prèz'bè-tér-é. s. Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.
PRESCIENCE, prè'shé-énse. s. (532). Foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.
PRESCIENT, prè'shé-ént. a. (357). Foreknowing, prophetick.
PRESCIOUS, prè'shé-ús. a. Having foreknowledge.
TO PRESCIND, prè-sind'. v. a. To cut off; to abstract.
PRESCINDENT, prè-sind'ént. a. Abstracting.
TO PRESCRIBE, prè-skríbe'. v. a. To set down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically.
TO PRESCRIBE, prè-skríbe'. v. n. To influence by long custom; to influence arbitrarily; to form a custom which has the force of law; to write medical directions and forms of medicine.
PRESCRIPT, prè'skrípt. a. Directed, accurately laid down in a precept.
PRESCRIPT, prè'skrípt. s. Directions, precept, model prescribed.
PRESCRIPTION, prè-skríp'shún. s. Rules produced and authorized by custom; custom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.
PRESEANCE, prè-sé-ánse. s. Priority of place in sitting.

PRESENCE, prèz'zènce. s. State of being present; state of being in the view of a superior; a number assembled before a great person; port, air, mien, demeanour; readiness at need, quickness at expedients; the person of a superior.
PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prèz'zèns-tshám-búr. } s.
PRESENCE-ROOM, prèz'zèns-róóm. } s.
 The room in which a great person receives company.
PRESENTATION, prè-sén-sá'shún. s. Preconception.—*Mason*.
PRESENTION, prè-sén'shún. s. Perception beforehand.
PRESENT, prèz'zént. a. Not absent, being face to face, being at hand; not past, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; favourably attentive, propitious; unforgotten; The present, an elliptical expression for the present time, the time now existing; At present, at the present time, now.
PRESENT, prèz'zént. s. A gift, a donative, something ceremoniously given; a letter or mandate exhibited.
TO PRESENT, prè-zént'. v. a. (492). To place in the presence of a superior; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniously; to put into the hands of another; to favour with gifts; to prefer to ecclesiastical benefices; to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry.
PRESENTABLE, prè-zént'á-bl. a. What may be presented.
PRESENTANEOUS, prèz-zén-tá-né-ús. a. Ready, quick, immediate.
PRESENTATION, prèz-zén-tá'shún. s. The act of presenting; the act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice; exhibition.
PRESENTATIVE, prè-zén-tá-tív. a. Such as that presentations may be made of it.
PRESENTEE, prèz-zén-tée'. s. One presented to a benefice.
PRESENTER, prè-zén-túr. s. (98). One that presents.
PRESENTIAL, prè-zén'shál. a. Supposing actual presence.
PRESENTIALITY, prè-zén-shè-ál'è-té. s. State of being present.
PRESENTIFICK, prèz-zén-tíf'fík. a. Making present.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

PRESENTIFICKLY, préz-zên-tlf'flk-lê.

ad. (509). So as to make present.

PRESENTIMENT, préz-sên'tè-mént. s.

Previous idea.—*Mason*.

PRESENTLY, préz-zênt-lê. ad. At present, at this time, now; immediately, soon after.

PRESENTMENT, pré-zênt'mént. s. The act of presenting; any thing presented or exhibited, representation; in Law, the form of laying any thing before a court of judicature for examination.

PRESENTNESS, préz-zênt-nês. s. Presence of mind, quickness at emergencies.

PRESERVATION, préz-zêr-vâ'shûn. s. The act of preserving, care to preserve.

PRESERVATIVE, pré-zêr-vâ-tiv. s. That which has the power of preserving; something preventive.

TO PRESERVE, pré-zêrv'. v. a. To save, to defend from destruction or any evil, to keep; to season fruits, and other vegetables, with sugar and other proper pickles.

PRESERVE, pré-zêrv'. s. Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

PRESERVER, pré-zêrv'ûr. s. One who preserves, one who keeps from ruin or mischief; he who makes preserves of fruit.

TO PRESIDE, pré-side'. v. n. (447). To be set over, to have authority over.

PRESIDENCY, préz-zê-dên-sê. s. Superintendence.

PRESIDENT, préz-zê-dênt. s. One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governor, prefect.

PRESIDENTSHIP, préz-zê-dênt-shlp. s. The office and place of president.

PRESIDIAL, pré-sld'jê-âl. a. (293). Relating to a garrison.

TO PRESS, prés. v. a. To squeeze, to crush; to distress; to constrain, to compel; to drive by violence; to affect strongly; to enforce, to inculcate with argument and importunity; to urge, to bear strongly on; to compress, to hug, as embracing; to act upon with weight; to force into military service.

TO PRESS, prés. v. m. To act with compulsive violence, to urge, to distress; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invasion, to encroach; to crowd, to throng; to come unseasonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence; To press upon, to invade, to push against.

PRESS, prés. s. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; the instrument by which books are printed; crowd, tumult, throng; a kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses; a commission to force men into military service.

PRESSED, prés'béd. s. Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

PRESSER, prés'sûr. s. (98). One that presses or works at a press.

PRESSGANG, prés'gâng. s. A crew employed to force men into naval service.

PRESSINGLY, prés'sing-lê. ad. With force, closely.

PRESSION, prés'hûn. s. The act of pressing.

PRESSMAN, prés'mân. s. (88). One who forces another into service, one who forces away; one who makes the impression of print by the press, distinct from the Compositor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY, prés'mûn-ê. s. Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced away into the service.

PRESSURE, prés'h'shûr. s. (450). The act of pressing or crushing; the state of being pressed or crushed; force acting against any thing, gravitation, pressing; violence inflicted, oppression; affliction, grievance, distress; impression, stamp, character made by impression.

PRESTO, prés'tô. s. Quick, at once.

PRESUMABLY, pré-zî'mâ-blê. ad. Without examination.

TO PRESUME, pré-zûme'. v. n. (454). To suppose, to believe previously without examination; to suppose, to affirm without immediate proof; to venture without positive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESUMER, pré-zû'mûr. s. (98). One who presupposes, an arrogant person.

PRESUMPTION, pré-zûm'shûn. s. (512). Supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on any thing presupposed; an argument strong, but not demonstrative; arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous, presumptuousness; unreasonable confidence of Divine favour.

PRESUMPTIVE, pré-zûm'tiv. a. Taken by previous supposition; supposed, as the Presumptive heir, opposed to the Heir apparent; confident, arrogant, presumptuous.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THRS.

PRESUMPTUOUS, prè-zûm'tshû-ûs. a.

Arrogant, confident, insolent; irreverent with respect to holy things.

☞ We frequently hear this word pronounced in three syllables, by corrupting and contracting the two last syllables into *shus*, as if written *presumshus*: but correct speakers carefully preserve these syllables distinct, and pronounce them like the verb to *chew*, and the pronoun *as*.—See **UNCTUOUS**.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, prè-zûm'tshû-ûs-lê. ad.

Arrogantly, irreverently; with vain and groundless confidence in Divine favour.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, prè-zûm'tshû-ûs-nês. s.

Confidence, irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL, prè-sûp-pô-zâl. s. (531).

Supposal previously formed.

TO PRESUPPOSE, prè-sûp-pôze'. v. a.

To suppose as previous.

PRESUPPOSITION, prè-sûp-pô-zish'ûn. s.

Supposition previously formed.

PRESURMISE, prè-sûr-mize'. s.

Surmise previously formed.

PRETENCE, prè-tênce'. s.

A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates; the act of showing or alleging what is not real; assumption, claim to notice; claim true or false; something threatened or held out to terrify.

TO PRETEND, prè-tênd'. v. a.

To make any appearance of having, to allege falsely; to show hypocritically; to hold out as a delusive appearance; to claim.

TO PRETEND, prè-tênd'. v. n.

To put in a claim truly or falsely; to presume on ability to do any thing, to profess presumptuously.

PRETENDER, prè-tênd'ûr. s. (98).

One who lays claim to any thing.

PRETENDINGLY, prè-tênd'ing-lê. ad.

Arrogantly, presumptuously.

PRETENSION, prè-tên'shûn. s.

Claim true or false; fictitious appearance.

PRETERIMPERFECT, prè-têr-im-pêr'fêkt. a.

The tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT, prè-têr-it. a.

Past.

PRETERITION, prè-têr-rish'ûn. s.

The act of going past, the state of being past.

PRETERITNESS, prè-têr-it-nês. s.

State of being past, not presence, not futurity.

PRETERLAPSED, prè-têr-lâpst'. a.

Past and gone.

PRETERMISSION, prè-têr-mish'ûn. s.

The act of omitting.

TO PRETERMIT, prè-têr-mit'. v. a.

To pass by.

PRETERNATURAL, prè-têr-nât'tshû-râl. a.

Different from what is natural, irregular.

PRETERNATURALLY, prè-têr-nât'tshû-râl-ê. ad.

In a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNATURALNESS, prè-têr-nât'tshû-râl-nês. s.

Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, prè-têr-pêr'fêkt. a.

A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, prè-têr-plû'pêr'fêkt. a.

The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT, prè-têkst'. s.

Pretence, false appearance, false allegation.

PRETEXTA, prè-têks'tâ. s.

The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under seventeen years of age.—*Mason*.

PRETOR, prè-tôr. s. (166).

The Roman judge; it is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

PRETORIAN, prè-tô'rê-ân. a.

Judicial, exercised by the pretor.

PRETTILY, prît'tê-tê. ad.

Neatly, pleasingly.

PRETTINESS, prît'tê-nês. ad.

Beauty without dignity.

PRETTY, prît'tê. a. (101).

Neat, elegant; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; it is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry and in conversation; not very small.

PRETTY, prît'tê. ad.

In some degree.

TO PREVAIL, prè-vâlc'. v. n.

To be in force, have effect, to have power, to have influence; to overcome; to gain the superiority; to gain influence, to operate effectually; to persuade or induce by entreaty.

PREVAILING, prè-vâ'ling. a.

Predominant, having most influence.

PREVAILMENT, prè-vâlc'mênt. s.

Prevalence.

PREVALENCE, prèv'vâ-lênse. }

PREVALENCY, prèv'vâ-lên-sê. } 6.

Superiority, influence, predominance.

PREVALENT, prèv'vâ-lênt. a.

Victorious, gaining superiority; predominant, powerful.

⚔ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

PREVALENTLY, prêv'vâ-lênt-lê. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.
TO PREVARICATE, prê-vâr-rê-kâte. v. n. To cavil, to quibble, to shuffle.
PREVARICATION, prê-vâr-rê-kâ'shûn. s. Shuffle, cavil.
PREVARICATOR, prê-vâr-rê-kâ-tûr. s. (521). A caviller, a shuffler.
TO PREVENE, prê-vêne'. v. a. To hinder.
PREVENIENT, prê-vê'nê-ênt. a. Preceding, going before, preventive.
TO PREVENT, prê-vênt'. v. a. To go before as a guide, to go before making the way easy; to go before, to anticipate; to pre-occupy, to pre-engage, to attempt first; to hinder, to obviate, to obstruct. This last is almost the only sense now used.
PREVENTER, prê-vênt'ûr. s. One that goes before; one that hinders, an hinderer, an obstructer.
PREVENTION, prê-vên'shûn. s. The act of going before; pre-occupation; anticipation; hindrance, obstruction; prejudice, prepossession.
PREVENTIONAL, prê-vên'shûn-âl. a. Tending to prevention.
PREVENTIVE, prê-vênt'lv. a. (157). Tending to hinder; preservative, hindering ill.
PREVENTIVE, prê-vênt'lv. s. A preservative, that which prevents, an antidote.
PREVENTIVELY, prê-vênt'lv-lê. ad. In such a manner as tends to prevention.
PREVIOUS, prê-vê-ûs. a. (314). Antecedent, going before, prior.
PREVIOUSLY, prê-vê-ûs-lê. ad. Beforehand, antecedently.
PREVIOUSNESS, prê-vê-ûs-nês. s. Antecedence.
PREY, prâ. s. (269). Something to be devoured, something to be seized, plunder; ravage, depredation; Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.
TO PREY, prâ. v. n. To feed by violence; to plunder, to rob; to corrode, to waste.
PREYER, prâ'ûr. s. (98). Robber, devourer, plunderer.
PRIAPISM, prî'â-pizm. s. A preternatural tension.
PRICE, prîse. s. (467). Equivalent paid for any thing; value, estimation, supposed excellence; rate at which any thing

is sold; reward, thing purchased at any rate.
TO PRICK, prik. v. a. To pierce with a small puncture; to erect with an acuminate point; to set up the ears; to animate by a puncture or mark; to spur, to goad, to impel, to incite; to pain, to pierce with remorse; to mark a tune.
TO PRICK, prik. v. n. To dress one's self for show; to come upon the spur.
PRICK, prik. s. A sharp slender instrument, any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind, a teasing and tormenting thought, remorse of conscience; a puncture; the print of a deer or hare in the ground.
PRICKER, prik'kûr. s. (98). A sharp-pointed instrument; a light-horseman.
PRICKET, prik'kît. s. (99). A buck in his second year.
PRICKLE, prik'kl. s. (405). A small sharp point, like that of a briar.
PRICKLINESS, prik'lê-nês. s. Fulness of sharp points.
PRICKLOUSE, prik'lôuse. s. A word of contempt for a taylor.
PRICKSONG, prik'sông. s. Song set to musick. Obsolete.
PRICKLY, prik'lê. a. Full of sharp points.
PRICKWOOD, prik'wûd. s. A tree.
PRIDE, pride. s. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem; insolence, rude treatment of others; dignity of manner, loftiness of air; generous elation of heart; elevation, dignity; ornament, show, decoration; splendour, ostentation; the state of a female beast soliciting the male.
TO PRIDE, pride. v. a. To make proud, to rate himself high. Used only with the reciprocal pronoun.
PRIER, pri'ûr. s. (416). One who inquires too narrowly.
PRIEST, prêest. s. (275). One who officiates in sacred offices; one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.
PRIESTCRAFT, prêest'krâft. s. Religious frauds.
PRIESTESS, prêest'tês. s. A woman who officiates in Heathen rites.
PRIESTHOOD, prêest'hûd. s. The office and character of a priest; the order of men set apart for holy offices; the second order of the hierarchy.
PRIESTLINESS, prêest'lê-nês. s. The appearance or manner of a priest.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—s/in, THIS.

PRIESTLY, prèést'lé. a. Becoming a priest, sacerdotal, belonging to a priest.

PRIESTRIDDEN, prèést'rid-d'n. a. (103). Managed or governed by priests.

PRIG, prig. s. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

PRILL, prll. s. A brit or turbot; commonly pronounced *Brill*.

PRIM, prim. a. Formal, precise, affectedly nice.

TO PRIM, prim. v. a. To deck up precisely, to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, pri'má-sé. s. The chief ecclesiastical station.

Mr. Elphinston is the only orthoëpist who gives the short sound to *i* in this word. Perhaps no one understands the analogies of our language better; but in this and several other words he overturns the very foundation of language, which is general custom. I am well acquainted with the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent (535); and if custom were wavering, this ought to decide; but in this word, and *primary*, custom is uniform, and precludes all appeal to analogy.

PRIMAL, pri'mál. a. First. A word not in use.

PRIMARILY, pri'má-ré-lé. ad. Originally, in the first intention.

PRIMARINESS, pri'má-ré-nés. s. The state of being first in act or intention.

PRIMARY, pri'má-ré. a. First in intention; original, first; first in dignity, chief, principal.—See **PRIMACY**.

PRIMATE, pri'mát. s. (91). The chief ecclesiastick.

PRIMATESHIP, pri'mát-shlp. s. The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME, prime. s. The dawn, the morning; the beginning, the early days; the best part; the spring of life; spring; the height of perfection; the first part, the beginning.

PRIME, prime. a. Early, blooming; principal, first rate; first, original; excellent.

TO PRIME, prime. v. a. To put in the first powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first colours on in painting.

PRIMELY, prime'lé. ad. Originally, primarily, in the first place; excellently, supremely well.

PRIMENESS, prime'nés. s. The state of being first; excellence.

PRIMER, prlm'múr. s. (98). A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

PRIMERO, pri-mé'rò. s. (133). A game at cards.

PRIMEVAL, pri-mé'vål. (133). } a.

PRIMEVOUS, pri-mé'vús. } a.

Original, such as was at first.

PRIMITIAL, pri-mish'ál. a. (133). Being of the first production.

PRIMITIVE, prim'é-tiv. a. Ancient, original, established from the beginning; formal, affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of old times; primary, not derivative.

PRIMITIVELY, prim'é-tiv-lé. ad. Originally, at first; primarily, not derivatively; according to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS, prim'é-tiv-nés. s. State of being original, antiquity, conformity.

PRIMOGENIAL, pri-mò-jé'né-ál. a. First-born, primary, elemental.

PRIMOGENITURE, pri-mò-jén'é-tùre. s. Seniority, eldership, state of being first-born.

PRIMORDIAL, pri-mòr'dé-ál, or pri-mòr'jé-ál. s. (293) (376). Original, existing from the beginning.

PRIMORDIATE, pri-mòr'dé-áte. a. (91). Original, existing from the first.

PRIMROSE, pri'm'ròze. s. A flower; Primrose is used by Shakespeare for gay and flowery.

PRINCE, prinse. s. A sovereign, a chief ruler; a sovereign of rank next to kings; ruler of whatever sex; the son of a king, the kinsman of a sovereign; the chief of any body of men.

TO PRINCE, prinse. v. n. To play the prince, to take state.

PRINCEDOM, prins'dòm. s. (166). The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.

PRINCELIKE, prins'like. a. Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, prins'lé-nés. s. The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY, prins'lé. a. Having the appearance of one high born. Having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, august.

PRINCELY, prins'lé. ad. In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER, prin'slz-fèth'úr. s. The herb amaranth.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pla;—

PRINCESS, prin'sês. s. (502). A sovereign lady, a woman having sovereign command; a sovereign lady of rank next that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.

PRINCIPAL, prin'sé-pâl. a. (88). Chief of the first rate, capital, essential.

PRINCIPAL, prin'sé-pâl. s. A head, a chief, not a second; one primarily or originally engaged, not an accessory or auxiliary; a capital sum placed out at interest; the president or governor.

PRINCIPALITY, prin'sé-pâl'é-tê. s. Sovereignty, supreme power; a prince, one invested with sovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as the Principality of Wales; superiority, predominance.

PRINCIPALLY, prin'sé-pâl-ê. ad. Chiefly, above all, above the rest.

PRINCIPALNESS, prin'sé-pâl-nês. s. The state of being principal.

PRINCIPIATION, prin'sip-ê-â'shûn. s. Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

PRINCIPLE, prin'sé-pl. s. (405). Element, constituent part; original cause; being productive of other beings, operative cause; fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.

TO PRINCIPLE, prin'sé-pl. v. a. To establish or fix in any tenet, to impress with any tenet good or ill; to establish firmly in the mind.

PRINCOX, prin'kôks. s. A coxcomb, a pert young rogue. Obsolete.

TO PRINK, prîngk. v. n. To prank, to deck for show.

TO PRINT, print. v. a. To mark by pressing any thing upon another; to impress any thing so as to leave its form; to impress words, or make books, not by the pen, but the press.

TO PRINT, print. v. n. To publish a book.

PRINT, print. s. Mark or form made by impression; that which being impressed leaves its form; pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper; picture made by impression; the form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books; the state of being published by the printer; single sheet printed and sold; formal method.

PRINTER, print'ûr. s. (98). One that prints books; one that stamps linen.

PRINTLESS, print'lês. a. That which leaves no impression.

PRIOR, pri'ûr. a. (166). Former, being before something else, antecedent, anterior.

PRIOR, pri'ûr. s. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

PRIORESS, pri'ûr-ês. s. A lady superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, pri-ôr'rê-tê. s. The state of being first, precedence in time, precedence in place.

PRIORSHIP, pri'ûr-ship. s. The state or office of a prior.

PRIORY, pri'ûr-ê. s. A convent in dignity below an abbey.

PRISM, prizm. s. A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well-polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMATICK, priz-mât'tik. a. (509). Formed as a prism.

PRISMATICALLY, priz-mât'tê-kâl-ê. ad. In the form of a prism.

PRISMOID, prizm'môld. s. A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON, prîz'z'n. s. (170). A strong hold in which persons are confined, a jail.

TO PRISON, prîz'z'n. v. a. To imprison, to confine.

PRISONBASE, prîz'z'n-bâse. s. A kind of rustick play, commonly called *Prison-bars*.

PRISONER, prîz'z'n-ûr. s. (98). One who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken by the enemy; one under an arrest.

PRISONHOUSE, prîz'z'n-hôuse. s. Jail, hold in which one is confined.

PRISONMENT, prîz'z'n-mênt. s. Confinement, imprisonment, captivity.

PRISTINE, prîs'tîn. a. (140). First, ancient, original.

PRITHEE, prîth'ê. A familiar corruption of *Pray thee*, or *I pray thee*.

PRIVACY, priv'â-sê, or priv'â-sê. s. State of being secret, secrecy; retirement, retreat.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Entick; and the last by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Scott. Mr. Elphinston is in this word consistent with his pronunciation of *pri-*

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

mac; but my ear and observation greatly fail me, if the first mode of pronouncing this word is not the most agreeable to polite as well as general usage. It seems to retain the sound of its primitive *private*, as *piracy* does of *pirate*; which word *piracy* Mr. Elphinston, in opposition to all our orthoëpists, pronounces with the *i* short.

PRIVADO, pri-và-dò. s. A secret friend. Not used.—See LUMBAGO.

PRIVATE, pri-vát. a. (91). Secret; alone; being upon the same terms with the rest of the community, opposed to publick; particular, not relating to the publick; in private, secretly, not publickly.

PRIVATEER, pri-vá-tээр'. s. A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

TO PRIVATEER, pri-vá-tээр'/v. n. To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRIVATELY, pri-vát-lé. ad. Secretly, not openly.

PRIVATENESS, pri-vát-nès. s. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community; secrecy, privacy; obscurity, retirement.

PRIVATION, pri-vá-shùn. s. (133). Removal or destruction of any thing or quality; the act of degrading from rank or office.

PRIVATIVE, pri-vá-tiv. a. (133). Causing privation of any thing; consisting in the absence of something; not positive.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Entick, make the first syllable of this word short, as I have done; and Mr. Perry and Buchanan make it long. In defence of the first pronunciation it may be observed, that this word is not like *primacy* and *primary*; the first of which is a formative of our own; and the second, derived from the Latin *primarius*, which in our pronunciation of the Latin does not shorten the *i* in the first syllable as *privative* does, (see ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE;) and therefore these words are no rule for the pronunciation of this; which, besides the general tendency of the penultimate accent to shorten every vowel it falls on but *u* (535), seems to have another claim to the short vowel from its termination: thus *ánative*, *dánative*, *prímatíve*, *derívatíve*, &c. all plead for the short sound.

PRIVATIVE, pri-vá-tiv. s. (157). That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

PRIVATIVELY, pri-vá-tiv-lé. ad. By the absence of something necessary to be present, negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, pri-vá-tiv-nès. s. Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET, pri-vít. s. (99). Evergreen; a kind of phyllerea.

PRIVILEGE, pri-vé-ldje. s. Peculiar advantage; immunity, publick right.

TO PRIVILEGE, pri-vé-ldje. v. a. (133). To invest with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege; to exempt from censure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impost.

PRIVILY, pri-vé-lé. ad. Secretly, privately.

PRIVITY, pri-vé-té. s. (530). Private communication; consciousness, joint knowledge.

PRIVY, pri-vé. a. Private, not publick, assigned to secret uses; secret, clandestine; admitted to secrets of state; conscious to any thing, admitted to participation.

PRIVY, pri-vé. s. Place of retirement, necessary house.

PRIZE, prize. s. A reward gained by contest with competitors; reward gained by any performance; something taken by adventure, plunder.

TO PRIZE, prize. v. a. To rate, to value at a certain price; to esteem, to value highly.

PRIZER, pri-zúr. s. (98). He that values.

PRIZEFIGHTER, prize-fi-tár. s. One that fights publicly for a reward.

PRO, pró. For, in defence of.—See CON.

PROBABILITY, prób-á-blí-é-té. s. Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence arising from the preponderation of argument.

PROBABLE, prób-bá-bl. a. Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

☞ Were this word used to signify the possibility of searching a wound with a probe, the *o* would in that case be pronounced long.

PROBABLY, prób-bá-blé. ad. Likely, in likelihood.

PROBAT, pró-bát. s. The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court.

PROBATION, pró-bá-shùn. s. Proof, evidence, testimony; the act of proving by ratiocination or testimony; trial, exa-

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

mination; trial before entrance into monastick life, noviciate.

☞ The *o* in the inseparable preposition of this and similar words, when the accent is on the second syllable, is exactly like the *o* in *obedience*, which see.

PROBATIONARY, prò-bá'shùn-à-ré. a. Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, prò-bá'shùn-úr. s. One who is upon trial; a novice.

PROBATIONERSHIP, prò-bá'shùn-úr-shíp. s. State of being on trial.

PROBATORY, pròb'bá-túr-é. a. (512). Serving for trial.

PROBATUM EST, prò-bá'túm-ést. s. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt; signifying, It is tried or proved.

PROBE, pròbe. s. A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

PROBE-SCISSORS, pròbe'siz-zûrs. s. (166). Scissors used to open wounds.

TO PROBE, pròbe. v. a. To search, to try by an instrument.

PROBITY, pròb'è-té. s. (530). Honesty, sincerity.

PROBLEM, pròb'lém. s. A question proposed.

PROBLEMATICAL, pròb-lè-mát'té-kál. a. (509). Uncertain, unsettled, disputable.

PROBLEMATICALLY, pròb-lè-mát'té-kál-é. ad. Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, prò-bòs'sis. s. A snout, the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature.

PROCACIOUS, prò-ká'shûs. a. Petulant, loose.

PROCACITY, prò-kás'sé-té. s. (530). Petulance.

PROCATACTICK, prò-kát-àrk'tik. a. Forerunning; antecedent.

PROCATACTIS, prò-kát-àrks'is. s. The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent.

PROCEDURE, prò-sée'jûre. s. (376). Manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding, progress, process.

TO PROCEED, prò-sée'd'. v. n. (533). To pass from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to tend to the end designed; to come forth from a place or from a sender; to issue, to be produced from; to prosecute any design; to be transacted, to be carried on; to make progress, to advance; to carry on juridical process; to transact, to act, to carry

on any affair methodically; to be propagated, to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cause.

PROCEED, prò-sée'd'. s. Produce, as the Proceeds of an estate. A law term.

PROCEEDER, prò-sée'd'úr. s. (98). One who goes forward, one who makes a progress.

PROCEEDING, prò-sée'd'ing. s. (410). Progress from one thing to another, series of conduct, transaction; legal procedure.

PROCERITY, prò-sér'è-té. s. Tallness, height of stature.

PROCESS, pròs'sés. s. (533). Tendency, progressive course; regular and gradual progress; methodical management of any thing; course of law.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, place the accent on the first syllable of this word; and those who give the quantity of the vowels make it short: Buchanan alone, though he places the accent on the first syllable, makes it long.

Mr. Nares suspects the accentuation of this word on the second syllable to be the most ancient, though Shakespeare so frequently places the accent on the first:

"Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end."
Merchant of Venice.

"In brief, to set the needless *process* by."
Measure for Measure.

"In *process* of the seasons I have seen."
Shakespeare's Sonnets.

But Milton accents the second syllable:

"Cannot without *process* of speech be told."

Par. Lost, vii. 178.

"—— which might rise
"By policy and long *process* of time."

Ibid. ii. 297.
There is a phrase, as Mr. Nares observes, in *process* of time, when we often hear the accent on the second syllable of this word than the first. This is undoubtedly a proof of the justness of his observation respecting the antiquity of this pronunciation; but as it is now antiquated in other phrases, it ought not to be used in this.

PROCESSION, prò-sesh'ûn. s. A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

PROCESSIONAL, prò-sesh'ûn-ál. a. Relating to procession.

PROCESSIONARY, prò-sesh'ûn-à-ré. a. (512). Consisting in procession.

PROCINCT, prò-sinkt'. s. Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.

—nò, môve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—ôil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

TO PROCLAIM, prò-klámé'. v. a. (202).

To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by public denunciation.

PROCLAIMER, prò-klá'múr. s. (98).

One that publishes by authority.

PROCLAMATION, prò-klá-má'shún. s.

Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

PROCLIVITY, prò-kliv'è-tè. s. (530).

Tendency, natural inclination, propension; readiness, facility of attaining.

PROCLIVOUS, prò-kliv'vús. a. (503).

Inclined, tending by nature.

PROCONSUL, prò-kón'súl. s. A Roman

officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

PROCONSULSHIP, prò-kón'súl-shíp. s.

The office of a proconsul.

TO PROCRASTINATE, prò-krás'tín-áte. v. a. To defer, to delay, to put off from

day to day.

PROCRASTINATION, prò-krás'tín-á'shún. s. Delay, dilatoriness.

PROCRASTINATOR, prò-krás'tín-á-túr. s. (521). A dilatory person.

PROCREANT, prò-kré-ánt. a. (505).

Productive, pregnant.

TO PROCREATE, prò-kré-áte. v. a. To

generate, to produce.

PROCREATION, prò-kré-á'shún. s. Generation, production.

PROCREATIVE, prò-kré-á-tív. a. (512).

Generative, productive.

PROCREATIVENESS, prò-kré-á-tív-nés. s. (512) (534). Power of generation.

PROCREATOR, prò-kré-á-túr. s. (521).

Generator, begetter.

PROCTOR, pròktúr. s. (166). A man-

ager of another man's affair; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of the university.

PROCTORSHIP, pròktúr-shíp. s. Office

or dignity of a proctor.

PROCUMBENT, prò-kúm'bént. a. Lying

down, prone.

PROCURABLE, prò-kú'râ-bl. a. To be

procured, obtainable, acquirable.

PROCURACY, pròk'ú-râ-sé. s. The man-

agement of any thing.

PROCURATION, pròk-kú-râ'shún. s.

The act of procuring.

PROCURATOR, pròk-kú-râ-túr. s. (166)

(521). Manager, one who transacts affairs for another.

PROCURATORIAL, pròk-kú-râ-tó'rè-ál.

a. Made by a proctor.

PROCURATORY, prò-kú'râ-túr-è. a.

(512). Tending to procuration.

TO PROCURE, prò-kúre'. v. a. To

manage, to transact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to persuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward.

TO PROCURE, prò-kúre'. v. n. To

bawd, to pimp.

PROCUREMENT, prò-kúre'mént. s. The

act of procuring.

PROCURER, prò-kú'rúr. s. (98). One

that gains, obtainer; pimp, pander.

PROCURESS, prò-kú'rès. s. A bawd.

PRODIGAL, pròd'dé-gál. a. Profuse,

wasteful, expensive, lavish.

PRODIGAL, pròd'dé-gál. s. A waster,

a spendthrift.

PRODIGALITY, pròd'dé-gál'è-tè. s. Ex-

travagance, profusion, waste, excessive liberality.

PRODIGALLY, pròd'dé-gál-è. ad. Pro-

fusely, wastefully, extravagantly.

PRODIGIOUS, prò-dld'jús. a. (314).

Amazing, astonishing, monstrous.

PRODIGIOUSLY, prò-dld'jús-lé. ad.

Amazingly, astonishingly, portentously, enormously.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, prò-dld'jús-nés. s.

Enormousness, portentousness, amazing qualities.

PRÓDIGY, pròd'dé-jé. s. Any thing out

of the ordinary process of nature from which omens are drawn, portent; monster; any thing astonishing for good or bad.

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of the ordinary process of nature from which omens are drawn, portent; monster; any thing astonishing for good or bad.

PRODIGY, pròd'dé-jé. s. Any thing out

of the ordinary process of nature from which omens are drawn, portent; monster; any thing astonishing for good or bad.

☞ (559) —Fâte, fâr, fân, fât; —mè, mêt; —pline, pln; —

PRODUCENT, prò-dù'sènt. s. One that exhibits, one that offers.

PRODUCER, prò-dù'sûr. s. One that generates or produces.

PRODUCIBLE, prò-dù'sé-bl. a. Such as may be exhibited; such as may be generated or made.

PRODUCIBLENESS, prò-dù'sé-bl-nès. s. The state of being producible.

PRODUCT, prò-dùkt. s. (532). Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals; work, composition; thing consequential, effect.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short; and Dr. Ash, as far as we can gather by his position of the accent, makes it long.

PRODUCTILE, prò-dùkt'îl. a. (140). Which may be produced.

PRODUCTION, prò-dùkt'shùn. s. The act of producing; the thing produced, fruit, product; composition.

PRODUCTIVE, prò-dùkt'îv. a. Having the power to produce, fertile, generative, efficient.

PROEM, prò'ém. s. Preface, introduction.

PROFANATION, pròf-â-nâ'shùn. s. (533). The act of violating anything sacred; irreverence to holy things or persons.

PROFANE, prò-fâne'. a. (533). Irreverent to sacred names or things; not sacred, secular; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rite.

To PROFANE, prò-fâne'. v. a. To violate, to pollute; to put to wrong use.

PROFANELY, prò-fâne'lè. ad. With irreverence to sacred names or things.

PROFANER, prò-fâne'ûr. s. Polluter, violator.

PROFANENESS, prò-fâne'nès. s. Irreverence of what is sacred.

PROFECTION, prò-fèk'shùn. s. Advance, progression.

To PROFESS, prò-fès'. v. a. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or passion, to make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration; to declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.

To PROFESS, prò-fès'. v. n. To declare openly; to declare friendship.

PROFESSEDLY, prò-fès'séd-jé. ad. (364). According to open declaration made by himself.

PROFESSION, prò-fèsh'ûn. s. Calling, vocation, known employment; declaration, strong assurance; the act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.

PROFESSIONAL, prò-fèsh'ûn-â-l. a. Relating to a particular calling or profession.

PROFESSOR, prò-fès'sûr. s. One who declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publicly practises or teaches an art.

PROFESSORSHIP, prò-fès'sûr-shîp. s. The station or office of a public teacher.

To PROFFER, pròf'fâr. v. a. To propose, to offer.

PROFFER, pròf'fâr. s. Offer made, something proposed to acceptance.

PROFFERER, pròf'fâr-ûr. s. He that offers.

PROFICIENCE, prò-fîsh'ènce. } s.

PROFICIENCY, prò-fîsh'èn-sé. } s. Profit, advancement in any thing, improvement gained.

PROFICIENT, prò-fîsh'ènt. s. One who has made advancement in any study or business.

PROFILE, prò-fèél'. s. (112). The side face, half face.

PROFIT, pròf'fit. s. Gain, pecuniary advantage; advantage, accession of good; improvement, advancement, proficiency.

To PROFIT, pròf'fit. v. a. To benefit, to advantage; to improve, to advance.

To PROFIT, pròf'fit. v. n. To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of use or advantage.

PROFITABLE, pròf'fit-â-bl. a. Gainful, lucrative; useful, advantageous.

PROFITABLENESS, pròf'fit-â-bl-nès. s. Gainfulness; usefulness, advantageousness.

PROFITABLY, pròf'fit-â-blè. ad. Gainfully; advantageously, usefully.

PROFITLESS, pròf'fit-lès. a. Void of gain or advantage.

PROFLIGATE, pròf'flè-gât. a. (91). Abandoned, lost to virtue and decency, shameless.

PROFLIGATE, pròf'flè-gât. s. (91). A abandoned shameless wretch.

PROFLIGATELY, pròf'flè-gât-lè. ad. Shamelessly.

PROFLIGATENESS, pròf'flè-gât-nès. s. The quality of being profligate.

PROFLUENCE, pròf'flù-ènce. s. Progress, course.

PROFLUENT, pròf'flù-ènt. a. (36) Flowing forward.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

PROFOUND, prò-fòund'. a. Deep, descending far below the surface, low with respect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep, not obvious to the mind; lowly, submissive; learned beyond the common reach.

PROFOUND, prò-fòund'. s. The deep, the main, the sea; the abyss.

PROFOUNDLY, prò-fòund'lè. ad. Deeply, with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge, with deep insight.

PROFOUNDNESS, prò-fòund'nès. s. Depth of place; depth of knowledge.

PROFUNDITY, prò-fund'é-tè. s. Depth of place or knowledge.

PROFUSE, prò-fuse'. a. (427). Lavish, prodigal, overabounding.

PROFUSELY, prò-fuse'lè. ad. Lavishly, prodigally; with exuberance.

PROFUSENESS, prò-fuse'nès. s. Lavishness, prodigality.

PROFUSION, prò-fù'zhùn. s. Lavishness, prodigality, extravagance; abundance, exuberant plenty.

TO PROG, pròg. v. n. To rob, to steal; to shift meanly for provisions. A low word.

PROG, pròg. s. Victuals, provision of any kind. A low word.

PROGENERATION, prò-jèn-ér-á'shùn. s. The act of begetting, propagation.

PROGENITOR, prò-jén'it-túr. s. A forefather, an ancestor in a direct line.

PROGENY, pròd'jè-nè. s. Offspring, race, generation.

PROGNOSTICABLE, pròg-nòs'tè-ká-bl. a. Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

TO PROGNOSTICATE, pròg-nòs'tè-káte. v. a. To foretell, to foreshow.

PROGNOSTICATION, pròg-nòs-tè-ká'shùn. s. A foretoken.

PROGNOSTICATOR, pròg-nòs'tè-ká-túr. s. (521). One who foretells.

PROGNOSTICK, pròg-nòs'tík. a. Foretokening disease or recovery.

PROGNOSTICK, pròg-nòs'tík. s. The skill of foretelling diseases, or the event of diseases; a prediction; a token fore-running.

PROGRESS, pròg'grès. s. (532). Course, procession; advancement, motion forward; intellectual improvement; removal from one place to another; a journey of state, a circuit.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Perry, pronounce the *o* in the first syllable

of this word short; but Buchanan and Entick make it long.

PROGRESSION, prò-grèsh'ùn. s. Process, regular and gradual advance; motion forward; intellectual advance.

PROGRESSIONAL, prò-grèsh'ùn-ál. a. Such as are in a state of increase or advance.

PROGRESSIVE, prò-grès'siv. a. Going forward, advancing.

PROGRESSIVELY, prò-grès'siv-lè. ad. By gradual steps or regular course.

PROGRESSIVENESS, prò-grès'siv-nès. s. The state of advancing.

TO PROHIBIT, prò-hib'it. v. a. To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.

PROHIBITER, prò-hib'it-túr. s. Forbider, interdicter.

PROHIBITION, prò-hè-bish'ùn. s. Forbiddance, interdict, act of forbidding.

PROHIBITORY, prò-hib'bè-túr-è. a. Implying prohibition, forbidding.

TO PROJECT, prò-jékt'. v. a. (492). To throw out, to cast forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; to scheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.

TO PROJECT, prò-jékt'. v. n. To jut out, to shoot forward, to shoot beyond something next it.

PROJECT, pròd'jékt. s. (492) (532). Scheme, contrivance.

PROJECTILE, prò-jék'til. s. (140). A body put in motion.

PROJECTILE, prò-jék'til. a. Impelled forward.

PROJECTION, prò-jék'shùn. s. The act of shooting forward; plan, delineation; scheme, plan of action; in Chymistry, crisis of an operation.

PROJECTOR, prò-jék'túr. s. One who forms schemes or designs; one who forms wild impractical schemes.

PROJECTURE, prò-jék'tshùre. s. (463). A jutting out.

TO PROLATE, prò-láte'. v. a. (492). To pronounce, to utter.

PROLATE, pròl'áte. a. (532). Oblate, flat.

PROLATION, prò-lá'shùn. s. Pronunciation, utterance; delay, act of deferring.

PROLEGOMENA, pròl-lè-gòm'mé-ná. s. (530). Previous discourse, introductory observations.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

PROLEPSIS, prô-lép'sis. s. A figure of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated.

PROLEPTICAL, prô-lép'tè-kâl. a. Previous, antecedent.

PROLEPTICALLY, prô-lép'tè-kâl-lè. ad. By way of anticipation.

PROLIFIGATION, prô-llf-fè-ká'shùn. s. Generation of children.

PROLIFICK, prô-llf'fik. a. (509). Fruitful, generative, pregnant, productive.

PROLIFICALLY, prô-llf'fè-kâl-è. ad. Fruitfully, pregnantly.

PROLIX, prô-llks'. a. Long, tedious, not concise; of long duration.

PROLIXIOUS, prô-llk'shùs. a. Dilatory, tedious. Not used.

PROLIXITY, prô-llks'è-tè. s. Tediousness, tiresome length, want of brevity.

PROLIXLY, prô-llks'lè. ad. A great length, tediously.

PROLIXNESS, prô-llks'nès. s. Tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR, prô-lò-kù'tûr. s. (503). The foreman, the speaker of a convocation.

☞ In compliance with so many authorities I placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of *Interlocutor*, and nearly the same authorities oblige me to place the accent on the penultimate of this word; for so Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, W. Johnson, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Bailey, accent it. But surely these two words ought not to be differently accented; and if my opinion had any weight, I would accent them both on the penultimate, as they may be considered exactly like words ending in *ator*, and ought to be accented in the same manner. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are very singular in placing the accent on the first syllable.—See **INTERLOCUTOR**.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, prô-lò-kù'tûr-shîp. s. The office of a prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, prôl'log. s. (338) (532). Preface, introduction to any discourse or performance; something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan only long.

TO PROLOGUE, prôl'log. v. a. To introduce with a formal preface. Not in use.

TO PROLONG, prô-lông'. v. a. To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out, to put off to a distant time.

PROLONGATION, prôl-lông-gá'shùn. s. (530). The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.

PROLUSION, prô-lù'zhùn. s. Entertainment, performance of diversion; prelude.

PROMINENT, prôm'mè-nènt. a. Standing out beyond the near parts, protuberant.

PROMINENCE, prôm'mè-nènce. } s.

PROMINENCY, prôm'mè-nèn-sé. } s. Protuberance, projecting parts.

PROMISCUOUS, prô-mis'kù-ús. a. Mingled, confused, undistinguished.

PROMISCUOUSLY, prô-mis'kù-ús-lè. ad. With confused mixture, indiscriminately.

PROMISE, prôm'miz. s. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred; hopes, expectation.

TO PROMISE, prôm'miz. v. a. To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

TO PROMISE, prôm'miz. v. n. To assure one by a promise; it is used of assurance even of ill.

PROMISEBREACH, prôm'miz-brètsh. s. Violation of promise.

PROMISEBREAKER, prôm'miz-brà-kûr. s. Violator of promises.

PROMISER, prôm'miz-ûr. s. (98). One who promises.

PROMISSORY, prôm'mis-sûr-è. a. (512). Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.

PROMISSORILY, prôm'mis-sûr-è-lè. ad. By way of promise.

PROMONTORY, prôm'mùn-tûr-è. s. (557). A headland, a cape, highland jutting into the sea.

TO PROMOTE, prô-môte'. v. a. To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.

PROMOTER, prô-môte'ûr. s. Advancer, forwarder, encourager.

PROMOTION, prô-mô'shùn. s. Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to some new honour or rank, preferment.

TO PROMOVE, prô-môv'. v. a. To forward, to promote. Not used.

PROMPT, prômt. a. (412). Quick, ready; petulant; ready without hesitation, wanting no new motive; ready, told down, as Prompt payment.

TO PROMPT, prômt. v. a. To assist by private instruction, to help at a loss;

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—*thin*, *THIP*.

to incite, to instigate; to remind, to act, as a prompter.

PROMPTER, pròm'túr. s. (98). One who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters; an admonisher, a reminder.

PROMPTITUDE, pròm'té-tùde. s. Readiness, quickness.

PROMPTLY, pròm'tlè. ad. Readily, quickly, expeditiously.

PROMPTNESS, pròm'tnès. s. Readiness; quickness, alacrity.

PROMPTURE, pròm'tshùre. s. (463). Suggestion, motion given by another. Not used.

TO PROMULGATE, prò-mùl'gáte. v. a. To publish, to make known by open declaration.

PROMULGATION, pròm-ùl-gá'shùn. s. (530). Publication, open exhibition.

PROMULGATOR, pròm-ùl-gá'túr. s. Publisher, open teacher.

TO PROMULGE, prò-mùl'je'. v. a. To promulgate, to publish, to teach openly.

PROMULGER, prò-mùl'júr. s. (98). Publisher, promulgator.

PRONE, pròne. a. Bending downward; lying with the face downwards; precipitous, headlong; sloping; inclined, disposed.

PRONENESS, pròne'nès. s. The state of bending downwards; the state of lying with the face downwards; descent, declivity; inclination, disposition to ill.

PRONG, próng. s. A fork.

PRONOMINAL, prò-nòm'é-nál. a. Having the nature of a pronoun.—*Mason*.

PRONOUN, prò-nòun. s. (313). Words used instead of nouns or names.

TO PRONOUNCE, prò-nòun'se'. v. a. (313). To speak, to utter confidently; to form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter rhetorically.

TO PRONOUNCE, prò-nòun'se'. v. n. To speak with confidence or authority.

PRONOUNCER, prò-nòun'súr. s. (98). One who pronounces.

PRONUNCIATION, prò-nùn-shé-á'shùn. s. Act or mode of utterance.

☞ There are few words more frequently mispronounced than this. A mere English scholar, who considers the verb to *pronounce* as the root of it, cannot easily conceive why the *o* is thrown out of the second syllable; and therefore, to correct the mistake, sounds the word as if written *Pronunciation*. Those who are sufficiently learned to escape this error, by

understanding that the word comes to us either from the Latin *pronunciatio*, or the French *pronunciation*, are very apt to fall into another, by sinking the first aspiration, and pronouncing the third syllable like the noun *sea*. But these speakers ought to take notice, that, throughout the whole language, *c*, *s*, and *t*, preceded by the accent, either primary or secondary, and followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or any similar diphthong, always become aspirated, and are pronounced as if written *she*. Thus the very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce *partiality*, *propitiation*, *especially*, &c. as if written *parsheality*, *propisheation*, *espeshpecially*, &c. oblige us to pronounce *pronunciation* as if written *pronunshashun*. See Principles, No. 357, 450, 461, and the word *ECCLÉSIASTICK*.

But though Mr. Sheridan avoids the vulgar error of sinking the aspiration, in my opinion he falls into one fully as exceptionable; which is, that of pronouncing the word in four syllables, as if written *Pro-nun-sha-shun*. I am grossly mistaken if correct speakers do not always pronounce this and similar words in the manner I have marked them: and, indeed, Mr. Sheridan himself seems dubious with respect to some of them; for though he pronounces *glaciate*, *glaciation*, *association*, &c. *glá-shate*, *glá-sha-shun*, *as-so-sha-shun*, &c. yet he spells *conglaciate*, *conglaciation*, and *conociation*,—*con-glá-yate*, *con-glá-ya-shun*, *con-so-ya-shun*. See Principles, No. 542, 543.

PROOF, próóf. s. (306). Evidence, testimony, convincing token; test, trial, experiment; firm temper, impenetrability; armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial; in printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled, first impression.

PROOF, próóf. a. Impenetrable, able to resist.

PROOFLESS, próóflès. a. Unproved, wanting evidence.

TO PROP, próp. v. a. To sustain, to support.

PROP, próp. s. Support, a stay, that on which any thing rests.

PROPAGABLE, próp'á-gá-bl. a. Such as may be spread; such as may be propagated.

TO PROPAGATE, próp'á-gáte. v. a. To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to carry on from place to place; to increase, to promote; to generate.

TO PROPAGATE, próp'á-gáte. v. n. To have offspring.

(559).—Fâ, fê, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, ph;—

PROPAGATION, prôp-â-gâ-shûn. s. Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

PROPAGATOR, prôp-â-gâ-tûr. s. (521). One who continues by successive production; a spreader, a promoter.

TO PROPEL, prô-pêl' v. a. To drive forward.

TO PROPEND, prô-pênd'. v. n. To incline to any part, to be disposed in favour of any thing. Not used.

PROPENSITY, prô-pên'dên-sê. s. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing; pre-consideration. Not used.

PROPENSE, prô-pênse'. a. Inclined, disposed.

PROPENSION, prô-pên'shûn. } s. Inclination, disposition to any thing good or bad; tendency.

PROPER, prôp-pûr. a. (98). Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; nothing an individual; one's own; natural, original; fit, suitable, qualified; accurate; just; not figurative; pretty; tall, lusty, handsome with bulk.

PROPERLY, prôp-pûr-lê. ad. Fitly, suitably; in a strict sense.

PROPERNESS, prôp-pûr-nês. s. The quality of being proper.

PROPERTY, prôp-pûr-tê. s. Peculiar quality; quality, disposition; right of possession; possession held in one's own right; the thing possessed; something useful; necessary implements.

TO PROPERTY, prôp-pûr-tê. v. a. To invest with qualities; to seize or retain as something owned, to appropriate, to hold. Not in use.

PROPHECY, prôp'fê-sê. s. (499). A declaration of something to come, prediction.

PROPHESIER, prôp'fê-si-ûr. s. One who prophesies.

TO PROPHECY, prôp'fê-si. v. a. (499). To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate; to foreshow.

TO PROPHECY, prôp'fê-si. v. n. To utter predictions; to preach, a scriptural sense.

PROPHET, prôp'fêt. s. (99). One who tells future events; one of the sacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

PROPHETESS, prôp'fêt-tês. s. A woman that foretells future events.

PROPHETICK, prô-fêt'tik. (509). } a.
PROPHETICAL, prô-fêt'tê-kâl. }
Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHETICALLY, prô-fêt'tê-kâl-ê. ad. With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy.

TO PROPHETIZE, prôp'fêt-tize. v. n. To give predictions.

PROPHYLACTIC, prôp'fê-lâk'tik. a. (530). Preventive, preservative.

PROPINQUITY, prô-ping'kwê-tê. s. Nearness, proximity, nearness of time; kindred, nearness of blood.

PROFITABLE, prô-plsh'ê-â-bl. a. Such as may be induced to favour, such as may be made propitious.

TO PROFITATE, prô-plsh'ê-âte. v. a. (542). To induce to favour, to conciliate.

PROFITATION, prô-plsh'ê-â-shûn. s. The act of making propitious; the atonement, the offering by which propitiousness is obtained.

PROFITATOR, prô-plsh'ê-â-tûr. s. (521). One that propitiates.

PROFITATORY, prô-plsh'ê-â-tûr-ê. a. Having the power to make propitious.

PROFITIOUS, prô-plsh'ûs. a. (292). Favourable, kind.

PROFITIOUSLY, prô-plsh'ûs-lê. ad. Favourably, kindly.

PROFITIOUSNESS, prô-plsh'ûs-nês. s. Favourableness, kindness.

PROPLASM, prô-plâzm. s. Mould, matrix.

PROPLASTICE, prô-plâs'tis. s. The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPONENT, prô-pô'nent. s. (503). One that makes a proposal.

PROPORTION, prô-pôr'shûn. s. Comparative relation of one thing to another, ratio; settled relation of comparative quantity, equal degree; harmonick degree; symmetry, adaptation of one to another; form, size.

TO PROPORTION, prô-pôr'shûn. v. a. To adjust by comparative relations; to form symmetrically.

PROPORTIONABLE, prô-pôr'shûn-â-bl. a. Adjusted by comparative relation, such as is fit.

PROPORTIONABLY, prô-pôr'shûn-â-blê. ad. According to proportion, according to comparative relations.

PROPORTIONAL, prô-pôr'shûn-âl. a. Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

PROPORTIONALITY, prô-pôr'shûn-âl'ê-tê. s. The quality of being proportional.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

PROPORTIONALLY, prô-pôr'shûn-âl-lê. ad. In a stated degree.

PROPORTIONATE, prô-pôr'shûn-ât. a. (91). Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

TO PROPORTIONATE, prô-pôr'shûn-âte. v. a. (91). To adjust according to settled rates to something else. Little used.

PROPORTIONATENESS, prô-pôr'shûn-ât-nês. s. The state of being by comparison adjusted.

PROPOSAL, prô-pô'zâl. s. (88). Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance; offer to the mind.

TO PROPOSE, prô-pôze'. v. a. To offer to the consideration.

TO PROPOSE, prô-pôze'. v. n. To lay schemes. Not used.

PROPOSER, prô-pô'zûr. s. (98). One that offers any thing to consideration.

PROPOSITION, prôp-ô-zish'ûn. s. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed; proposal, offer of terms.

PROPOSITIONAL, prôp-ô-zish'ûn-âl. a. Considered as a proposition.

TO PROPOUND, prô-pôund'. v. a. (313). To offer to consideration, to propose; to offer, to exhibit.

PROPOUNDER, prô-pôund'ûr. s. He that propounds, he that offers.

PROPRIETARY, prô-pri'ê-târ-ê. s. Possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETOR, prô-pri'ê-tûr. s. (98). A possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETRESS, prô-pri'ê-três. s. A female possessor in her own right.

PROPRIETY, prô-pri'ê-tê. s. Peculiarity of possession, exclusive right; accuracy, justness.

PROPT, for **PROPPED**, prôpt. (359). Sustained by the same prop.

TO PROPUGN, prô-pûne'. v. a. (385). To defend, to vindicate.

☞ This word and its compounds are exactly under the same predicament as *impugn*; which see.

PROPUGNATION, prô-pûg-nâ'shûn. s. (530). Defence.

PROPUGNER, prô-pû'nûr. s. (386). A defender.

PROPULSION, prô-pûl'shûn. s. The act of driving forward.

PROWE, prôwe. s. The prow, the forepart of the ship.

PROROGATION, prô-rô-gâ'shân. s. Continuance, state of lengthening out to distant time, prolongation; interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.

TO PROROGUE, prô'rôg'. v. a. (337).

To protract, to prolong; to put off, to delay; to interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time.

PRORUPTION, prô-rûp'shûn. s. The act of bursting out.

PROSAICK, prô-zâ'lk. a. (509). Belonging to prose, resembling prose.

TO PROSCRIBE, prô-skribe'. v. a. To censure capitally, to doom to destruction.

PROSCRIBER, prô-skri'bâr. s. (98). One that dooms to destruction.

PROSCRIPTION, prô-skrip'shûn. s. Doom to death or confiscation.

PROSE, prôze. s. Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables.

TO PROSE, prôze. v. n. To make tedious narrations.—*Mason*.

TO PROSECUTE, prôs'sê-kûte. v. a. (444). To pursue, to continue endeavours after any thing; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing; to pursue by law, to sue criminally.

PROSECUTION, prôs-sê-kû'shûn. s. Pursuit, endeavour to carry on; suit against a man in a criminal cause.

PROSECUTOR, prôs'sê-kû-tûr. s. (166) (521). One that carries on any thing, a pursuer of any purpose, one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

PROSELYTE, prôs'sê-lite. s. A convert, one brought over to a new opinion.

PROSELYTISM, prôs'sê-lê-tizm. s. The desire of making converts.—*Mason*.

TO PROSELYTIZE, prôs'sê-lê-tize. v. a. To convert to one's own opinion.—*Mason*.

PROSEMINATION, prô-sêm-mê-nâ'shûn. s. Propagation by seed.

PROSODIACAL, prôs-ô-di'â-kâl. a. Relating to the rules of Prosody.

PROSODIAN, prô-sô'dê-ân. s. One skilled in metre or prosody.

PROSODY, prôs'sô-dê. s. (444) (503). The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOEIA, prôs-sô-pô-pé'yâ. s. Personification, figure by which things are made persons.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mè, mèt;—pine, pln;—

PROSPECT, prós'pékt. s. View of something distant; place which affords an extended view; series of objects open to the eye; object of view; view into futurity, opposed to retrospect; regard to something future.

PROSPECTIVE, prò-spék'tiv. a. Viewing at a distance; acting with foresight.

TO PROSPER, prós'púr. v. a. (98). To make happy, to favour.

TO PROSPER, prós'púr. v. n. To be prosperous, to be successful; to thrive, to come forward.

PROSPERITY, prós-pér'é-té. s. Success, attainment of wishes, good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, prós'púr-ús. a. (314). Successful, fortunate.

PROSPEROUSLY, prós'púr-ús-lé. ad. Successfully, fortunately.

PROSPEROUSNESS, prós'púr-ús-nés. s. Prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE, prò-spish'é-énse. s. (542). The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, prós-tér-má'shún. s. Dejection, depression, state of being cast down.

TO PROSTITUTE, prós'té-tùte. v. a. To sell to wickedness, to expose to crimes for a reward; to expose upon vile terms.

PROSTITUTE, prós'té-tùte. a. Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness.

PROSTITUTE, prós'té-tùte. s. A hireling, a mercenary, one who is set to sale; a publick strumpet.

PROSTITUTION, prós-té-tù'shún. s. The act of setting to sale, the state of being set to sale for vile purposes; the life of a publick strumpet.

PROSTRATE, prós'trát-a. (91). Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humblest adoration.

TO PROSTRATE, prós'tráté. v. a. (91). To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, prós-trá'shún. s. The act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depression.

PROSYLLOGISM, prò-sil'ló-jizm. s. A prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are connected together.

PROTACTICK, prò-ták'tik. a. Protactick persons in plays are those who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.

PROTASIS, prò-tá'sis. s. (503). The first part of the comedy or tragedy in

the ancient drama that explains the argument of the piece. A maxim or proposition.

TO PROTECT, prò-tékt'. v. a. To defend, to cover from evil, to shield.

PROTECTION, prò-ték'shún. s. Defence, shelter from evil; a passport, exemption from being molested.

PROTECTIVE, prò-ték'tiv. a. (512). Defensive, sheltering.

PROTECTOR, prò-ték'túr. s. (98). Defender, shelterer, supporter; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

PROTECTORATE, prò-ték'tò-ráté. s. Government by a protector.—*Mason*.

PROTECTRESS, prò-ték'trés. s. A woman that protects.

TO PROTEND, prò-ténd'. v. a. To hold out, to stretch forth.

PROTERVITY, prò-tér-vé-té. s. Peevishness, petulance.

TO PROTEST, prò-tést'. v. n. (492). To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

TO PROTEST, prò-tést'. v. a. A form in law of entering a caveat against a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call as a witness, not used.

PROTEST, prò-tést', or pròt'est. s. A solemn declaration of opinion against something.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; and the second by Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Dr. Johnson, and Entick. As this substantive was derived from the verb, it had formerly the accent of the verb; and that this accent was the most prevailing, appears from the majority of authorities in its favour. But the respectable authorities for the second pronunciation, and the pretence of distinguishing it from the verb, may very probably establish it, to the detriment of the sound of the language, without any advantage to its signification. See *Bowl*.

PROTESTANT, pròt'tés-tánt. a. Belonging to protestants.

PROTESTANT, pròt'tés-tánt. s. One who protests against the Church of Rome.

PROTESTANTISM, pròt'tés-tán-tizm. s. The protestant religion.—*Mason*.

PROTESTATION, pròt'tés-tá'shún. s. A solemn declaration or resolution, fact, or opinion.

—nò, mōve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

PROTESTER, prò-tést'úr. s. (98). One who protests, one who utters a solemn declaration.

PROTHONOTARY, prò-thôn'nò-tár-é. s. (518). The head register.

PROTHONOTARISHIP, prò-thôn'nò-tár-ré-shíp. s. (518). Office or dignity of the principal register.

PROTOCOL, prò-tò-kòl. s. The original copy of any writing.

PROTOMARTYR, prò-tò-màr'túr. s. The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST, prò-tò-plást. a. Original, thing first formed.

PROTOTYPE, prò-tò-típe. s. The original of a copy, exemplar, archetype.

TO PROTRACT, prò-trákt'. v. a. To draw out, to delay, to lengthen, to spin to length.

PROTRACTER, prò-trákt'túr. s. One who draws out any thing to tedious length; a mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRACTION, prò-trákt'shún. s. The act of drawing to length.

PROTRACTIVE, prò-trákt'tív. a. Dilatory, delaying, spinning to length.

PROTREPTICAL, prò-trép'té-kál. a. Hortatory, suatory.

TO PROTRUDE, prò-trúde'. v. a. To thrust forward.

TO PROTRUDE, prò-trúde'. v. n. To thrust itself forward.

PROTRUSION, prò-tróó'zhún. s. The act of thrusting forward, thrust, push.

PROTUBERANCE, prò-tù'bér-áns. s. Something swelling above the rest, prominence, tumour.

PROTUBERANT, prò-tù'bér-ánt. a. Swelling, prominent.

TO PROTUBERATE, prò-tù'bér-áte. v. n. To swell forward, to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

PROUD, pròúd. a. (313). Elated, valuing himself; arrogant, haughty; daring; presumptuous; grand, lofty; ostentatious, salacious, eager for the male; fungous, exuberant.

PROUDLY, pròúd'lé. ad. Arrogantly, ostentatiously, in a proud manner.

TO PROVE, pròóv. v. a. (164). To evince, to show by argument or testimony; to try, to bring to the test; to experience.

TO PROVE, pròóv. v. n. To make trial; to be found by experience; to succeed; to be found in the event.

PROVEABLE, pròóv'á-bl. a. That may be proved.

PROVEDORE, pròv-vé-dòre'. s. One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

PROVENDER, pròv'ven-dúr. s. Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

PROVERB, pròv'verb. s. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw, an adage; a word, name, or observation commonly received or uttered.

TO PROVERB, pròv'verb. v. a. To mention in a proverb; to provide with a proverb.

PROVERBIAL, prò-vér'bé-ál. a. Mentioned in a proverb; resembling a proverb, suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb.

PROVERBIALLY, prò-vér'bé-ál-lé. ad. In a proverb.

TO PROVIDE, prò-víde'. v. a. To procure beforehand, to get ready, to prepare; to furnish, to supply; to stipulate; To provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill; To provide for, to take care of beforehand.

PROVIDED that, prò-ví'déd. Upon these terms, this stipulation being made.

PROVIDENCE, pròv've-dénse. s. (533). Foresight, timely care, forecast, the act of providing; the care of God over created beings; Divine superintendence; prudence, frugality, reasonable and moderate care of expense.

PROVIDENT, pròv've-dént. a. Forecasting, cautious, prudent with respect to futurity.

PROVIDENTIAL, pròv-é-dén'shál. a. Effected by providence, referrible to providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, pròv-é-dén'shál-é. ad. By the care of Providence.

PROVIDENTLY, pròv've-dént-lé. ad. With foresight, with wise precaution.

PROVIDER, prò-ví'dúr. s. (98). He who provides or procures.

PROVINCE, pròv'vínse. s. A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or business of any one; a region, a tract.

PROVINCIAL, prò-vín'shál. a. Relating to a province; appendant to the provincial country; not of the mother country, rude, unpolished; belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

PROVINCIAL, prò-vín'shál. s. A spiritual governor.

☞ (559).—Pâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

TO PROVINCIATE, prò-vîn'shê-âte. v. a. To turn to a province.

PROVISION, prò-vîzh'ûn. s. The act of providing beforehand; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores beforehand, stock collected; victuals, food, provender; stipulation, terms settled.

PROVISIONAL, prò-vîzh'ûn-âl. a. Temporarily established, provided for present need.

PROVISIONALLY, prò-vîzh'ûn-âl-ê. ad. By way of provision.

PROVISO, prò-vi'zò. s. Stipulation, caution, provisional condition.

PROVOCATION, pròv-ò-ká'shûn. s. (530). An act or cause by which anger is raised; an appeal to a judge.

PROVOCATIVE, prò-vò'ká-tîv. s. Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVOCATIVENESS, prò-vò'ká-tîv-nés. s. Quality of being provocative.

TO PROVOKE, prò-vò'ké'. v. a. To rouse, to excite by something; to anger, to incense; to cause, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

TO PROVOKE, prò-vò'ké'. v. n. To appeal, a latinism; to produce anger.

PROVOKER, prò-vò'kûr. s. One that raises anger; causer, promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, prò-vò'king-lê. ad. (410). In such a manner as to raise anger.

PROVOST, pròv'vûst. s. The chief of any body, as the Provost of a college.

PROVOST, prò-vò'. s. Corrupted from the French *Preost*. The executioner of an army.

PROVOSTSHIP, pròv'vûst-shîp. s. The office of a provost.

Prow, pròu, or prò. s. The head or forepart of a ship.

☞ Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, are for the first pronunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Barclay, for the second. When authorities are so balanced, analogy ought to decide; and that is clearly for the first pronunciation. See Principles, No. 323.

PROWESS, pròu'ès, or prò'is. s. Bravery, valour, military gallantry.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Perry, adopt the first sound of this word; and Mr. Nares only the second; here too analogy must decide for the first. See Principles, No. 323.

TO PROWL, pròul, or pròle. v. a. To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.

☞ This word, among many others composed of the diphthong *ow*, is subject to a double pronunciation; the one rhyming with *cow*, and the other with *stroll*. That the former is more agreeable to analogy may be seen from the more numerous instances of this sound of the *ow* than of the other; that the latter pronunciation, however, was very prevalent, may be gathered from the mode of spelling this word in Philips's *Pastorals*, edit. 1748.—Tolson and Draper.

"I, only with the *proling* wolf, constrain'd
"All night to wake; with hunger he is

"pain'd,
"And I with love. His hunger he may
"tame;

"But who can quench, O cruel Love! thy
"flame?"

The authorities for the first pronunciation are Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and W. Johnston; and for the second, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry; and analogy must decide as in the two foregoing words. See Principles, No. 325.

PROWLER, pròul'ûr. s. One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, pròks'è-mât. a. (91). Next in the series of ratiocination, near and immediate.

PROXIMATELY, pròks'è-mât-lê. ad. Immediately, without intervention.

PROXIME, pròks'im. a. (140). Next, immediate.

PROXIMITY, pròks-im'è-tê. s. Nearness.

PROXY, pròks'è. s. The agency of another; the substitution of another, the agency of a substitute; the person substituted or deputed.

PRUCE, pròds. s. Prussian leather.

PRUDE, pròdd. s. (359). A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation of virtue.

PRUDENCE, pròd'dênse'.s. (339). Wisdom applied to practice.

PRUDENT, pròd'dént. a. Practically wise; foreseeing by natural instinct.

PRUDENTIAL, pròd-dên'shâl. a. Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, pròd-dên'shâlz. s. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRUDENTIALITY, pròd-dên-shê-âl'è-tê. s. Eligibility on principles of prudence.

—nô, mōye, nōr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

PRUDENTIALY, prôô-dên'shâl-ê. ad. According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, prôô'dên-t-lê. ad. Discreetly, judiciously.

PRUDERY, prôô'd'ér-ê. s. Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH, prôô'd'ish. a. Affectedly grave.

TO PRUNE, prôôn. v. a. (339). To lop, to divest trees of their superfluities; to clear from excrescences.

TO PRUNE, prôôn. v. n. To dress, to prink. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, prôôn. s. (176). A dried plum.

PRUNELLO, prôô-nêl'ô. s. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made; a kind of plum.

PRUNER, prôôn'ûr. s. (98). One that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, prôô-nîf'fêr-ûs. a. Plumbearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, prôôn'ing-hôôk. } s.

PRUNINGKNIFE, prôôn'ing-nîfê. } s. A hook or knife used in lopping trees.

PRURIENCE, prôô'rê-ênse. } s. An

PRURIENCY, prôô'rê-ên-sê. } s. An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing.

PRURIENT, prôô'rê-ênt. a. Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, prôô-rîd'jîn-ûs. a. Tending to an itch.

TO PRY, prî. v. n. To peep narrowly.

PSALM, sâm. s. (78) (403) (412). A holy song.

PSALMIST, sâl'mîst. s. (78) (403). Writer of holy songs.

PSALMODY, sâl'mô-dê. s. (403). The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMOGRAPHY, sâl-môg'grâ-fê. s. (518). The act of writing psalms.

PSALTER, sâwl'tûr. s. (412). The volume of psalms, a psalm-book.

PSALTERY, sâwl'tûr-ê. s. (412). A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

PSEUDO, sú'dô. s. (412). A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit, as Pseudo-apostle, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, sú-dôg'rá-fê. s. False writing.

☞ For the propriety of suppressing the p in these words, see *Pneumatics*.

PSEUDOLOGY, sú-dôl'ô-jê. s. (518). Falsehood of speech.

PSHAW, shâw. interject. (412). An expression of contempt.

PSYCHOLOGY, sl-kôl'ô-jê. (513). The doctrine of the soul or mind.

PSYCHOMACHY, sl-kôm'â-kê. s. (518). A conflict of the soul with the body.

PSYCHOMANCY, sl'kô-mân-sê. s. (519). Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

PTISAN, tîz-zân'. s. (412). A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

PTYALISM, tî'â-îlzm. s. An effusion of spittle, a salivation.

PTYLOSIS, tî-lô'sis. s. (503) (520). A disease of the eyes.

PTYSMAGOGUE, tîz'mâ-gôg. s. (519). A medicine to provoke spitting.

PUBERTY, pû'bêr-tê. s. The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

PUBESCENCE, pû-bês'sense. s. (510). The state of arriving at puberty.

PUBESCENT, pû-bês'sênt. a. Arriving at puberty.

PUBLICAN, pûb'lê-kân. s. (88). In scripture language, a toll-gatherer; in common language, a man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION, pûb-lê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of publishing, the act of notifying to the world; edition, the act of giving a book to the publick.

PUBLICK, pûb'llk. a. Belonging to a state or nation; open, notorious, generally known; general, done by many; regarding not private interest, but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.

PUBLICK, pûb'llk. s. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; open view, general notice.

PUBLICKLY, pûb'llk-lê. ad. In the name of the community; openly, without concealment.

PUBLICKNES, pûb'llk-nês. s. State of belonging to the community; openness, state of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICKSPIRITED, pûb'llk-splî't-êd. a. Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

TO PUBLISH, pûb'llsh. v. a. To discover to mankind, to make generally and openly known; to put forth a book into the world.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mè, mêt;—plne, pln;—

PUBLISHER, pùb'lîsh-ûr. s. One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

PUCELAGE, pù'sêl-âdjec. s. (90). A state of virginity.

PUCK, pûk. s. Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.

PUCKBALL, pûk'báll. s. A kind of mushroom full of dust.

TO PUCKER, pûk'kûr. v. a. (98). To gather into wrinkles, to contract into folds or plications.

PUDDER, pûd'dûr. s. (98). A tumult, a turbulent and irregular bustle.

TO PUDDER, pûd'dûr. v. n. To make a tumult, to make a bustle.

TO PUDDER, pûd'dûr. v. a. To perplex, to disturb.

PUDDING, pûd'dîng. s. (174) (410). A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of flour, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

PUDDINGPIE, pûd'dîng-pl. s. A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUDDINGTIME, pûd'dîng-time. s. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table; nick of time, critical minute.

PUDDLE, pûd'dl. s. (405). A small muddy lake, a dirty plash.

TO PUDDLE, pûd'dl. v. a. To muddy, to pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.

PUDDLY, pûd'dl-ê. a. Muddy, dirty, miry.

PODECY, pû'dên-sê. s. Modesty, shamefacedness.

PUDECITY, pû-dîs'sê-tê. s. Modesty, chastity.

PUFELLOW, pû'fêl-lô. s. A partner. A cant word.

PUERILE, pû'ê-rlî. a. (145). Childish, boyish.

PUERILITY, pû'ê-rlî'ê-tê. s. Childishness, bovishness.

PUET, pû'ît. s. (99). A kind of water fowl.

PUFF, pûf. s. A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind; a fungus; any thing light and porous, as Puff paste; something to sprinkle powder on the hair.

TO PUFF, pûf. v. n. To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to

breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, rumour, or tumultuous agitation; to swell with the wind.

TO PUFF, pûf. v. a. To swell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blasts of wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to swell or blow up with praise; to swell or elate with pride.

PUFFER, pûf'fûr. s. (98). One that puffs.

PUFFIN, pûf'fln. s. A water fowl; a kind of fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.

PUFFINGLY, pûf'flng-lê. ad. (410). Tumidly, with swell; with shortness of breath.

PUFFY, pûf'fê. a. (183). Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid.

PUG, pûg. s. A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.

PUGH, pûôh. interject. A word of contempt.

PUGNACIOUS, pûg-nâ'shûs. a. (387). Inclinate to fight, quarrelsome, fighting.

PUGNACITY, pûg-nâs'sê-tê. s. Quarrelsomeness, inclination to fight.

PUISNE, pû'nê. a. (458). Young, younger, later in time; petty, inconsiderable, small.

PUISSANCE, pû'ls-sânse, or pû-ls'sânse. s. Power, strength, force.

☞ The best way to judge of the pronunciation of this and the following word will be to show the authorities for each: and as the negative of these words, *impuissance*, is governed by its positive, it may not be improper to join it to the list.

Puis'sance. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Fenning, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan, and Entick.

Pu'issance. Mr. Sheridan.

Puis'sant. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick.

Pu'issant. Mr. Sheridan.

Impu'issance. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning.

Impu'issance. Mr. Sheridan.

Nothing can be more decisive than the authorities for the penultimate accent on these words, and this induced me to alter my former accentuation on the first syllable; but maturer consideration has

—nò, móve, nór, nôt;—túbé, túb, búll;—óll;—póond;—zhin, THUS.

convinced me that this is most conformable to the best as well as the most ancient usage. That double consonants in the middle do not always attract the accent, See Principles, No. 503, b.

This word, Dr. Johnson says, seems to have been pronounced with only two syllables. "It was undeniably so," says Mr. Mason, "in Shakspeare and subsequent writers; but if Johnson had taken the pains of looking into Spencer's Fairy Queen, he might have found, very near the beginning of the first canto, that the word was a trisyllable :

"And ever as he rode his heart did earne,
"To prove his *puissance* in battle brave
"Upon his foe."

PUISSANT, pù-ls'sánt, or pù-ls-ánt. a. Powerful, strong, forcible.

PUISSANTLY, pù-ls'sánt-lè. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

PUKE, pùke. s. A vomit.

To **PUKE**, pùke. v. n. To vomit.

PUKER, pù'kdr. s. (98). Medicine causing a vomit.

PULCHRITUDE, pùl'krè-tùde. s. Beauty, grace, handsomeness.

To **PULE**, pùle. v. n. To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry.

PULICK, pù'lk. s. An herb.

PULICOSE, pù-lè-kòse'. a. (427). Abounding with fleas.—See APPENDIX.

To **PULL**, pùl. v. a. (173). To draw forcibly; to pluck, to gather; to tear, to rend; To pull down, to subvert, to demolish, to degrade; To pull up, to extirpate, to eradicate.

PULL, pùl. a. The act of pulling, pluck.

PULLER, pùl'lùr. s. (98). One that pulls.

PULLET, pùl'lit. s. (174). A young hen.

PULLEY, pùl'lè. s. (174). A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

To **PULLULATE**, pùl'lù-lâte. v. n. (177). To germinate, to bud.

PULMONARY, pùl'mò-nâr-è. a. (177). Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONICK, pùl-món'nik. a. (509). Belonging to the lungs.

PULP, pùlp. s. Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.

☞ All our orthoëpists, except Mr. Elphinston, give the *u* in this word the same sound as in *dull*, and not as in *pull* as he has done.

PULPIT, pùl'plt. s. (174). A place raised on high, where a speaker stands; the higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, and W. Johnston, pronounce the *u* in this word as I have done. Mr. Perry alone gives it the sound of *u* in *dull*.

PULPOUS, pùlp'ús. a. Soft.

PULPOUSNESS, pùlp'ús-nès. s. The quality of being pulpos.

PULPY, pùlp'è. a. Soft, pappy.

PULSATION, pùl-sá'shùn. s. The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

PULSE, pùlse. s. The motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oscillation, vibration; To feel one's pulse, to try or know one's mind artfully; leguminous plants.

PULSION, pùl'shùn. s. The act of driving or of forcing forward, in opposition to function.

PULVERABLE, pùl'vér-á-bl. a. Possible to be reduced to dust.

PULVERIZATION, pùl'vér-è-zá'shùn. s. The act of powdering, reduction to dust or powder.

To **PULVERIZE**, pùl'vér-ize. v. n. To reduce to powder, to reduce to dust.

PULVERULENCE, pùl'vér'ù-lènce. s. Dustiness, abundance of dust.

PULVIL, pùl'vil. s. Sweet scent.

To **PULVIL**, pùl'vil. v. a. To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

PUMICE, pù'mis, or pùm'mis. s. A slag or cinder of some fossil.

☞ This word ought to be pronounced *pewmis*. In nothing is our language more regular than in preserving the *u* open when the accent is on it, and followed by a single consonant; and therefore Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, who give it this sound, ought rather to be followed than Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, who adopt the short *u*.—See LUCULENT.

PUMMEL, pùm'mll. s. (99). See PONNEL.

PUMP, pùmp. s. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells, its operation is performed by the pressure of the air; a shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

To **PUMP**, pùmp. v. n. To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.

* P p

☞ (559).—Pâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mét;—pîe, pîn;—

To PUMP, pûmp. v. a. To raise or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully or by sly interrogatories.

PUMPER, pûmp'ûr. s. (98). The person or the instrument that pumps.

PUMPKION, pûmp'yûn. s. (113). A plant.

PUN, pûn. s. An equivocation, a quibble, an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

To PUN, pûn. v. n. To quibble, to use the same word at once in different senses.

To PUNCH, pûnsh. v. a. To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

PUNCH, pûnsh. s. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons, or oranges; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show; in contempt or ridicule a short fat fellow.

PUNCHION, pûnsh'ûn. s. (359). An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression; a measure of liquids.

PUNCHER, pûnsh'ûr. s. (98). An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

PUNCTILIO, pûnk-tîl'yô. s. (113). A small nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactness.

PUNCTILIOUS, pûnk-tîl'yûs. a. Nice, exact, punctual to superstition.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, pûnk-tîl'yûs-nês. s. Nicety, exactness of behaviour.

PUNCTO, pûngk'tô. s. (408). Nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.

PUNCTUAL, pûngk'tshû-âl. a. (461). Comprised in a point, consisting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.

PUNCTUALITY, pûngk'tshû-âl-ê-tô. s. Nicety, scrupulous exactness.

PUNCTUALLY, pûngk'tshû-âl-ê. ad. Nicely, exactly, scrupulously.

PUNCTUALNESS, pûngk'tshû-âl-nês. s. Exactness, nicety.

PUNCTUATION, pûngk'tshû-â'shûn. s. The act or method of pointing.

PUNCTURE, pûngk'tshûre. s. (461). A hole made with a very sharp point.

To PUNCTULATE, pûngk'tshû-lâte. v. a. To mark with small spots.

PUNGENCY, pûn'jên-sê. s. Power of pricking; heat on the tongue, acridness; power to pierce the mind; acrimoniousness, keenness.

PUNGENT, pûn'jênt. a. Pricking, sharp on the tongue, acrid; piercing, sharp, acrimonious, biting.

PUNICEOUS, pû-nîsh'ûs. a. (357). Purple.

PUNINESS, pû-nê-nês. s. Bettiness, smallness.

To PUNISH, pûn'nîsh. v. a. (176). To chastise, to afflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE, pûn'nîsh-â-bl. a. Worthy of punishment, capable of punishment.

PUNISHABLENESS, pûn'nîsh-â-bl-nês. s. The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNISHER, pûn'nîsh-ûr. s. (98). One who inflicts pain for a crime.

PUNISHMENT, pûn'nîsh-mênt. s. Any infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime.

PUNITION, pû-nîsh'ûn. s. Punishment.

PUNITIVE, pû-nê-tîv. a. Awarding or inflicting punishment.

PUNITORY, pû-nê-tûr-ê. a. (512). Punishing, tending to punishment.

PUNK, pûngk. s. A whore, a common prostitute.

PUNSTER, pûn'stûr. s. A quibbler, a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

PUNY, pû-nê. Young; inferior, petty, of an under rate.

PUNY, pû-nê. s. A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch.

To PUP, pûp. v. n. To bring forth whelps, used of a bitch bringing young.

PUPIL, pû'pîl. s. The apple of the eye; a scholar, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of his guardian.

PUPILAGE, pû'pîl-âdje. s. (90). State of being a scholar; wardship, minority.

PUPILLARY, pû'pîl-âr-ê. a. (512). Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

☞ For the accent of this word, see **PUPILLARY**.

Dr. Johnson has spelled this word with one *l*, as if derived from our own word *pupil*, and not from the Latin *pupillaris*.

PUPPET, pûp'it. s. (99). A small image moved by men in a mock-drama; a word of contempt.

☞ This word was formerly often pronounced as if written *poppit*; but this pronunciation is now confined to the lowest vulgar.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tùc, túb, búll;—ôll;—pônd;—/in, TMS.

PUPPETMAN, púp/pít-mán. s. Master of a puppet-show.

PUPPETSHOW, púp/pít-shò. s. A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

PUPPY, púp/pé. s. A whelp, progeny of a bitch; a name of contempt to an impertinent fellow.

TO PUPPY, púp/pé. v. n. To bring whelps.

PURBLIND, púr/blínd. a. Near-sighted. Corrupted from *Poreblind*.

PURLINDNESS, púr/blínd-nés. s. Shortness of sight.

PURCHASABLE, púr/tshás-á-bl. a. That may be purchased or bought.

TO PURCHASE, púr/tshás. v. a. To buy for a price; to obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

PURCHASE, púr/tshás. s. Any thing bought or obtained for a price; any thing of which possession is taken.

PURCHASER, púr/tshás-úr. s. A buyer, one that gains any thing for a price.

PURE, púre. a. Not sullied; clear; unmingled; not connected with any thing extrinsic; free; free from guilt, guiltless, innocent; not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech; mere, as a Pure villain; chaste, modest.

PURELY, púre/lé. ad. In a pure manner, not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely.

PURENESS, púre/nés. s. Clearness, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; simplicity; innocence; freedom from vicious modes of speech.

PURFILE, púr/fíl. s. (140). A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns.

TO PURFLE, púr/fl. v. a. (405). To decorate with a wrought or flowered border.

PURFLE, púr/fl. } s. A border of embroidery.

PURGATION, púr-gá/shún. s. The act of cleansing or purifying from vicious mixtures; the act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, púr-gá-tív. a. (157). Cathartick, having the power to cause evacuations downwards.

PURGATORY, púr-gá-túr-é. s. (512) (557). A place of purgation from smaller sins after death.

TO PURGE, púrdje. v. a. To cleanse, to clear; to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to clear from imputation of guilt; to sweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by stool; to clarify, to defecate.

TO PURGE, púrdje. v. n. To have frequent stools.

PURGE, púrdje. s. A cathartick medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

PURGER, púr/júr. s. (98). One who clears away any thing noxious; purge, cathartick.

PURIFICATION, pú-ré-fé-ká/shún. s. The act of making pure; the act of cleansing from guilt; a rito performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.

PURIFICATIVE, pú-rif/fé-ká-tív. }

PURIFICATORY, pú-rif/fé-ká-túr-é. } a. (512) (557). Having power or tendency to make pure.

PURIFIER, pú-ré-fí-úr. s. (98). Cleaner, refiner.

TO PURIFY, pú-ré-fl. v. a. (183). To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbarisms or improprieties.

TO PURIFY, pú-ré-fl. v. n. To grow pure.

PURITAN, pú-ré-tán. s. (88). A nickname given formerly to the Dissenters from the Church of England.

PURITANICAL, pú-ré-tán/né-kái. a. Relating to puritans.

PURITANISM, pú-ré-tán-lzm. s. The notions of a puritan.

PURITY, pú-ré-té. s. Cleanness, freedom from foulness or dirt; freedom from guilt, innocence; chastity, freedom from contamination of sexes.

PURL, púrl. s. An embroidered and puckered border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

TO PURL, púrl. v. n. To murmur, to flow with a gentle noise.

TO PURL, púrl. v. a. To decorate with fringe or embroidery. Not used.

PURLIEU, púr/le. s. The grounds on the borders of a forest, border, enclosure.

PURLINS, púr/líns. s. In Architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

TO PURLOIN, pûr-lôin'. v. a. To steal, to take by theft.

PURLOINER, pûr-lôin'ûr. s. A thief, one that steals clandestinely.

PURPLE, pûr/pl. a. (405). Red tinged with blue; in poetry, red.

TO PURPLE, pûr/pl. v. a. To make red, to colour with purple.

PURPLES, pûr/plz. s. Spots of livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PURPLISH, pûr/pl-ish. a. Somewhat purple.

PURPORT, pûr/pôrt. s. Design, tendency of a writing or discourse.

TO PURPORT, pûr/pôrt. v. n. To intend, to tend to show.

PURPOSE, pûr/pûs. s. (166). Intention, design, effect, consequence; instance, example.

TO PURPOSE, pûr/pûs. v. n. To intend, to design, to resolve.

PURPOSELY, pûr/pûs-lè. ad. By design, by intention.

TO PURR, pûr. v. a. To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

PURSE, pûrse. s. A small bag in which money is contained.

TO PURSE, pûrse. v. a. To put into a purse; to contract as a purse.

PURSENET, pûrse/nèt. s. A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

PURSEPROUD, pûrse/prôud. a. Puffed up with money.

PURSER, pûr/sûr. s. (98). The paymaster of a ship.

PURSINESS, pûr/sé-nés. s. Shortness of breath.

PURLAIN, pûrs/lin. s. (208). A plant.

PURSUABLE, pûr-sû/â-bl. a. What may be pursued.

PURSUANCE, pûr-sû/ânse. s. Prosecution, process.

PURSUANT, pûr-sû/ânt. a. Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

TO PURSUE, pûr-sû'. v. a. (454). To chase, to follow in hostility; to prosecute; to imitate, to follow as an example; to endeavour to attain.

TO PURSUE, pûr-sû'. v. n. To go on, to proceed.

PURSUER, pûr-sû'ûr. s. (98). One who follows in hostility.

PURSUIT, pûr-sûte'. s. The act of following with hostile intention; endeavour to attain; prosecution.

PURSUIVANT, pûr/swé-vânt. s. (340). A state messenger, an attendant on the heralds.

PURST, pûr/sé. a. Shortbreathed and fat.

PURTENANCE, pûr/tên-ânc. s. The pluck of an animal.

TO PURVEY, pûr-vâ'. v. a. (269). To provide with conveniences; to procure.

TO PURVEY, pûr-vâ'. v. n. To buy in provisions.

PURVEYANCE, pûr-vâ/ânse. s. Provision, procurement of victuals.

PURVEYOR, pûr-vâ'ûr. s. (166). One that provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.

PURULENCE, pû/rû-lênse. } s. (177).

PURULENCY, pû/rû-lên-sé. } Generation of pus and matter.—See MUCULENT.

PURULENT, pû/rû-lént. a. Consisting of puss or the running of wounds.

PUS, pûs. s. The matter of a well-digested sore.

TO PUSH, pûsh. v. a. (173) (174). To strike with a thrust; to force or drive by impulse of any thing; to force, not by a quick blow, but by continued violence; to press forward; to urge, to drive; to enforce, to drive to a conclusion; to importune, to tease.

TO PUSH, pûsh. v. n. To make a thrust; to make an effort; to make an attack.

PUSH, pûsh. s. Thrust, the act of striking with a pointed instrument; an impulse, force impressed; assault, attack; a forcible struggle, a strong effort; exigence, trial; a sudden emergence; pimple, a wheal, in this sense not used.

PUSHER, pûsh'ûr. s. (98). He who pushes forward.

PUSHING, pûsh'ing. a. (401). Enterprising, vigorous.

PUSHPIN, pûsh/pln. s. A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

PUSILLANIMITY, pû-sil-lân-lm'ne-té. s. Cowardice.

PUSILLANIMOUS, pû-sil-lân'ne-mûs. a. Mean-spirited, narrow-minded, cowardly.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pû-sil-lân'ne-mûs-nés. s. Meanness of spirit.

Puss, pûs. s. (173) (174). The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's term for a hare.

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búil;—óil;—póund;—shin, THIS.

Pustule, pús'tshúle. s. (463). A small swelling; a pimple, an efflorescence.

Pustulous, pús'tshú-lús. a. Full of pustules, pimply.

To Put, pút. v. a. (173) (174). To lay or reposit in any place; to place in any situation; to give up; to push into action; to use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed; to cause, to produce; to add; to place in a reckoning; to reduce to any state; to oblige, to urge; to propose, to state; to bring into any state of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient; To put by, to turn off, to divert, to thrust aside; To put down, to baffle, to repress, to crush; to degrade; to bring into disuse; to confute; To put forth, to propose; to extend; to emit as a sprouting plant; to exert; To put in, to interpose; To put in practice, to use, to exercise; To put off, to divest, to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to delay, to defer, to procrastinate; to pass fallaciously; to discard; to recommend, to vend or obtrude; To put on or upon, to impute, to charge; to invest with, as clothes or covering; to forward, to promote, to incite; to impose, to inflict; to assume, to take; To put over, to refer; To put out, to place at usury; to extinguish; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to protrude; to expel, to drive from; to make publick; To disconcert; To put to, to kill by, to punish by; To put to it, to distress, to perplex, to press hard; to put to, to assist with; To put to death, to kill; To put together, to accumulate into one sum or mass; to put up, to pass unrevenged; to expose publickly; to start; to hoard; to hide; To put upon, to incite, to instigate; to impose, to lay upon; To put upon trial, to expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

To Put, pút, or pút. v. n. To shoot or germinate; to steer; To put forth, to leave a port; to germinate, to bud, to shoot out; To put in, to enter a haven; To put in for, to claim, to stand candidate for; To put in; to offer a claim; To put off, to leave land; To put over, to sail across; To put to sea, to set sail, to begin the course; To put up, to offer one's self a candidate; to advance to, to bring one's self forward; To put up with, to suffer without resentment.

☞ The common pronunciation of London is the first sound given to this word; but in Ireland and the different counties of England, it is generally pronounced regu-

larly so as to rhyme with *hut, mut, &c.* W. Johnston has adopted this sound, and Mr. Perry gives it both ways, but seems to prefer the regular sound. Mr. Nares is decidedly in favour of this sound; and as this word, when a noun, is always so pronounced, it seems a needless departure from rule, and embarrassing the language to have the same word differently pronounced. This is an inconvenience to which perhaps all languages are subject; but it ought in all languages to be avoided as much as possible.—See BOWL.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, adopt the first sound.

Put, pút. s. (175). A rustick, a clown; a game at cards.

PUTAGE, pút'idge. s. (90). In Law, prostitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM, pút'a-nizm. s. The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.

PUTATIVE, pút'a-tív. a. (157). Supposed, reputed.

PUTID, pút'id. a. Mean, low, worth less.

PUTIDNESS, pút'id-nés. s. Meanness, vileness.

PUTLOG, pút'lóg. s. Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.

PUTREDINOUS, pút-tréd'é-nús. a. Stinking, rotten.

PUTREFACTION, pút-tré-fák'shún. s. The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

PUTREFACTIVE, pút-tré-fák'tív. a. Making rotten.

To PUTREFY, pút-tré-fl. v. a. (183). To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenness.

To PUTREFY, pút-tré-fl. v. n. To rot.

PUTRESCENCE, pút-trés'séuse. s. (510). The state of rotting.

PUTRESCENT, pút-trés'sént. a. Growing rotten.

PUTRID, pút'rid. a. Rotten, corrupt.

PUTRIDNESS, pút'rid-nés. s. Rottenness.

PUTTER, pút'túr. s. (98). One who puts; Putter on, inciter, instigator. See PUT.

PUTTINGSTONE, pút'ting-stone. s. In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call Putting-stones, for trials of strength.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fât, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

PUTTOCK, pût'tûk. s. (166). A buzzard.

PUTTY, pût'té. s. A kind of powder on which glass is ground; a kind of cement used by glaziers.

TO PUZZLE, pûz'zl. v. a. (405). To perplex, to confound, to embarrass, to entangle.

TO PUZZLE, pûz'zl. v. n. To be bewildered in one's own notions, to be awkward.

PUZZLE, pûz'zl. s. Embarrassment, perplexity.

PUZZLER, pûz'zl-ûr. s. (98). He who puzzles.

PYGARG, pl'gârg. s. A bird.

PYGMEAN, plg-mé'ân. a. Belonging to a pigmy.

☞ This word has the accent on the penultimate for the same reason as *Epicurean*. It is derived from *Pygmaei*, *Pygmies*; and its adjective, if it had one, must have had the diphthong in it, which would necessarily fix the accent on that syllable.—See *EUROPEAN*.

“They less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room

“Throng numberless like that *pygmean* race
“Beyond the Indian mount.”—*Milton*.

PYGMY, plg'mé. s. A dwarf, one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes.

PYLORUS, pê-lô'rûs. s. (187) (503). The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYPOWDER, pl'pôû-dûr. s. See *PIEPOWDER*.

PYRAMID, pir'â-mîd. s. (109) (180). In Geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, pê-râm'ê-dâl. (187). } a.
PYRAMIDICAL, pir'â-mîd'ê-kâl. }

Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pir'â-mîd'ê-kâl-ê. ad. In form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIS, pir'â-mîs. s. A pyramid.

PYRE, pîrē. s. A pile to be burnt.

PYRITES, pê-rî'téz, or pîr'ê-téz. s. (187). Firestone.

☞ This word is accented on the second syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; and on the first by Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perley, and Entick. *Pyrites* is the analogical pronunciation; for as the word is derived from the Greek *πυρίτης* and the Latin *Pyrites*, (both with the accent on the penultimate, and preserving the form of their originals,) it ought to have the accent on the same syllables. See *Principles*, No. 503.

PYROMANCY, pir'ô-mân-sé. s. (519). Divination by fire.

PYROTECHNICAL, pir'ô-ték'né-kâl. a. (430). Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS, pir'ô-ték'nîks. s. The art of employing fire to use or pleasure, the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNY, pir'ô-ték-né. s. The art of managing fire.

PYRRHONEAN, pir-rô'né-ân. a. Embracing the opinion of Pyrrho.—*Mason*.

PYRRHONISM, pir-rô-nîzm. s. Scepticism; universal doubt.

PYRRHONIST, pir-rô-nîst. s. A sceptick.

PYTHAGOREAN, pê-thâg'ô-ré-ân. a. Founded on the opinion of Pythagoras.

PYTHAGOREAN, pê-thâg'ô-ré-ân. s. A Pythagorean philosopher.—*Mason*.

PYX, piks. s. The box in which the Host is kept.

Q.

TO QUACK, kwák. v. a. (85) (86).

To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boasting pretender to physick, or any other art.

QUACK, kwák. s. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physick, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in physick.

QUACKERY, kwák'kûr-ê. s. Mean or bad acts in physick.

QUACKSALVER, kwák'sâl-vûr. s. One who brags of medicines or salves, a charlatan.

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwôd-râ-jês'sé-mâl. a. (414). Lenten, belonging to Lent.

QUADRANGLE, kwôd-râng-gl. s. (414). A square, a surface with four right angles.

—*no*, *môve*, *nôr*, *nôt*;—*tûbe*, *tâb*, *bûll*;—*ôll*;—*pôund*;—*shm*, *THIS*.

QUADRANGULAR, kwâ-drân'gû-lûr. a. (414). Square, having four right angles.

QUADRANT, kwâ-drânt. s. (85). The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an instrument with which latitudes are taken.

It has been observed in the *Principles*, No. 85, 86, &c. that *w*, by articulating the *a*, gives it the deep broad sound equivalent to the diphthong, *aw*; and that *u*, preceded by *q*, has exactly the same effect (414).—This is evident from the sound of *a* in this and similar words, which, till lately, was always pronounced broad. Some innovators have attempted to give the *a* in this word its slender sound; but the public ear seems in opposition to it, nor ought it to be admitted. The broad sound is the genuine English pronunciation, as appears in every word where it is succeeded by *r*. As this consonant, when final, or followed by another consonant, gives every *a* that precedes it the Italian sound heard in *father*; so, when these letters are preceded by *qu*, or *w*, the *a* falls into the broad sound heard in *water*. Thus as we hear *bar*, *dart*, *barrel*, with the sound of the Italian, *a*; so we hear *war*, *quart*, and *quarrel*, with the German *a*, *Equator*, *quaver*, and words ending with hard *c*, *g*, and *f*, have departed from this rule; but a sufficient number of words are left to indicate plainly what is the analogy, and to direct us where usage is doubtful.

QUADRANTAL, kwâ-drân'tâl. a. Included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATE, kwâ-drâte. a. (91). Square, having four equal or parallel sides, divisible into four equal parts; suited, applicable.

QUADRATE, kwâ-drâte. s. (414). A square, a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

TO QUADRATE, kwâ-drâte. v. n. To suit, to be accommodated.

QUADRATIC, kwâ-drât'ik. a. (414). Belonging to a square.

QUADRATURE, kwôd'râ-tûre. s. The act of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square, a quadrate, a square.

QUADRENNIAL, kwâ-drên'né-âl. a. Comprising four years; happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, kwôd'rè-bl. a. (405). That may be squared.

QUADRIFID, kwôd'dré-fîd. a. Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL, kwôd-drè-lât'tér-âl. a. (414). Having four sides.

QUADRILLE, kâ-drîl'. s. (415). A game at cards.

QUADRIPARTITE, kwâ-drip'pâr-tite. a. (155). Having four parts, divided into four parts.—See *BIPARTITE*.

QUADRIREME, kwôd'dré-rème. s. A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, kwôd-drè-sîllâ-bl. s. (414). A word of four syllables.

QUADRUPE, kwôd'drû-péd. s. An animal that goes on four legs, as, perhaps, all beasts.

QUADRUPE, kwôd'drû-péd. a. Having four feet.

QUADRUPE, kwôd'drû-pl. a. Fourfold, four-times told.

TO QUADRUPLICATE, kwâ-drû'plé-kâte. v. a. To double twice.

QUADRUPLICATION, kwôd'drû-plé-kâ'shûn. s. Taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY, kwôd'drû-plé. ad. To a fourfold quantity.

QUERE, kwé'rè. Inquire, seek.

TO QUAFF, kwâf. v. a. (85). To drink, to swallow in large draughts.

TO QUAFF, kwâf. v. n. To drink luxuriously.

QUAFFER, kwâf'fûr. s. He who quaffs.

QUAGGY, kwâg'gè. a. (85) (283). Boggy; soft, not solid.

QUAGMIRE, kwâg'mîre. s. A shaking marsh.

QUAIL, kwâke. s. A bird of game.

QUAILPIPE, kwâke'pipe. s. A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

QUAINT, kwânt. a. Scrupulously, minutely exact; neat, petty; subtly ex-cogitated, fine-spun; affected, foppish.

QUAINTLY, kwânt'lé. ad. Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.

QUAINTNESS, kwânt'nés. s. Nicety, petty elegance.

TO QUAKE, kwâke. v. n. To shake with cold or fear, to tremble; to shake, not to be solid or firm.

QUAKE, kwâke. s. A shudder, a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, kwâ'kûr. s. A sect of Christians that arose near the middle of the seventeenth century, who were so named from the trembling with which they preached and prayed.

QUAKING-GRASS, kwâ'king-grâs. s. An herb.

QUALIFICATION, kwôl-lè-fè-kâ'shûn. s. That which makes any person or thing

☞ (569).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

fit for any thing; accomplishment; abatement; diminution.

TO QUALIFY, kwól'lê-fl. v. a. (86).

To fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications, to accomplish; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, to soften; to assuage; to modify, to regulate.

QUALITY, kwól'lê-tê. s. (86). Nature relatively considered; property, accident; particular efficacy; disposition, temper; virtue or vice; accomplishment, qualification; character, comparative or relative rank; rank, superiority of birth or station.

QUALITY, kwól'lê-tê. s. (86). Persons of high rank.

QUALM, kwâm. s. (403). A sudden fit of sickness, a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

QUALMISH, kwâm'ish. a. Seized with sickly languor.

QUANDARY, kwôn-dâ'rê. s. A doubt, a difficulty.

QUANTITATIVE, kwôn'tê-tlv. a. Estimable according to quantity.

QUANTITY, kwôn'tê-tê. s. (86). That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate weight or measure; bulk or weight; a portion, a part; a large portion; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

QUANTUM, kwôn'tùm. s. The quantity, the amount.

QUARANTINE, kwôr-rân-têên'. (112). s. Forty days; a certain time in which a ship suspected of infection from a foreign port, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce, with a healthy place.

QUARREL, kwôr'ril. s. (86) (414). A. brawl, a petty fight, a scuffle; a dispute, a contest; a cause of debate; objection, ill-will.

TO QUARREL, kwôr'ril. v. n. (99). To debate, to scuffle, to squabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections.

QUARRELLER, kwôr'ril-ûr. s. (98). He who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS, kwôr'ril-ûs. a. Petulant, easily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELSOME, kwôr'ril-sùm. a. Inclined to brawls, easily irritated, irascible, choleric, petulant.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwôr'ril-sùm-lê. ad. In a quarrelsome manner, petulantly, cholericly.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwôr'ril-sùm-nê. s. Cholericness, petulance.

QUARRY, kwôr'rê. s. (86). A square; game flown at by a hawk; a stone mine, a place where they dig stones.

TO QUARRY, kwôr'rê. v. n. To prey upon, to dig out stones.

QUARRYMAN, kwôr'rê-mân. s. (88). One who digs in a quarry.

QUART, kwôr't. s. (86) (414). The fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.

QUARTAN, kwôr'tân. s. The fourth-day ague.

QUARTATION, kwôr-tâ'shûn. s. A chymical operation.

QUARTER, kwôr'tûr. s. (86). A fourth part; a region of the skies, as referred to the seamen's card; a particular region of a town or country; the place where soldiers are lodged or stationed; proper station; remission of life, mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment shown by an enemy; friendship, amity, concord, in this sense not used; a measure of eight bushels.

TO QUARTER, kwôr'tûr. v. a. To divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force; to divide into distinct regions; to station or lodge soldiers; to diet; to bear as appendage to the hereditary arms.

QUARTERAGE, kwôr'tûr-ldje. s. (90). A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, kwôr'tûr-dâ. s. One of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid.

QUARTERDECK, kwôr'tûr-dêk. s. The short upper deck.

QUARTERLY, kwôr'tûr-lê. a. Containing a fourth part.

QUARTERLY, kwôr'tûr-lê. ad. Once in a quarter.

QUARTERMASTER, kwôr'tûr-mâ-stûr. s. One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

QUARTERN, kwôr'tûrn. s. (98). A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF, kwôr'tûr-stâf. s. A staff of defence.

QUARTILE, kwôr'tîl. s. (140) (145). An aspect of the planets, when they are three sines or ninety degrees distant from each other.

QUARTO, kwôr'tô. s. A book in which every sheet makes four leaves.

TO QUASH, kwôsh. v. a. To crush, to squeeze; to subdue suddenly; to annul, to nullify, to make void.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

TO QUASH, kwòsh. v. n. To be shaken with a noise.

QUATERCOUSINS, ká'tér-kúz-z'nz. s. (415). Friends.

QUATERNARY, kwá-tér'nár-è. s. The number four.

QUATERNION, kwá-tér'né-ún. s. The number four.

QUATERNITY, kwá-tér'né-té. s. The number four.

QUATRAIN, kwá'trín. s. (202). A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

TO QUAYER, kwá'vúr. v. n. (86). To shake the voice, to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate. See **QUADRANT**.

QUAY, ké. s. (220). A key, an artificial bank to the sea or river.

QUEAN, kwéne. s. (8). A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

QUEASINESS, kwé'zé-nés. s. The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, kwé'zé. a. Sick with nausea; fastidious, squeamish; causing nauseousness.

QUEEN, kwéén. s. (8). The wife of a king, a supreme governess.

TO QUEEN, kwéén. v. n. To play the queen.

QUEENING, kwéén'ing. s. (410). An apple.

QUEER, kwéér. a. Odd, strange, original, particular.

QUEERLY, kwéér'lé. ad. Particularly, oddly.

QUEERNESS, kwéér'nés. s. Oddness, particularity.

TO QUELL, kwél. v. a. To crush, to subdue, originally to kill.

QUELL, kwél. s. Murder. Obsolete.

QUELLER, kwél'lúr. s. (98). One that crushes or subdues.

QUELQUECHOSE, kék'shòze. s. A trifle, a kickshaw. *French*.

TO QUENCH, kwénsh. v. a. To extinguish fire; to still any passion or commotion; to allay thirst; to destroy.

TO QUENCH, kwénsh. v. n. To cool, to grow cool. Not in use.

QUENCHABLE, kwénsh'à-bl. a. That may be quenched.

QUENCHER, kwénsh'úr. s. (98). Extinguisher.

QUENCHLESS, kwénsh'lés. a. Unextinguishable.

QUERENT, kwé'rént. s. The complainant, the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS, kwér-ré-mò'né-ús. a. Querulous, complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwér-ré-mò'né-ús-lé. ad. Querulously, complainingly.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwér-ré-mò'né-ús-nés. s. A complaining temper.

QUERIST, kwé'ríst. s. An inquirer, an asker of questions.

QUERN, kéwrn. s. A handmill. Obsolete.

QUERPO, kwér'pò. s. A dress close to the body, a waistcoat.

QUERRY, kwér'ré. s. A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables.

QUERULOUS, kwér-rú-lús. a. Mourning, habitually complaining.

QUERULOUSNESS, kwér-rú-lús-nés. s. Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY, kwér'ré. s. A question, an inquiry to be resolved.

TO QUERY, kwér'ré. v. a. To ask questions.

QUEST, kwést. s. Search, act of seeking; an empannelled jury; searchers, collectively; inquiry, examination.

QUESTANT, kwés'tánt. s. Seeker, endeavourer after. Not in use.

QUESTION, kwés'tshún. s. (464). Interrogatory, any thing inquired; inquiry, disquisition; a dispute; a subject of debate; affair to be examined; doubt, controversy, dispute; examination by torture; state of being the subject of present inquiry.

TO QUESTION, kwés'tshún. v. n. To inquire; to debate by interrogatories.

TO QUESTION, kwés'tshún. v. a. To examine one by questions; to doubt, to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be trusted.

QUESTIONABLE, kwés'tshún'à-bl. a. Doubtful, disputable; suspicious, liable to suspicion, liable to question.

QUESTIONARY, kwés'tshún'à-ré. a. Inquiring, asking questions.

QUESTIONABLENESS, kwés'tshún'à-bl-nés. s. The quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONER, kwés'tshún-úr. s. An inquirer.

QUESTIONLESS, kwés'tshún-lés. ad. Certainly, without doubt.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

QUESTMAN, kwêst'mân. (88).

QUESTMONGER, kwêst'mung-gûr. }
s. Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions.

QUESTRIST, kwêst'rist. s. Seeker, pursuer.

QUESTUARY, kwêst'tshû-â-rê. a. Studious of profit.

TO QUIBBLE, kwlb'bl. v. n. (405).
To pun, to play on the sound of words.

QUIBBLE, kwlb'bl. s. A low conceit depending on the sound of words, a pun.

QUIBBLER, kwlb'bl-ûr. s. (98). A punster.

QUICK, kwik. a. Living, not dead; swift, nimble, done with celerity; speedy, free from delay, active, sprightly, ready.

QUICK, kwik. ad. Nimbly, speedily, readily.

QUICK, kwik. s. The living flesh, sensible parts; plants of hawthorn.

QUICKBEAM, kwik'bême. s. A species of wild ash.

TO QUICKEN, kwik'k'n. v. a. (103).
To make alive; to hasten; to excite.

TO QUICKEN, kwik'k'n. v. n. To become alive, as a woman quickens with child; to move with activity.

QUICKENER, kwik'k'n-ûr. s. One who makes alive; that which accelerates, that which actuates.

QUICKLIME, kwik'lîmc. s. Lime unquenched.

QUICKLY, kwik'lê. ad. Nimbly, speedily, actively.

QUICKNESS, kwik'nês. s. Speed, activity; keen sensibility; sharpness.

QUICKSAND, kwik'sând. s. Moving sand, unsolid ground.

TO QUICKSET, kwik'sêt. v. a. To plant with living plants.

QUICKSET, kwik'sêt. s. Living plant set to grow.

QUICKSIGHTED, kwik-si'têd. a. Having a sharp sight.

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, kwik-si'têd-nês. s. Sharpness of sight.

QUICKSILVER, kwik'sil-vûr. s. (98). A mineral substance, mercury.

QUICKSILVERED, kwik'sil-vûr'd. a. (359). Overlaid with quicksilver.

QUIDDIT, kwld'lt. s. A subtlety, an equivocation.

QUIDDITY, kwid'ê-tê. s. Essence, that which is a proper answer to the question *Quid est?* a scholastick term; a trifling nicety, a cavil.

☞ This is derived from the barbarous Latin word *Quidditas*, and can be literally explained by nothing but a word as barbarous in English, *Whattity*.

QUIESCENCE, kwî-ês'sênce. s. (510). Rest, repose.

QUIESCENT, kwî-ês'sênt. a. Resting, not being in motion.

QUIET, kwî'êt. a. (99). Still, peaceably; not in motion; not ruffled.

QUIET, kwî'êt. s. Rest, repose, tranquillity.

TO QUIET, kwî'êt. v. a. To calm, to lull, to pacify; to still.

QUIETER, kwî'êt-tûr. s. The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, kwî'êt-îzm. s. Tranquillity of mind. The doctrine of Quietists.

QUIETIST, kwî'êt-tîst. s. One who follows the doctrine of Quietism, taught by Molinos, a Spanish priest, and condemned by the Church of Rome.

QUIETLY, kwî'êt-lê. ad. Calmly; peaceably, at rest.

QUIETNESS, kwî'êt-nês. s. Coolness of temper; peace, tranquillity; stillness, calmness.

QUIETSOME, kwî'êt-sûm. a. Calm, still, undisturbed.

QUIETUDE, kwî'êt-tûde. s. Rest, repose.

QUILL, kwîl. s. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; prick or dart of a porcupine; reed on which weavers wind their threads.

QUILLET, kwîl'lt. s. (99). Subtlety, nicety.

QUILT, kwîlt. s. A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

TO QUILT, kwîlt. v. a. To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

QUINARY, kwî'nâ-rê. a. Consisting of five.

QUINCE, kwînce. s. A tree, the fruit.

QUINCUNCIAL, kwînc-kûng'shâl. a. (408). Having the form of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, kwînc-kûngks. s. Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.

☞ As the accent is on the first syllable of this word, it is under the same predica-

—nò; mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

ment as the first syllable of *Congregate*. See Principles, No. 408.

QUINQUANGULAR, kwín-kwáng'gù-lár. a. (408). Having five corners.

QUINQUENNIAL, kwín-kwén'nè-ál. a. Lasting five years, happening once in five years.

QUINCY, kwín'zè. s. A tumid inflammation in the throat.

QUINT, klnt. s. A set of five; sequents of five. A term at cards, pronounced *Kent*.

QUINTAIN, kwín'thín. s. (208). A post with a turning top.

QUINTESENCE, kwín'tés-sènce. s. A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

☞ All our orthoëpists but Dr. Ash place the accent on the first syllable of this word. My opinion is, that it is among those which may have the accent either on the first or third as the rhythm of the phrase requires, (524); and this perhaps requires it oftener on the third than the first.

QUINTIN, kwín'thín. s. An upright post for the exercise of tilting.

QUINTUPLE, kwín'tù-pl. s. Fivefold.

QUIP, kwlp. s. A sharp jest, a taunt.

QUIRE, kwire. s. A body of singers; a chorus; the part of the church where the service is sung; a bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To **QUIRE**, kwire. v. n. To sing in concert.

QUIRISTER, kwír'ris-túr. s. Chorister, one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of the first *i* in this word which gives it the sound of short *e*; this sound is proper in *quirk* where the *r* is succeeded by a consonant, but not in the word in question where these letters are succeeded by a vowel. See Principles, No. 108.

QUIRK, kwérk. s. (108). Quick stroke, sharp fit; smart taunt; subtilty, nicety, artful distinction; loose light tune.

To **QUIT**, kwit. v. a. To discharge an obligation, to make even; to set free; to carry through, to discharge, to perform; to clear himself of an affair; to repay, to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay an obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount; to abandon, to forsake; to resign, to give up.

QUITCHGRASS, kwitsh'grás. s. Dog grass.

QUITE, kwite. ad. Completely, perfectly.

QUITRENT, kwit'rènt. s. Small rent reserved.

QUITS, kwits. interject. An exclamation used when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.

QUITTANCE, kwit'tánse. s. Discharge from a debt or obligation, an acquittance; recompense, repayment.

To **QUITTANCE**, kwit'tánse. v. a. To repay, to recompense.

QUITTERBONE, kwit'túr-bóne. s. A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter of a horse.

QUIVER, kwlv'vúr. s. (98). A case for arrows.

To **QUIVER**, kwlv'vúr. v. n. To quake, to play with a tremulous motion; to shiver; to shudder.

QUIVERED, kwlv'vúr'd. a. (395). Furnished with a quiver; sheathed as in a quiver.

QUODLIBET, kwód'lè-bét. s. A nice point, a subtilty.

QUOIF, kwólf. s. Properly **COIF**. (415). Any cap with which the head is covered; the cap of a serjeant at law. See **COIF**.

To **QUOIF**, kwólf. v. a. (415). To cap, to dress with a head-dress.

QUOIFFURE, kwólf'ûre. s. Properly *Coiffure*. Head-dress.

QUOIT, kwólt. s. Properly *Coit*. (415). Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point; the discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *Quoit*, but improperly.

☞ Till the orthography of a word is fixed, it will not be easy to settle its pronunciation. That the words *Quoif* and *Quoit* ought to be written *Coif* and *Coit*, appears from the derivation of the first from the French *coiffe*, and of the second from the Dutch *coete*; and if this be granted, it will necessarily follow that we ought to pronounce them *Coif* and *Coit* (415).

To **QUOIT**, kwólt. v. n. To throw quoits, to play at quoits.

To **QUOIT**, kwólt. v. a. To throw.

QUONDAM, kwón'dám. a. Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

QUORUM, kwó'rúm. s. A bench of justices, such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

QUOTA, kwó'tá. s. A share, a proportion as assigned to each.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

QUOTATION, kwô-tâ'shûn. s. (415).
The act of quoting, citation; passage ad-
duced out of an author as evidence or il-
lustration.

☞ In this and similar words Mr. Sheri-
dan, and several respectable orthœpists,
pronounce the *qu* like *k*; but, as Mr.
Nares justly observes, it is not easy to
say why. If it be answered, that the La-
tins so pronounced these letters, it may
be replied, that when we alter our Latin
pronunciation, it will be time enough to
alter those English words which are de-
rived from that language.

TO QUOTE, kwôte. v. a. To cite an
author, or the words of another.

QUOTER, kwô'tûr. s. (98). Citer, he
that quotes.

QUOTH, kwûth, or kwôth. verb imp.
Quoth I, say I, or said I; Quoth he, says
he, or said he.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott,
W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and
Mr. Smith, pronounce the *o* in this word
long as in *both*; but Buchanan short, as
in *moth*. This latter pronunciation is cer-
tainly more agreeable to the general
sound of *o* before *th*, as in *broth*, *froth*,
cloth, &c.; but my ear fails me if I have
not always heard it pronounced like the *o*
in *doth*, as if written *twoth*, which is the
pronunciation Mr. Elphinston gives it,
and, in my opinion, is the true one.

QUOTIDIAN, kwô-tid'jé-ân. a. Daily,
happening every day.

QUOTIDIAN, kwô-tid'jé-ân. s. (224)
(293). A quotidian fever, a fever which
returns every day.

QUOTIENT, kwô'shént. s. In Arith-
metick, Quotient is the number produc-
ed by the divisions of the two given num-
bers the one by the other. Thus divide
12 by 4, and 3 is the quotient.

R.

TO RABATE, rá-bâte'. v. n. In Fal-
conry, to recover a hawk to the fist
again.

TO RABBIT, ráb'blt. v. a. (99). To
pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one
another.

RABBIT, ráb'blt. s. A joint made by
paring two pieces so that they wrap
over one another.

RABBI, ráb'bé, or ráb'bl. } s. A doc-
RABBIN, ráb'bln. } tor among the Jews.

☞ The first of these words, when pro-
nounced in Scripture, ought to have the
last syllable like the verb to *buy*.

RABBINICAL, ráb-bin'è-kál. a. Be-
longing to the Rabbins.—*Mason*.

RABBIT, ráb'blt. s. A furry animal
that lives on plants, and burrows in the
ground.

RABBLE, ráb'bl. s. (405). A tumult-
uous crowd, an assembly of low people.

RABBLEMENT, ráb'bl-mént. s. Crowd,
tumultuous assembly of mean people.

RABID, ráb'bid. a. (544). Fierce, fu-
rious, mad.

RACE, rase. s. A family ascending;
family descending; a generation, a col-
lective family; a particular breed; Race
of ginger, a root or sprig of ginger; a
particular strength or taste of wine; con-
test in running; course on the feet; pro-
gress, course.

RACEHORSE, rase'horse. s. Horse
bred to run for prizes.

RACEMATION, rás-sé-má'shûn. s. (530).
Cluster like that of grapes.

RACEMIFEROUS, rás-sé-mif'ér-ús. a.
Bearing clusters.

RACER, rase'ûr. s. (98). Runner, one
that contends in speed.

RACINESS, rá'sé-nés. s. The quality
of being racy.

RACK, rák. s. An engine of torture;
torture, extreme pain; a distaff, common-
ly a portable distaff, from which they
spin by twirling a ball; the clouds as they
are driven by the wind; instruments to
lay a spit on in roasting; a wooden grate
in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack,
a spirituous liquor.

TO RACK, rák. v. n. To stream as
clouds before the wind.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

To RACK, rák. v. a. To torment by the rack; to torment, to harass; to screw, to force to performance; to stretch, to extend; to defecate, to draw off from the lees.

RACK-RENT, rák'rènt. s. Rent raised to the uttermost.

RACK-RENTER, rák'rènt-úr. s. One who pays the uttermost rent.

RACKET, rák'kit. s. (99). An irregular clattering noise; a confused talk in burlesque language; the instrument with which the players strike the ball.

RACKOON, rák-kóon'. s. A New England animal, like a badger.

RACY, rá'sé. a. Strong, flavorful, tasting of the soil.

RADDOCK, rád'dúk. s. (166). A bird.

RADIANCE, rá'dé-ánsé, or rá'jé-ánsé. (293) (294).

RADIANCY, rá'dé-án-sé, or rá'jé-án-sé. (376). } s. Sparkling lustre.

RADIANT, rá'dé-ánt, or rá'jé-ánt. a. Shining, brightly sparkling, emitting rays.

To RADIATE, rá'dé-áte, or rá'jé-áte. v. n. To emit rays, to shine.

RADIATION, rá'dé-á'shùn, or rá'jé-á'shùn. s. (534). Beauty, lustre, emission of rays; emission from a centre every way.

RADICAL, rád'dé-kál. a. Primitive, original.

RADICALITY, rád'dé-kál'é-tè. s. Origination.

RADICALLY, rád'dé-kál'é. ad. Originally, primitively.

RADICALNESS, rád'dé-kál-nés. s. The state of being radical.

To RADICATE, rád'dé-káte. v. a. (91). To root, to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATION, rád'dé-ká'shùn. s. The act of fixing deep.

RADICLE, rád'dé-kl. s. (405). That part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root.

RADISH, rád'dish. s. A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen gardens.

ⓘ This word is commonly, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *Reddish*. The deviation is but small; nor do I think it so incorrigible as that of its brother esculents, ASPARAGUS, CUCUMBER, and LETTUCE; which see.

RADIUS, rá'dé-ús, or rá'jé-ús. s. (293) (294). The semi-diameter of a circle; a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

To RAFFLE, ráf'fl. v. n. (405). To cast dice for a prize.

RAFFLE, ráf'fl. s. A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.

RAFT, ráft. s. (79). A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.

RAFTER, ráf'túr. s. (98). The secondary timbers of the house, the timbers which are let into the great beam.

RAFTED, ráf'túr'd. a. (359). Built with rafters.

RAG, rág. s. (74). A piece of cloth torn from the rest, a tatter; any thing rent and tattered, worn-out clothes.

RAGAMUFFIN, rág-á-múf'fin. s. A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE, rádje. s. Violent anger, vehement fury; vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

To RAGE, rádje. v. n. (74). To be in fury, to be heated with excessive anger; to ravage, to exercise fury; to act with mischievous impetuosity.

RAGEFUL, rádje'fúl. a. Furious, violent.

RAGGED, rág-gid. a. (99) (381). Rent into tatters; uneven, consisting of parts almost disunited; dressed in tatters; ragged, not smooth.

RAGGEDNESS, rág'gid-nés. s. State of being dressed in tatters.

RAGINGLY, rá'jlng-lé. ad. With vehement fury.

RAGMAN, rág'mán. s. (88). One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT, rá-góó'. s. French. Meat stewed and high seasoned.

RAGSTONE, rág'stone. s. A stone so termed from its breaking in a rugged manner; the stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAGWORT, rág'wúrt. s. (166). A plant.

RAIL, rále. s. (202). A cross beam fixed in the ends of two upright posts; a series of posts connected with beams by which any thing is enclosed; a kind of bird; a woman's upper garment.

To RAIL, rále. v. a. To enclose with rails; to range in a line.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TO RAIL, râle. v. n. To use insolent and reproachful language.

RAILER, râle'ûr. s. (98). One who insults or defames by using opprobrious language.

RAILING, râ'ling. s. A series of rails; reproachful language.

RAILLERY, râ'l'êr-ê. s. Slight satire, satirical merriment.

☞ We must not suppose this word to be the offspring of the English word to *rail*, however nearly they may be sometimes allied in practice. *Raillery* comes directly from the French word *raillerie*; and, in compliment to that language for the assistance it so often affords us, we pronounce the first syllable nearly as in the original. This, however, is not a mere compliment, like the generality of those we pay the French; for, were we to pronounce the first syllable like *rail*, it might obscure and pervert the meaning. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have marked it.

RAIMENT, râ'ment. s. (202). Vesture, vestment, clothes, dress, garment.

TO RAIN, râne. v. n. (202). To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; It rains, the water falls from the clouds.

TO RAIN, râne. v. a. To pour down as rain.

RAIN, râne. s. The moisture that falls from the clouds.

RAINBOW, râne'bô. s. (327). The iris, the semi-circle of various colours which appears in showery weather.

RAINDEER, râne'dêr. s. A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snows.

RAINESS, râne'ê-nês. s. The state of being showery.

RAINY, râne'ê. a. Showery, wet.

TO RAISE, râze. v. a. (202). To lift, to heave; to set upright; to erect, to build up; to exalt to a state more great or illustrious; to increase in current value; to elevate; to advance, to prefer; to excite, to put in action; to excite to war or tumult, to stir up; to rouse, to stir up; To give beginning to, as he raised the family; to bring into being; to call into view from the state of separate spirits; to bring from death to life; to occasion, to begin; to set up, to utter loudly; to collect, to obtain a certain sum; to collect, to assemble, to levy, to give rise to; To raise paste, to form paste into pies without a dish.

RAISE, râze'ûr. s. (98). He that raises.

RAISIN, rê'z'n. s. A dried grape.

☞ If antiquity can give a sanction to the pronunciation of a word, this may be traced as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth. Falstaff, in the first part of Henry the Fourth, being urged by the Prince, to give reasons for his conduct, tells him, that if *raisins* were as plenty as *blackberries*, he would not give him one upon compulsion. This pun evidently shows these words were pronounced exactly alike in Shakespeare's time, and that Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of this word, as if written *ray-s'n*, is not only contrary to general usage, but, what many would think a greater offence, destructive of the wit of Shakespeare. Mr. Sheridan has Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, on his side; and I have Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares on mine.

RAKE, râke. s. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided; a loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow.

TO RAKE, râke. v. a. To gather with a rake; to draw together by violence; to scour, to search with eager and vehement diligence; to heap together and cover; to fire on a ship in the direction of head and stern.

TO RAKE, râke. v. n. To search, to grope; to pass with violence; to lead an irregular life.

RAKER, râke'ûr. s. One that rakes.

RAKEHELL, râke'hêl. s. A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched fellow.

RAKEHELLY, râke'hêl-lê. a. Wild, dissolute.

RAKEH, râke'ish. a. Loose, dissolute.

TO RALLY, râl'lê. v. a. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order; to treat with satirical merriment.

TO RALLY, râl'lê. v. n. To come again into order; to exercise satirical merriment.

RAM, râm. s. A male sheep; an instrument to batter walls.

TO RAM, râm. v. a. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together.

TO RAMBLE, râmb'l. v. n. (405). To rove loosely and irregularly, to wander.

RAMBLE, râmb'l. s. Wandering, irregular excursion.

RAMBLER, râmb'l-ûr. s. (98). Rover, wanderer.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bôll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

RAMBOOZE, râm-bôoze'. s. A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar.

RAMIFICATION, râm-mê-fê-ká'shûn. s. Division or separation into branches, the act of branching out.

TO RAMIFY, râm'mê-fl. v. a. (183). To separate into branches.

TO RAMIFY, râm'mê-fl. v. n. To be parted into branches.

RAMMER, râm'mûr. s. (98). An instrument with which any thing is driven hard; the stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, râm'mish. a. Strong scented.

RAMOUS, râm'mús. a. (314). Branchy, consisting of branches.

TO RAMP, râmp. v. n. To leap with violence; to climb as a plant.

RAMP, râmp. s. Leap, spring.

RAMPALLIAN, râm-pâl'yân. s. (113). A mean wretch. Not in use.

RAMPANCY, râm'pân-sê. s. Prevalence, exuberance.

RAMPANT, râm'pânt. a. Exuberant, overgrowing restraint; in Heraldry, Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were, ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, râm'párt. } s. The plat-
RAMPFIRE, râm'pîre. } form of the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

Mr. Sheridan spells this word *Rampyr*, and pronounces the *y* in the last syllable short: but this is contrary to Dr. Johnson's orthography, and the pronunciation is in opposition to analogy. See **UMPIRE**.

RAN, rân. Preterit of Run.

TO RANCH, rângh. v. a. (Corrupted from *wrench*). To sprain, to injure with violent contortion.

RANCID, rân'sld. a. Strong scented.

RANCIDNESS, rân'sld-nês. } s. Strong

RANCIDITY, rân'sld'ê-tê. } scent, as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, rângh'kûr-ûs. a. (314). Malignant, spiteful in the utmost degree.

RANCOUR, rângh'kûr. s. (314). Invererate malignity, steadfast implacability.

RANDOM, rân'dûm. s. (166). Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

RANDOM, rân'dûm. a. Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANG, rângh. Preterit of Ring.

TO RANGE, rânje. v. a. (74). To place in order, to put in ranks; to rove over.

TO RANGE, rânje. v. n. To rove at large; to be placed in order.

RANGE, rânje. s. A rank, any thing placed in a line; a class, an order; excursion, wandering; room for excursion; compass taken in by any thing excursive.

RANGER, rân'jûr. s. (98). One that ranges; a rover; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a forest.

RANK, rângh. a. (408). High growing, strong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing strong plants; strong scented, rancid; high tasted, strong in quality; rampant, high grown; gross, coarse.

RANK, rângh. s. Line of men placed a-breast; a row; range of subordination; class, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as, He is a man of rank.

TO RANK, rângh. v. a. To place a-breast; to range in any particular class; to arrange methodically.

TO RANK, rângh. v. n. To be ranged, to be placed.

TO RANKLE, rângh'kl. v. n. To fester, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, rângh'le. ad. Coarsely, grossly.

RANKNESS, rângh'nês. s. Exuberance, superfluity of growth.

RANNY, rân'nê. s. The shrewmouse.

TO RANSACK, rân'sák. v. n. To plunder, to pillage; to search narrowly.

RANSOME, rân'sûm. s. (166). Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

I cannot conceive Dr. Johnson's reason for writing this word with the final *e*, since it comes from the French *rancon*, and all his examples are without this letter.

TO RANSOME, rân'sûm. v. a. To redeem from captivity or punishment.

RANSOMELESS, rân'sûm-lês. a. Free from ransom.

TO RANT, rânt. v. a. To rave in violent or high-sounding language.

RANT, rânt. s. High-sounding language.

RANTER, rânt'ûr. s. (98). A ranting fellow.

RANTIPOLE, rânt'ê-pôle. a. * Wild, roving, rakish.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

RANULA, rán'nù-lâ. s. A soft swelling, possessing those salivals which are under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, rá-núng'kù-lûs. s. Crowfoot.

TO RAP, ráp. v. n. To strike with a quick smart blow.

TÔ RAP, ráp. v. a. To affect with rapture, to strike with ecstasy, to hurry out of himself; to snatch away.

RAP, ráp. s. A quick smart blow; counterfeit halfpenny.

RAPACIOUS, rá-pá'shûs. a. Given to plunder, seizing by violence.

RAPACIOUSLY, rá-pá'shûs-lê. ad. By rapine, by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, rá-pá'shûs-nês. s. The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, rá-pás'sé-tê. s. Addictedness to plunder, exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAPE, rápe. s. Violent defloration of chastity; something snatched away; a plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

RAPID, ráp'ld. a. Quick, swift.

RAPIDITY, rá-pid'ê-tê. s. Velocity, swiftness.

RAPIDLY, ráp'ld-lê. ad. Swiftly, with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS, ráp'ld-nês. s. Celerity, swiftness.

RAPIER, rá'pé-êr. s. (113). A small sword used only in thrusting.

RAPIER-FISH, rá'pé-êr-flsh. s. A sword-fish.

RAPINE, ráp'ln. s. (140). The act of plundering; violence, force.

RAPPER, ráp'pûr. s. (98). One who strikes.

RAPPORT, ráp-pôrt'. s. *French*. Relation, reference.

RAPSODY, ráp'sò-dê. s.

☞ A Rhapsody was originally the title of Homer's Poems, and meant no more than a collection of several smaller parts into one; but is now applied to any wild or unconnected effusions of imagination. As the *R* in the Greek *ῥαψῳδία* has the rough breathing, this word is better written *Rhapsody*.

RAPTURE, ráp'tshûre. s. (461). Ecstasy, transport, violence of any pleasing passion; rapidity, haste.

RAPTURED, ráp'tshûr'd. a. (359). Ravished, transported.

RAPTUROUS, ráp'tshûr-ûs. a. (314). Ecstatick, transporting.

RARE, rare. a. Scarce, uncommon; excellent, valuable to a degree seldom found; thinly scattered, thin, subtle, not dense; raw, not fully subdued by the fire. See **REAR**.

RARESHOW, rá-rê-shò. s. A show carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, rá-rê-fák'shûn. s. Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before.

RAREFIABLE, rá-rê-fi-â-bl. a. Admitting rarefaction.

TO RAREFY, rá-rê-fl. v. a. (183). To make thin, contrary to condense.

TO RAREFY, rá-rê-fl. v. n. To become thin.

RARELY, rare'lê. ad. Seldom, not often; finely, nicely, accurately.

RARENESS, rare'nês. s. Uncommonness, value arising from scarcity.

RARITY, rá-rê-tê. s. Uncommonness, infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity.

RARITY, rá-rê-tê. s. (530). Thinness, subtilty, the contrary to density.

☞ The difference in the pronunciation of these words is not only necessary to convey their different signification, but to show their different etymology. The first comes to us from the French *rareté*, and the last from the Latin *rarity*; which therefore, according to the most settled analogy of our language, ought to have the antepenultimate syllable short. See Principles, No. 511; also the word **CHASTITY**.

RASCAL, rás'kál. s. (88). A mean fellow, a scoundrel.

RASCALLION, rás-kál'yûn. s. (113). One of the lowest people.

RASCALITY, rás-kál'ê-tê. s. The low mean people.

RASCALLY, rás-kál-ê. a. Mean, worthless.

TO RAZE, ráze, or ráce. v. a. See *Raze*. To skim, to strike on the surface; to overthrow, to destroy, to root up; to blot out by rasure, to erase.

☞ There seems to be no small difficulty in settling the orthography and pronunciation of this word. Dr. Johnson advises, when it signifies to strike slightly, to write it *rase*; and when it signifies to ruin, *raze*. Whatever may be the utility of this distinction to the eye, the ear seems to have made no such distinction in the sound of the *s*; as *grase*, which is

and, move, nár, nót;—túbe, túb, báll;—óll;—póund;—shín, THIS,

evidently formed from this word, and seems to have been adopted for the purpose of signifying to strike slightly, has preserved the *s*; while *rase*, which means to destroy, to expunge, to take away entirely, is by all our orthoëpists, except Dr. Kenrick, pronounced with the *s* pure. But *rase*, whether signifying to strike slightly, or to overthrow, has been so generally pronounced with the *s* like *z*, that most of our writers have adopted the latter character; and this sound, it may be observed, seems more agreeable to the analogy of verbs in this termination than that in *rase* (437) (467). But as nothing seems to be more fixed in the language than the sharp hissing sound of *s* in *rase*, so if analogy and usage were to compound the difference, perhaps it would be easier to bring *rase* to the sound of *rase*, as Mr. Elphinston has done, than *rase* to the sound of *rase*, as Dr. Kenrick has done; but to sound it with the hissing *s* when it is written *rase*, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is a solecism in pronunciation; for though *s* often goes into the sound of *z*, *z* never goes into that of *s*.

The confusion observable among our authors in this word sufficiently shows how inconvenient it is to make the same letters sound differently when a different sense is conveyed. Dr. Johnson seems aware of this when he recommends a different orthography for this word, as it acquires a different meaning; but he does not tell us whether *rase* is to be pronounced like *rase* or *rase*; nor do any of our orthoëpists make this distinction of sound according to the sense. With great deference to Dr. Johnson, perhaps such a distinction, both in sound and spelling, is unnecessary and embarrassing. The best way therefore in my opinion, will be always to spell this word with the *z* as in *razor*, and to pronounce it with the *z* when it is written *rase*.—See BOWL.

RASH, rásh. a. Hasty, violent, precipitate.

RASH, rásh. s. An efflorescence on the body, a breaking out.

RASHER, rásh'úr. s. (98). A thin slice of bacon.

RASHLY, rásh'lé. ad. Hastily, violently, without due consideration.

RASHNESS, rásh'nés. s. Foolish contempt of danger.

RASP, rásp. s. A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble, a raspberry.

To RASP, rásp. v. a. To rub to powder with a very rough file.

RASP, rásp. s. A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood.

RASPTORY, rásp'á-túr-é. s. A chirurgion's rasp.

RASPBERRY, or RASBERRY, rás'bér-é. s. A kind of berry.

RASPBERRY-BUSH, rás'bér-ré-búsh. s. A species of bramble.

RASURE, rá'zhüre. s. (452). The act of scraping or shaving; a mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out. See RAZE.

RAT, rát. s. An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships; To smell a rat, to be put on the watch by suspicion.

RATABLE, rá'tá-bl. a. Set at a certain rate or value.

RATABLY, rá'tá-blé. ad. Proportionably.

RATAFIA, rát-á-fé-á. s. A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

RATAN, rát-tán'. s. An Indian cane.

RATE, ráte. s. Price fixed on any thing; allowance settled; degree, comparative height or value; quantity assignable; that which sets value; manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done; tax imposed by the parish.

To RATE, ráte. v. a. To value at a certain price; to chide hastily and vehemently.

RATH, ráth. a. Early, coming before the time.

RATHER, ráth'úr, or rá'thúr. ad. More willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reason; in a greater degree than otherwise; more properly; especially; To have rather, to desire in preference, a bad expression; it should be, Will rather.

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word is the comparative of *rath*, a Saxon word, signifying *soon*, and that it still retains its original signification; as we may say, "I would *sooner* do a thing," with as much propriety as "I would *rather* do it" Some very respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first syllable like that in *Rä-ven*; and Mr. Nares has adopted this pronunciation. Dr. Ash and Bailey seem to be of the same opinion; but all the other orthoëpists, from whom we can certainly know the quantity of the vowel, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, make it short. There is a pronunciation of this, and some few

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

Other words, which may not improperly be called diminutive. Thus in familiar conversation, when we wish to express very little, we sometimes lengthen the vowel, and pronounce the word as if written *leete*. In the same manner, when *rather* signifies just preferable, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *rayther*; and this perhaps, may be the reason why the long slender sound of the vowel has so much obtained, for usage seems to be clearly on the side of the other pronunciation, and analogy requires it, as this word is but the old comparative of the word *rath*, soon.

RATIFIA, râ't-ê-fê'ê'. s. A liquor, flavoured with fruit-kernels.—*Mason*.

RATIFICATION, râ't-tê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of ratifying, confirmation.

RATIFIER, râ't-tê-fl-ûr. s. (98). The person or thing that ratifies.

TO RATIFY, râ't-tê-fl. v. a. ☞ To confirm, to settle.

RATIO, râ'shê-ô. s. Proportion.

TO RATIOCINATE, râsh-ê-ôs-ê-nâ'te. v. a. To reason, to argue.

RATIFICATION, râsh-ê-ôs-ê-nâ'shûn. s. (536). The act of reasoning, the act of deducing consequences from premises.

RATIONAL, râsh'ûn-âl. a. (507). Having the power of reasoning; agreeable to reason; wise, judicious, as A rational man.

RATIONALIST, râsh'ûn-âl-list. s. One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

RATIONALITY, râsh-ê-ô-nâl'ê-tê. s. The power of reasoning; reasonableness.

RATIONALLY, râsh'ûn-âl-ê. ad. Reasonably, with reason.

RATIONALNESS, râsh'ûn-âl-nês. s. The state of being rational.

RATSBANE, râts'bâne. s. Poison for rats; arsenick.

RATTEEN, râ't-têen'. s. A kind of stuff.

TO RATTLE, râ't'l. v. n. (405). To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions; to speak eagerly and noisily.

TO RATTLE, râ't'l. v. a. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise; to stun with a noise, to drive with a noise; to scold, to rail at with clamour.

RATTLE, râ't'l. s. A quick noise nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise; a plant.

RATTLEHEADED, râ't'l-hêd-êd. a. Giddy, not steady.

RATTLESNAKE, râ't'l-snâ'ke. s. A kind of serpent.

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, râ't'l-snâ'ke-rôôt. s. A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake.

RATTOON, râ't-tôon'. s. A West-Indian fox.

TO RAVAGE, râv'vldje. v. a. (90). To lay waste, to sack, to pillage, to plunder.

RAVAGE, râv'vldje. s. Spoil, ruin, waste.

RAVAGER, râv'vldje-âr. s. (98). Plunderer, spoiler.

RAUCITY, râw'sê-tê. s. Hoarseness, loud rough noise.

TO RAVE, râve. v. n. To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreasonably fond.

TO RAVEL, râv'v'l. v. a. (102). To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to unweave, to unknit, as To ravel out a twist.

TO RAVEL, râv'v'l. v. n. To fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity, to busy himself with intricacies.

RAVELIN, râv'ln. s. In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle commonly called half moon by the soldiers.

RAVEN, râv'n. s. (103). A large black fowl.

TO RAVEN, râv'v'n. v. a. (103). To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

☞ After enumerating several derivations of this word, Skinner seems at last to have fixed on the true one, by deriving it from the word *raven*, as this bird is the most voracious and greedy of all others.

RAVENOUS, râv'v'n-ûs. a. Furiously voracious, hungry to rage.

RAVENOUSLY, râv'v'n-ûs-lê. ad. With raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, râv'v'n-ûs-nês. s. Rage for prey, furious voracity.

RAVIN, râv'ln. s. Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciousness.

RAVINGLY, râv'vng-lê. ad. (410). With frenzy; with distraction.

TO RAVISH, râv'ish. v. a. To constiprate by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to transport.

RAVISHER, râv'ish-ûr. s. (98). He that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes any thing by violence.

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, táb, bóll;—áll;—póund;—áin, THIS.

RAVISHMENT, ráv'ish-mént. *s.* Violation, forcible constupration; transport, rapture, pleasing violence of the mind.

RAW, ráw. *a.* Not subdued by fire; not covered with the skin; sore; immature, unripe; unseasoned, unripe in skill; bleak, chill.

RAWBONED, ráw'bón'd. *a.* (359). Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

RAWHEAD, ráw'héd. *s.* The name of a spectre, to frighten children.

RAWLY, ráw'lé. *ad.* In a raw manner; unskillfully, newly.

RAWNESS, ráw'nés. *s.* State of being raw; unskillfulness.

RAY, rá. *s.* A beam of light; any lustre, corporeal or intellectual; a fish; an herb.

TO RAY, rá. *v. a.* To streak, to mark in long lines. Not used.

RAZE, ráze. *s.* A root of ginger.

☞ This word is generally pronounced like the noun *race*, but improperly. It is derived from the Spanish *raya*, a root, and should either be pronounced with the *z*, or written with the *c*.

TO RAZE, ráze. *v. a.*—See **RASE**. To overthrow, to ruin, to subvert; to efface; to extirpate.

RAZOR, rá'zúr. *s.* (166). A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.

RAZORABLE, rá'zúr-á-bl. *a.* Fit to be shaved.

RAZORFISH, rá'zúr-flsh. *s.* A fish.

RAZURE, rá'zhúre. *s.* (484). Act of erasing.

REACCESS, ré-ák-sés'. *s.* Visit renewed.

TO REACH, rétsh. *v. a.* (227). To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, to attain any thing distant; to fetch from some place distant and give; to bring forward from a distant place; to hold out, to stretch forth; to attain; to penetrate to; to extend to; to extend, to spread abroad.

TO REACH, rétsh. *v. n.* (352). To be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain; to take in the hand.

REACH, rétsh. *s.* Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand; power of attainment or management; power, limit of faculties; contrivance, artful scheme, deep thought; a fetch, an artifice to attain some distant advantage; extent.

TO REACT, ré-ákt'. *v. a.* To return the impression.

REACTION, ré-ák'shún. *s.* The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body in which such impression is made: Action and Reaction are equal.

TO READ, rééd. *v. a.* Pret. Read, Part. pass. Read. To peruse any thing written; to discover by characters or marks; to learn by observation; to know fully.

TO READ, rééd'. *v. n.* (227). To perform the act of perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading.

READ, réd. part. *a.* (231). Skillful by reading.

READING, rééd'ing. *s.* (410). Study in books; perusal of books; a lecture; a prelection; public recital; variation of copies.

READEPTION, ré-ád-ép'shún. *s.* Recovery, act of regaining.

READER, rééd'úr. *s.* (98). One that peruses any thing written; one studious in books; one whose office is to read prayers in churches.

READERSHIP, rééd'úr-shíp. *s.* The office of reading prayers.

READILY, réd'dé-lé. *ad.* (234). Expeditely, with little hindrance or delay.

READINESS, réd'dé-nés. *s.* Expediteness, promptitude; the state of being ready or fit for any thing; facility, freedom from hindrance or obstruction; state of being willing or prepared.

READMISSION, ré-ád-mish'ún. *s.* The act of admitting again.

TO READMIT, ré-ád-mít'. *v. a.* To let in again.

TO READORN, ré-ád-dörn'. *v. a.* To decorate again, to deck a-new.

READY, réd'dé. *a.* (234). Prompt, not delaying; fit for a purpose, not to seek; prepared, accommodated to any design; willing, eager; being at the point, not distant, near; being at hand; next to hand; facile, easy, opportune, near; quick, not done with hesitation; expedite, not embarrassed; To make ready, to make preparations.

READY, réd'dé. *ad.* Readily, so as not to need delay.

READY, réd'dé. *s.* Ready money. A low word.

REAFFIRMANCE, ré-áf-fér-mánsé. *s.* Second affirmation.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

REAL, ré'âl. a. Not fictitious, not imaginary; true, genuine; in Law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.

REALITY, ré-âl'è-tè. s. Truth, what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important.

TO REALIZE, ré-âl-ize. v. a. To bring into being or act; to convert money into land.

REALLY, ré-âl-è. ad. With actual existence; truly, not seemingly; it is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

REALM, rélm. s. (234). A kingdom, a king's dominion; kingly government.

REALTY, ré-âl-tè. s. Loyalty. Little used.

REAM, réme. s. (227). A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

TO REANIMATE, ré-ân'né-mâte. v. a. To revive, to restore to life.

TO REANNEX, ré-ân-néks'. v. a. To annex again.

TO REAP, répe. v. a. (227). To cut corn at harvest; to gather, to obtain.

TO REAP, répe. v. n. To harvest.

REAPER, ré'pûr. s. (98). One that cuts corn at harvest.

REAPINGHOOK, ré'ping-hôók. s. A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

REAR, rére. s. (227). The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the last class.

REAR, rére. a. (227). Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

♂ This word is frequently, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *rare*. But though *rear*, rhyming with *fear*, is the true pronunciation, we must not suppose it to have the least affinity and signification with *rear* (behind). Junius and Skinner derive this word from the Saxon word *hrere*, signifying *fluct* or *trembling* like the white or yolk of an egg when unconcocted; hence Junius explains the phrase a *Reer-egg*, a trembling egg; and Skinner imagines that this word may come from the Greek word *Ψαω*, to flow, because unconcocted eggs flow or move about; or he supposes that our word *rear*, and the Saxon *hrere*, may possibly come from the Latin *rarus*, as opposed to *dense*, because eggs, when boiled, lose their fluidity, and grow thick. This derivation of Skinner seems a little too far fetched. Whatever may be its origin in the saxon, it seems to have been used in that language for *crude* and *unconcocted*; from the Saxon it comes to us

in that sense, and, in my opinion, ought to be written as well as pronounced *Rere*.

TO REAR, rére. v. a. To raise up; to lift up from a fall; to bring up to maturity; to educate, to instruct; to exalt, to elevate; to rouse, to stir up.

REARWARD, rére'wârd. s. The last troop; the end, the tail, a train behind; the latter part.

REARMOUSE, rére'môuse. s. The leather-winged bat.

TO REASCEND, ré-âs-sénd'. v. n. To climb again.

TO REASCEND, ré-âs-sénd'. v. a. To mount again.

REASON, ré'z'n. s. (170) (227). The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; cause, ground or principle; cause efficient; final cause; argument, ground of persuasion, motive; clearness of faculties; right, justice; reasonable claim, just practice; rational, just account; moderation; moderate demands. —See RAISON.

TO REASON, ré'z'n. v. n. To argue rationally, to deduce consequences justly from premises; to debate, to discourse, to raise disquisitions, to make inquiries.

TO REASON, ré'z'n. v. a. To examine rationally.

REASONABLE, ré'z'n-â-bl. a. Having the faculty of reason; acting, speaking, or thinking rationally; just, rational, agreeable to reason; not immoderate; tolerable, being in mediocrity.

REASONABLENESS, ré'z'n-â-bl-nès. s. The faculty of reason; agreeableness to reason; moderation.

REASONABLY, ré'z'n-â-blè. ad. Agreeable to reason; moderately, in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

REASONER, ré'z'n-ûr. s. (98). One who reasons, an arguer.

REASONING, ré'z'n-ing. s. (410). Argument.

REASONLESS, ré'z'n-lès. a. Void of reason.

TO REASSEMBLE, ré-âs-sém'bl. v. a. To collect anew.

TO REASSERT, ré-âs-sért'. v. a. To assert anew.

TO REASSUME, ré-âs-sûme'. v. a. To resume, to take again.

♂ See Principles, No. 454, and the word ASSUME.

TO REASSURE, ré-â-shûre'. v. a. To free from fears, to restore from terror.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, thin.

TO REAVE, rêve. v. a. To take away by stealth or violence.

TO REBAPTIZE, rê-báp-tíze'. v. a. To baptize again.

REBAPTIZATION, rê-báp-té-zá'shùn. s. Renewal of baptism.

TO REBATE, rê-báte'. v. n. To blunt, to beat to obtuseness, to deprive of keenness.

REBECK, rê'bék. s. A three-stringed fiddle.

REBEL, rêb'él. s. (102) (492). One who opposes lawful authority.

TO REBEL, rê-bél'. v. n. To rise in opposition against lawful authority.

REBELLER, rê-bél'lúr. s. One that rebels.

REBELLION, rê-bél'yún. s. (113). Insurrection against lawful authority.

REBELLIOUS, rê-bél'yús. a. Opponent to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSLY, rê-bél'yús-lé. ad. In opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, rê-bél'yús-nés. s. The quality of being rebellious.

TO REBELLOW, rê-bél'lò. v. n. To bel- low in return; to echo back a loud noise.

TO REBOUND, rê-bóund'. v. n. To spring back, to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

TO REBOUND, rê-bóund'. v. a. To re- verberate, to beat back.

REBOUND, rê-bóund'. s. The act of fly- ing back in consequence of motion re- sisted, resiliation.

REBUFF, rê-búf'. s. Repercussion, quick and sudden resistance.

TO REBUFF, rê-búf'. v. a. To beat back, to oppose with sudden violence.

TO REBUILD, rê-blld'. v. a. To re- edify, to restore from demolition, to re- pair.

REBUKABLE, rê-bú'ká-bl. a. Worthy of reprehension.

TO REBUKE, rê-búke'. v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

REBUKE, rê-búke'. s. Reprehension, chiding expression, oburgation; in low language it signifies any kind of check.

REBUKER, rê-bú'kúr. s. (98). A chider, a reprohender.

REBUS, rê'bús. s. A word represented by a picture; a kind of riddle.

TO REBUT, rê-bút'. v. n. To answer a sur-rejoinder.

REBUTTER, rê-bút'túr. s. (98). An answer to a sur-rejoinder.—*Mason*.

TO RECALL, rê-káll'. v. a. To call back, to call again, to revoke.

RECALL, rê-káll'. s. (406). Revo- ca- tion, act or power of calling back.

TO RECENT, rê-kánt'. v. a. To retract, to recall, to contradict what one has once said or done.

RESENTATION, rêk-kán-tá'shùn. s. (530). Retraction, declaration contradic- tory to a former declaration.

RECANter, rê-kánt'úr. s. (98). One who recants.

TO RECAPITULATE, rê-ká-plt'tshù- láte. v. a. (91). To repeat again distinctly, to detail again.

RECAPITULATION, rê-ká-pit-tshù-lá' shùn. s. Detail repeated, distinct repetition of the principal points.

RECAPITULATORY, rê-ká-plt'tshù-lá- túr-é. a. (512) (557). Repeating again.

TO RECARRY, rê-kár'rè. v. a. To car- ry back.

TO RECEDE, rê-séed'. v. n. To fall back, to retreat; to desist.

RECEIPT, rê-sète'. s. (412). The act of receiving; the place of receiving; a note given, by which money is acknow- ledged to have been received; reception, admission; prescription of ingredients for any composition.

RECEIVABLE, rê-sé'vá-bl. a. Capable of being received.

TO RECEIVE, rê-sève'. v. a. To take or obtain any thing as due; to take or ob- tain from another; to take any thing com- municated; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to take as into a vessel; to take into a place or state; to entertain as a guest.

RECEIVEDNESS, rê-sé'ved-nés. s. (365). General allowance.

RECEIVER, rê-sé'vúr. s. (98). One to whom any thing is communicated by an- other; one to whom any thing is given or paid; one who partakes of the blessed sac- rament; one who co-operates with a rob- ber, by taking the goods which he steals; the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which ex- periments are tried.

TO RECELEBRATE, rê-sél'lé-bráte. v. a. To celebrate anew.

☞ (559).—Fâte, Târ, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

RECENTY, ré-bén-sé. s. Newness, new state.

RECESSION, ré-sén'shûn. s. Enumeration, review.

RECENT, ré'bént. a. New, not of long existence; late, not antique; fresh, not long dismissed from.

RECENTLY, ré'sém-lé. ad. Newly, freshly.

RECENTNESS, ré'sént-nés. s. Newness, freshness.

RECEPTACLE, rés'sép-tâ-kl, or rè-sép'tâ-kl. s. A vessel or place into which any thing is received.

☞ The first of these pronunciations is by far the most fashionable, but the second most agreeable to analogy and the ear. So many mutes in the latter syllables require the aid of the antepenultimate accent to pronounce them with ease, and they ought always to have it. SEE ACCEPTABLE and CORRUPTIBLE.

The best way to show what is the general usage in the accentuation of this word, will be to give it as accented by different orthoëpists.

Receptacle, Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston.

Receptacle, Drs. Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Perry, Scott, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Dyche, and Entick.

RECEPTIBILITY, ré-sép-té-bil'é-té. s. Possibility of receiving.

RECEPTARY, rés'sép-tâ-ré. s. Obsolete. Thing received.—See RECEPTORY.

RECEPTION, ré-sép'shûn. s. The act of receiving; the state of being received; admission of any thing communicated; re-admission; the act of containing; treatment at first coming, welcome entertainment; opinion, generally admitted.

RECEPTIVE, ré-sép'tiv. a. Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECEPTORY, rés'sép-tûr-é. a. Generally or popularly admitted.

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan place the accent on the first syllable of this word and on the second of *Deceptory*; but as these words are both of the same form, till some reason can be given for accenting them differently, I shall consider them both as accented on the first syllable, as that accentuation appears to be not only most agreeable to polite usage, but to the general analogy of words of this termination.—See PEREMPTORY.

A view of the diversity of accentuation among our orthoëpists will enable the inspector to judge of the propriety of that which I have adopted:

Receptary, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, folio and quarto, and Barclay.

Receptary, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Scott's Bailey, Mr. Perry, Fenning, and Entick.

Receptory, Dr. Johnson, folio, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Barclay.

Receptory, Dr. Johnson, quarto, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Scott's Bailey, and Entick.

Deceptory,

Deceptory, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Scott's Bailey, and Fenning.

RECESS, ré-sés'. s. Retirement, retreat; departure; place of retirement, place of secrecy, private abode; remission or suspension of any procedure; removal to distance, secret part.

RECESSION, ré-sesh'ûn. s. The act of retreating.

TO RECHANGE, ré-tshânjé'. v. a. To change again.

TO RECHARGE, ré-tshâjé'. v. a. To accuse in return; attack anew; among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost their game.

RECHEAT, ré-tshéte'. s. A lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the dogs are at a fault, to bring them back from pursuing a counterscent.

RECIDIVATION, ré-sid-é-vâ'shûn. s. Backsliding, falling again.

RECIPE, rés'sé-pé. s. A medicinal prescription.

RECIPIENT, ré-sip'pé-ént. s. The receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

RECIPROCAL, ré-sip'prô-kâl. a. Acting in vicissitude, alternate; mutual, done by each to each; mutually interchangeable.

RECIPROCALLY, ré-sip'prô-kâl-é. ad. Mutually, interchangeably.

RECIPROCALNESS, ré-sip'prô-kâl-nés. s. Mutual return, alternateness.

TO RECIPROCATÉ, ré-sip'prô-kâte. v. n. To act interchangeably; to alternate.

RECIPROCATION, ré-sip'prô-kâ'shûn. s. Alternation, action interchanged.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —*this*, *THIS*.

- RECIPROCITY**, rê-sê-prôs'ê-tê. s. A mutual return.
- RECISSION**, rê-sîzh'ûn. s. The act of cutting off.
- RECITAL**, rê-sî'tâl. s. Repetition, rehearsal; enumeration.
- RECITATION**, rê-sê-tâ'shûn. s. Repetition, rehearsal.
- RECITATIVE**, rê-sê-tâ-têév'. } s. A
RECITATIVO, rê-sê-tâ-têév'ô. } kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.
- TO RECITE**, rê-sî'tê'. v. a. To rehearse, to repeat, to enumerate, to tell over.
- TO RECK**, rêk. v. n. To care, to heed. Not in use.
- TO RECK**, rêk. v. a. To heed, to care for. Out of use.
- RECKLESS**, rêk'lês. a. Careless, heedless, mindless.
- RECKLESSNESS**, rêk'lês-nês. s. Carelessness, negligence.
- TO RECKON**, rêk'k'n. v. a. (103). To number, to count; to esteem, to account.
- TO RECKON**, rêk'k'n. v. n. (170). To compute, to calculate; to state an account; to pay a penalty; to lay stress or dependence upon.
- RECKONER**, rêk'k'n-ûr. s. (98). One who computes, one who calculates cost.
- RECKONING**, rêk'k'n-ing. s. (410). Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by a host; account taken; esteem, account, estimation.
- TO RECLAIM**, rê-klâme'. v. a. (202). To reform, to correct; to reduce to the state desired; to recall, to cry out against; to tame.
- TO RECLINE**, rê-klîne'. v. a. To lean back, to lean sidewise.
- TO RECLINE**, rê-klîne'. v. n. To rest, to repose, to lean.
- RECLINE**, rê-klîne'. a. In a leaning posture.
- TO RECLOSE**, rê-klôze'. v. a. To close again.
- TO RECLUDE**, rê-klûde'. v. a. To open.
- RECLUSE**, rê-klûse'. a. (437). Shut up, retired.
- RECLUSE**, rê-klûse'. s. A person shut up or retired.
- RECOAGULATION**, rê-kô-âg-gû-lâ'shûn. s. Second coagulation.
- RECOGNISANCE**, rê-kôg'nê-sânse. s. Acknowledgment of person or thing; badge; a bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record.
- ☞ For the pronunciation of *g* in this and the following words, see Principles, No. 387, and the words *COGNIZANCE* and *CONUSANCE*.
- TO RECOGNISE**, rêk'kôg-nîze. v. a. To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing; to review, to re-examine.
- RECOGNISEE**, rê'kôg-nê-zêd'. s. He in whose favour the bond is drawn.
- RECOGNISOR**, rê-kôg-nê-zôr'. s. He who gives the recognisance.
- ☞ When this word is not used as a law term, but considered only as the verbal noun of *Recognize*, it ought to be spelled *Recognizer*, and to have the accent on the first syllable.
- RECOGNITION**, rêk'kôg-nîsh'ûn. s. Review, renovation of knowledge; knowledge confessed; acknowledgment.
- TO RECOIL**, rê-kôll'. v. n. (299). To rush back in consequence of resistance; to fall back; to fail, to shrink.
- TO RECOIN**, rê-kôin'. v. a. (299) (300). To coin over again.
- RECOINAGE**, rê-kôin'âje. s. (90). The act of coining anew.
- TO RECOLLECT**, rêk'kôl-lêkt'. v. a. To recover to memory; to recover reason or resolution; to gather what is scattered, to gather again.—See *COLLECT*.
- RECOLLECTION**, rêk'kôl-lêkt'shûn. s. Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.
- TO RECOMFORT**, rê-kûm'fûrt. v. a. To comfort or console again; to give new strength.
- TO RECOMMENCE**, rê-kôm-mênse'. v. a. (531). To begin anew.
- TO RECOMMEND**, rêk'kôm-mênd'. v. a. To praise to another; to make acceptable; to use one's interest with another in favour of a third person; to commit with prayers (531).—See *COMMAND*.
- RECOMMENDABLE**, rêk'kôm-mênd'âbl. a. Worthy of recommendation.
- RECOMMENDATION**, rêk'kôm-mên-dâ'shûn. s. The act of recommending; that which secures to one a kind reception from another.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

RECOMMENDATORY, rék-kôm-mên' dá-túr-ê. a. (512). That which recommends to another.

☞ For the last o, see **DOMESTICK**.

RECOMMENDER, rék-kôm-mênd'úr. s. One who recommends.

TO RECOMMIT, ré-kôm-mít'. v. a. To commit anew.

TO RECOMPACT, ré-kôm-pákt'. v. a. to join anew.

TO RECOMPENSE, rék'kôm-pênse. v. a. To repay, to requite; to compensate, to make up by something equivalent.

RECOMPENSE, rék'kôm-pênse. s. Equivalent, compensation.

RECOMPILEMENT, ré-kôm-pîle'mént. s. (531). New compilement.

TO RECOMPOSE, ré-kôm-pôze'. v. a. (531). To settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.

RECOMPOSITION, ré-kôm-pô-zîsh'ún. s. Composition renewed.

TO RECONCILE, rék'kôn-sîle. v. a. To compose differences, to obviate seeming contradictions; to make to like again; to make any thing consistent; to restore to favour.

RECONCILEABLE, rék-kôn-sî'lá-bl. a. Capable of renewed kindness; consistent, possible to be made consistent.

☞ Though Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan have written *Reconcilable*, *Unreconcilable*, and *Reconcilableness*, with the mute *e* in the middle of these words, they have omitted it in *Irreconcilable*, *Irreconcilably*, and *Irreconcilableness*. This has sometimes occasioned an impropriety in the pronunciation of these words, by sounding the preceding *i* short, as in *sincer*, and giving the words a syllable more than they ought to have, as if divided into *Rec-on-sil-e-able*, &c.; but as the orthography is wrong, so is the pronunciation. The mute *e* ought to have no place, when followed by a vowel in words of our own composition, where the preceding vowel has its general sound and therefore, as it is *Inclinable*, *Desirable*, &c. so it ought to be *Reconcilable*, *Reconcilably*, &c. This was the orthography adopted by Dyer before it became so fashionable to imitate the French. See **MOVEABLE**.

RECONCILEABLENESS, rék-kôn-sî'lá-bl-nés. s. Consistence, possibility to be reconciled; disposition to renew love.

RECONCILEMENT, rék-kôn-sîle'mént. s. Reconciliation, renewal of kindness, favour restored, friendship renewed.

RECONCILER, rék'kôn-sî-lûr. s. One who renews friendship between others; one who discovers the consistence between propositions seemingly contradictory.

RECONCILIATION, rék-kôn-all-ê-k' shún. s. Renewal of friendship.

TO RECONDENSE, ré-kôn-dênse'. v. a. To condense anew.

RECONDITE, rék'kôn-dîte. a. Secret, profound, abstruse.

☞ Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Fry, and Entick, accent this word on the second syllable; Mr. Sheridan and Bailey on the last; and Fenning only on the first. But notwithstanding so many authorities are against me, I am much deceived if the analogy of pronunciation be not decidedly in favour of that accentuation which I have given. We have but few instances in the language where we receive a word from the Latin, by dropping a syllable, that we do not remove the accent higher than the original (503). Thus *recondite*, derived from *reconditus*, may with as much propriety remove the accent from the long penultimate, as *carbuncle* from *carbunculus*; *calumny* from *calumnia*, *detriment* from *detrimentum*, *innocency* from *innocentia*, *controversy* from *controversia*, and a thousand others. Besides, it may be observed that Mr. Sheridan and Bailey, by accenting this word on the last syllable, do not decide against the accent on the first; for all words of three syllables which may be accented on the last, may also have an accent on the first, though not inversely (524). The antepenultimate accent, to which our language has such a tendency, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged in this word, notwithstanding the numerous authorities against it. The word *Incondite* must certainly follow the fortunes of the present word; and we find those orthoepists who have the word, accent it as they do *recondite*, Mr. Sheridan on the last syllable, but Mr. Fenning inconsistently on the second.

TO RECONDUCT, ré-kôn-dúkt'. v. a. To conduct again.

TO RECONJOIN, ré-kôn-jóin'. v. a. To join anew.

TO RECONQUER, ré-kông'kûr. v. a. To conquer again.

TO RECONSECRATE, ré-kôn'sé-kráte. v. a. To consecrate anew.

TO RECONVENE, ré-kôn-véne'. v. a. To assemble anew.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

TO RECONVEY, ré-kón-vá'. v. a. To convey again.

TO RECORD, ré-kórd'. v. a. (492).

To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate, to cause to be remembered solemnly.

RECORD, rék'órd, or ré-kórd'. s. Register, authentic memorial.

The noun *record* was anciently, as well as at present, pronounced with the accent either on the first or second syllable: till lately, however, it generally conformed to the analogy of other words of this kind; and we seldom heard the accent on the second syllable, till a great luminary of the law, as remarkable for the justness of his elocution as his legal abilities, revived the claim this word anciently had to the ultimate accent; and since his time this pronunciation, especially in our courts of justice, seems to have been the most general. We ought, however, to recollect, that this is overturning one of the most settled analogies of our language in the pronunciation of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form. See Principles, No. 492.

"But many a crime, deem'd innocent on earth,

"Is register'd in heav'n; and there no doubt

"Have each their *record* with a curse annex'd." *Cowper's Task.*

RECORDATION, rék-ór-dá'shún. s. Remembrance.

RECORDER, ré-kórd'úr. s. One whose business is to register any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute, a wind instrument.

TO RECOVER, ré-kúv'úr. v. a. To restore from sickness or disorder; to repair; to regain; to release; to attain, to reach, to come up to.

TO RECOVER, ré-kúv'úr. v. n. To grow well from a disease.

RECOVERABLE, ré-kúv'úr-á-bl. a. Possible to be restored from sickness; possible to be regained.

RECOVERY, ré-kúv'úr-é. s. Restoration from sickness; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail.

TO RECOUNT, ré-kóunt'. v. a. To relate in detail, to tell distinctly.

RECOUNTMENT, ré-kóunt'mént. s. Relation, recital.

RECOURSE, ré-kórsé'. s. Application as for help or protection; access.

RECREANT, rék'kré-ánt. a. Cowardly, mean-spirited; apostate, false.

TO RECREATE, rék'kré-áte. v. a. (531). To refresh after toil, to amuse or divert in weariness; to delight, to gratify; to relieve, to revive.

RECREATION, rék'kré-á'shún. s. Relief after toil or pain, amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment, amusement, diversion.

RECREATIVE, rék'kré-á-tív. a. Refreshing, giving relief after labour or pain, amusing, diverting.

RECREATIVENESS, rék'kré-á-tív-nés. s. The quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT, rék'kré-mént. s. Dross, spume, superfluous or useless parts.

RECREMENTAL, rék'kré-mén'tál. s.

RECREMENTITIOUS, rék'kré-mén-tish'ús. } a.

Drossy, superfluous, useless.

TO RECRIMINATE, ré-krím-é-náte. v. n. To return one accusation with another.

RECRIMINATION, ré-krím-é-ná'shún. s. Return of one accusation with another.

RECRIMINATOR, ré-krím-é-ná-túr. s. (521). He that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDESCENT, rék-króó-dés'sént. a. (510). Growing painful or violent again.

TO RECRUIT, ré-króót'. v. a. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies; to supply an army with new men.

TO RECRUIT, ré-króót'. v. n. To raise new soldiers.

RECRUIT, ré-króót'. s. (343). Supply of any thing wasted; a new soldier.

RECTANGLE, rék'táng-gl. s. A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULAR, rék'táng-gù-lár. a. Right angled, having angles of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULARLY, rék'táng-gù-lár-lé. ad. With right angles.

RECTIFIABLE, rék'té-fi-á-bl. a. (183). capable to be set right.

RECTIFICATION, rék-té-fé-ká'shún. s. The act of setting right what is wrong; in Chymistry, Rectification is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

TO RECTIFY, rék'té-fi. v. a. (183). To make right, to reform, to redress; to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.

RECTILINEAR, rék-té-lín-é-úr. s.

RECTILINEOUS, rék-té-lín-é-ús. } a. Consisting of right lines.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

RECTITUDE, rêk'tè-tùde. s. Straightness, not curvity; uprightness, freedom from moral obliquity.

RECTOR, rêk'tûr. s. Ruler, lord, governor; parson of an unimpropriated parish.

RECTORIAL, rêk-tô-rè-âl. a. Belonging to the rector of a parish.—*Mason*.

RECTORSHIP, rêk'tûr-shîp. s. The rank or office of a rector.

RECTORY, rêk'tûr-ê. s. A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, separated or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the minister thereof.

RECUBATION, rêk-kû-bâ'shûn. s. (530). The act of lying or leaning.

RECUMBENCY, rê-kûm'bén-sé. s. The posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose.

RECUMBENT, rê-kûm'bént. a. Lying, leaning.

RECOVERABLE, rê-cû'pèr-â-bl. a. Recoverable. Obsolete.—*Chaucer*.

RECUPEATION, rê-cû-pèr-â'shûn. a. (From the Latin *recupero*, to recover.) Belonging to recovery.—*Scott*.

RECUPEATORY, rê-cû-pèr-â-tûr-ê. a. (From the Latin *recupero*, to recover.) Belonging to recovery.—*Scott*.

RECUPEATIVE, rê-cû-pèr-â-tiv. a. (From the Latin *recupero*.) Tending to recovery.—“And here behold the recuperative principles of the Constitution, and contemplate Parliament as the true source of legitimate hope.”—*Grattan's Answer to Lord Clare*, 1800.

TO RECUR, rê-kûr'. v. n. To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourse to, to take refuge in.

RECURRENCE, rê-kûr'rénse. } s.
RECURRENCE, rê-kûr'rén-sé. } s.
Return.

RECURRENT, rê-kûr'rént. a. Returning from time to time.

RECURSION, rê-kûr'shûn. s. Return.

RECURVATION, rê-kûr-vâ'shûn. } s.
RECURVITY, rê-kûr-vè-té. } s.
Flexure backwards.

RECURVOUS, rê-kûr'vûs. a. Bent backward.

RECUSANT, rê-kû'sânt, or rêk'kû-zânt. s. A nonconformist.

☞ I must in this word retract my former opinion, and give the preference to the accent on the second syllable. Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston might, like my-

self, suppose usage on their side; but the authority of Drs. Johnson, Ash, Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Perry, Barclay, Penning, Bailey, Dyche, and Entick, is sufficient to make us suspect that usage has not so clearly decided: and therefore, though some words of this form and number of syllables depart from the accentuation of the Latin words from which they are derived, as *ignorant, laborant, adjutant, permanent, confident*, &c.; yet the general rule seems to incline to the preservation of the accent of the original, when the same number of syllables are preserved in the English word—to say nothing of the more immediate formation of this word from the judicial verb *To recuse*. See Principles, Nos. 437 and 503, b and k.

TO RECUSE, rê-kûze'. v. n. To refuse. A judicial word.

RED, rêd. a. Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours.

REDBREAST, rêd'brést. s. A small bird so named from the colour of its breast, called also a Robin.

REDCOAT, rêd'kòte. s. A name of contempt for a soldier.

TO REDDEN, rêd'd'n. v. a. (103). To make red.

TO REDDEN, rêd'd'n. v. n. To grow red.

REDDISHNESS, rêd'dîsh-nés. s. Tendency to redness.

REDDITION, rêd-dîsh'ûn. s. Restitution.

REDDITIVE, rêd'dé-tiv. a. Answering to an interrogative.

REDDLE, rêd'dl. s. (405). A sort of mineral of the metal kind.

REDE, rêde. s. Counsel, advice. Obsol.

TO REDEEM, rê-déem'. v. a. (246). To ransom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to rescue, to recover; to make amends for; to pay an atonement; to save the world from the curse of sin.

REDEEMABLE, rê-déem'â-bl. a. Capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS, rê-déem'â-bl-nés. s. The state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, rê-déem'ûr. s. (98.) One who ransoms or redeems; our Saviour.

TO REDELIVER, rê-dé-liv'ûr. v. a. To deliver back.

REDELIVERY, rê-dé-liv'ûr-ê. s. The act of delivering back.

TO REDEMAND, rê-dé-mând'. v. a. To demand back.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

REDEMPTION, rê-dêm'shùn. s. (412).
Ransom, release; purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

REDEMPATORY, rê-dêm'tûr-ê. a. (412) (512) (557). Paid for ransom.

REDHOT, rêd'hôt. a. Heated to redness.

REDINTEGRATE, rê-dîn'tè-grâte. a.
Restored, renewed, made new.

REDINTEGRATION, rê-dîn-tè-grà'shùn. s. Renovation, restoration; Redintegration, chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

REDLEAD, rêd-léd'. s. Minium.

REDNESS, rêd'nês. s. The quality of being red.

REDOLENCE, rêd'ò-lênse. (503). } s.
REDOLENCY, rêd'ò-lên-sê. }
sweet scent.

REDOLENT, rêd'ò-lént. a. (503). Sweet of scent.

TO REDOUBLE, rê-dùb'bl. v. a. To repeat often; to increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.

TO REDOUBLE, rê-dùb'bl. v. n. To become twice as much.

REDOUBT, rê-dòut'. s. The outwork of a fortification, a fortress.

REDOUBTABLE, rê-dòut'á-bl. a. Formidable, terrible to foes.

REDOUBTED, rê-dòut'éd. a. Dreadful, awful, formidable.

TO REDOUND, rê-dòund'. v. n. To be sent back by re-action; to reduce in the consequence.

TO REDRESS, rê-drês'. v. a. To set right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to case.

REDRESS, rê-drês'. s. Reformation, amendment; relief, remedy; one who gives relief.

REDRESSIVE, rê-drês'siv. a. Succouring, affording remedy.

REDSHANK, rêd'shánk. s. A bird.

REDSTREAK, rêd'strêke. s. An apple, cider fruit; cider pressed from the red-streak.

TO REDUCE, rê-dùse'. v. a. To bring back, obsolete; to bring to the former state; to reform from any disorder; to bring into any state of diminution; to degrade, to impair in dignity; to bring into any state of misery or meanness; to subject to a rule, to bring into a class.

REDUCEMENT, rê-dùse'mènt. s. The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming or diminishing.

REDUCER, rê-dù'sûr. s. (98). One that reduces.

REDUCIBLE, rê-dù'sé-bl. a. Possible to be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, rê-dù'sé-bl-nês. a. Quality of being reducible.

REDUCTION, rê-dùk'shùn. s. The act of reducing; in Arithmetick, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDUCTIVE, rê-dùk'tiv. a. (157). Having the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVELY, rê-dùk'tiv-lê. ad. By reduction, by consequence.

REDUNDANCE, rê-dùn'dânse. } s. Superfluity, superabundance.
REDUNDANCY, rê-dùn'dân-sê. }

REDUNDANT, rê-dùn'dánt. a. Superabundant, exuberant, superfluous; using more words or images than are necessary.

REDUNDANTLY, rê-dùn'dánt-lê. ad. Superfluously, superabundantly.

TO REDUPLICATE, rê-dù'plé-kâte. v. a. To double.

REDUPLICATION, rê-dù'plé-ká'shùn. s. The act of doubling.

REDUPPLICATIVE, rê-dù'plé-ká-tiv. a. (512). Double.

REDWING, rêd'wlng. s. A bird.

TO RE-ECHO, rê-ék'kò. v. n. To echo back.

REECHY, rêtsh'ê. a. Smoky, sooty, tanned.

REED, rêéd. s. (246). A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds; a small pipe; an arrow.

TO RE-EDIFY, rê-éd'ê-fi. v. a. To rebuild, to build again.

REEDLESS, rêéd'lês. a. Being without reeds.

REEDY, rêéd'ê. a. Abounding with reeds.

REEK, rêék. s. (246). Smoke, steam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.

TO REEK, rêék. v. n. To smoke, to steam, to emit vapour.

REEKY, rêék'ê. a. Smoky, tanned, black.

REEL, rêél. s. (246). A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

TO REEL, rêél. v. a. To gather yarn off the spindle.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

To REEL, rêél. v. n. To stagger, to incline in walking, first to one side, and then to the other.

RE-ELECTION, rê-ê-lêk'shûn. s. Repeated election.

To RE-ENACT, rê-ên-âct'. v. n. To enact anew.

To RE-ENFORCE, rê-ên-fôrse'. v. a. To strengthen with new assistance.

RE-ENFORCEMENT, rê-ên-fôrse'mént. s. Fresh assistance.

To RE-ENJOY, rê-ên-jôé'. v. a. To enjoy anew, or a second time.

To RE-ENTER, rê-ên-tûr. v. a. To enter again, to enter anew.

To RE-ENTHrone, rê-ên-thrône'. v. a. To replace in a throne.

RE-ENTRANCE, rê-ên-trânc. s. The act of entering again.

REERMUSE, rêêr'môusc. s. A bat.

To RE-ESTABLISH, rê-ê-stâb'lîsh. v. a. To establish anew.

RE-ESTABLISHER, rê-ê-stâb'lîsh-ûr. s. One that re-establishes.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, rê-ê-stâb'lîsh-mént. s. The act of re-establishing, the state of being re-established, restoration.

REEVE, rêév. s. A steward. Obsolete.

To RE-EXAMINE, rê-êgz-âm'in. v. a. To examine anew.

To REFECT, rê-fêkt'. v. a. To refresh, to restore after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTION, rê-fêk'shûn. s. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTORY, rê-fêk'tûr-ê, or rêfêk'tûr-ê. s. (512).—For the *o*, sêc Domestick. Room of refreshment, eating-room.

☞ Almost all the Dictionaries I have consulted, except Mr. Sheridan's, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and yet, so prevalent has the latter accentuation been of late years, that Mr. Nares is reduced to hope it is not fixed beyond recovery. There is, indeed, one reason why this word ought not to have the accent on the first syllable, and that is, the two mutes in the second and third, which are not so easily pronounced when the accent is removed from them, as the mutes and liquids in *accessory*, *consistory*, *desultory*, &c.; and therefore I am decidedly in favour of the accentuation on the second syllable, which is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Narcs, Buchanan, Perry, Scott, Bailey,

Barchay, and Entick, as all words of this termination have the accent on the same syllable.—See REFRACTORY, PEREMPTORY, CORRUPTIBLE, and IRREFRAGABLE.

To REFEL, rê-fêl'. v. a. To refute, to repress.

To REFER, rê-fêr'. v. a. To dismiss for information or judgment; to betake for decision; to reduce to, as to the ultimate end; to reduce as to a class.

To REFER, rê-fêr'. v. n. To respect, to have relation.

REFEREE, rêf-êr-êé'. s. One to whom any thing is referred.

REFERENCE, rêf-fêr-ênc. s. Relation, respect, allusion to; dismission to another tribunal.

To REFERMENT, rê-fêr-mént'. v. a. To ferment anew.

REFERIBLE, rê-fêr-rê-bl. a. Capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

To REFINÉ, rê-fîné'. v. a. To purify, to clear from dross and excrement; to make elegant, to polish.

To REFINÉ, rê-fîné'. v. n. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

REFINEDLY, rê-fîné-éd-lê. ad. (364). With affected elegance.

REFINEMENT, rê-fîné-mént. s. The act of purifying by clearing any thing from dross; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvement.

REFINER, rê-fî-nûr. s. Purifier, one who clears from dross or excrement; improver in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtleties.

To REFIT, rê-fit'. v. a. To repair, to restore after damage.

To REFLECT, rê-fliêkt'. v. a. To throw back.

To REFLECT, rê-fliêkt'. v. n. To throw back light; to bend back; to throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves; to consider attentively; to throw reproach or censure; to bring reproach.

REFLECTENT, rê-fliêk'tént. a. Bending back, flying back.

REFLECTION, rê-fliêk'shûn. s. The act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is reflected; thought thrown back upon the past; the act of the mind upon itself; attentive consideration; censure.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—thín, THIS.

REFLECTIVE, ré-fleék'tiv. a. Throwing back images; considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

REFLECTOR, ré-fleék'túr. s. Considerer.

REFLEX, ré-fleeks. a. Thrown backward.

REFLEXIBILITY, ré-fleeks-è-bl'è-tè. s. The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, ré-fleeks-è-bl. a. Capable to be thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, ré-fleeks'iv. a. Having respect to something past.

REFLEXIVELY, ré-fleeks'iv-lè. ad. In a backward direction.

TO REFLOURISH, ré-flùr'rish. v. a. To flourish anew.

TO REFLOW, ré-flò'. v. n. To flow back.

REFLUENT, réf-flù-ènt. a. (518). Running back.

REFLUX, ré-flùks. s. Backward course.

TO REFORM, ré-fòrm'. v. a. To change from worse to better.

TO REFORM, ré-fòrm'. v. n. To grow better.

REFORM, ré-fòrm'. s. Reformation.

REFORMATION, réf-fòr-má'shùn. s. (531). Change from worse to better.

REFORMER, ré-fòrm'úr. s. One who makes a change for the better.

TO REFRACT, ré-frákt'. v. a. To break the natural course of rays.

REFRACTION, ré-frák'shùn. s. The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in Dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

REFRACTIVE, ré-frák'tiv. a. Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORINESS, ré-frák'túr-è-nès. s. Sullen obstinacy.

REFRACTORY, ré-frák'túr-è. a. Obstinate, perverse, contumacious.

☞ All our orthoëpists, except Bailey and Dyche, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and we need but attend to the difficulty and indistinctness which arises from placing the accent on the first syllable, to condemn it. The mutes *c* hard and *t* are formed by parts of the organs so distinct from each other, that, without the help of the accent to strengthen the organs, they are not very readily pronounced—to say nothing of the difficulty of pronouncing the substantive *refractoriness* and the adverb *refractorily* with the accent on the first syllable,

which must necessarily be the case if we accent the first syllable of this word.—See CORRUPTIBLE.

REFRAGABLE, réf-frá-gá-bl. a. Capable of confutation and conviction.

☞ In this word there is not the same concurrence of consonants as in the last, and consequently not the same reason for placing the accent on the second syllable.—See IRREFRAGABLE.

TO REFRAIN, ré-fránc'. v. a. To hold back, to keep from action.

TO REFRAIN, ré-fránc'. v. n. To forbear, to abstain, to spare.

REFRANGIBILITY, ré-frán-jè-bl'è-tè. s. Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, ré-frán-jè-bl. a. Turned out of their course in passing from one medium to another.

REFRENATION, réf-frè-ná'shùn. s. The act of restraining.

TO REFRESH, ré-frèsh'. v. a. To recreate, to relieve after pain; to improve by new touches any thing impaired; to refrigerate, to cool.

REFRESHER, ré-frèsh'úr. s. (98). That which refreshes.

REFRESHMENT, ré-frèsh'mént. s. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, rest.

REFRIGERANT, ré-fríd-jér-ánt. a. Cooling, mitigating heat.

TO REFRIGERATE, ré-fríd-jér-áte. v. a. (91). To cool.

REFRIGERATION, ré-fríd-jér-á'shùn. s. The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, ré-fríd-jér-á-tiv. (512).

REFRIGERATORY, ré-fríd-jér-á-túr-è. (512) (557).

Cooling, having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY, ré-fríd-jér-á-túr-è. s. See DOMESTICK. The part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; any thing internally cooling.

REFT, réft. Part. pret. of Reave. Deprived, taken away. Preterit of Reave, Took away.

REFUGE, réf-fúdjé. s. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection, that which gives shelter or protection; resource; expedient in distress.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

TO REFUGE, rêf'fûdje. v. a. To shelter, to protect.

REFUGEE, rêf-fû-jée'. s. One who flies to shelter or protection.

REFULGENCE, rê-fûl'jense. s. Splendour, brightness.

REFULGENT, rê-fûl'jênt. a. (177). Bright, glittering, splendid.

TO REFUND, rê-fûnd'. v. n. To pour back; to repay what is received, to restore.

REFUSAL, rê-fû'zâl. s. (88). The act of refusing, denial of any thing demanded or solicited; the pre-emption, the right of having any thing before another, option.

TO REFUSE, rê-fûze'. v. a. (492). To deny what is solicited or required; to reject, to dismiss without a grant.

TO REFUSE, rê-fûze'. v. n. Not to accept.

REFUSE, rêfûze. s. (437) (499). That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

☞ I have given the sharp and hissing sound to the *z* in this word according to the analogy of substantives of this form which have a corresponding verb, and imagine I have the best usage on my side, though none of our orthoëpists, except Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, have made this distinction.

REFUSER, rê-fû'zûr. s. (98). He who refuses.

REFUTAL, rê-fû'tâl. s. (88). Refutation.

REFUTATION, rêf-fû-tâ'shûn. s. The act of refuting, the act of proving false or erroneous.

TO REFUTE, rê-fûte'. v. a. To prove false or erroneous.

TO REGAIN, rê-gâne'. v. a. To recover, to gain anew.

REGAL, rê-gâl. a. Royal, kingly.

TO REGALE, rê-gâle'. v. a. To refresh, to entertain, to gratify.

REGALEMENT, rê-gâle'mént. s. Refreshment, entertainment.

REGALIA, rê-gâl'le-â. s. (113). Ensigns of royalty.

REGALITY, rê-gâl'é-té. s. Royalty, sovereignty, kingship.

TO REGARD, rê-gârd'. v. a. (92) (160). To value, to attend to as worthy of notice; to observe, to remark; to pay attention to; to respect, to have relation to; to look towards.

REGARD, rê-gârd'. s.—See **GUARD**. Attention as to a matter of importance; respect, reverence; note, eminence; respect, account; relation, reference; look, aspect directed to another.

REGARDABLE, rê-gârd'â-bl. a. Observable; worthy of notice.

REGARDEE, rê-gârd'ûr. s. (98). One that regards.

REGARDFUL, rê-gârd'fûl. a. Attentive; taking notice of.

REGARDFULLY, rê-gârd'fûl-é. ad. Attentively, heedfully; respectfully.

REGARDLESS, rê-gârd'lés. a. Heedless, negligent, inattentive.

REGARDLESSLY, rê-gârd'lés-lé. ad. Without heed.

REGARDLESSNESS, rê-gârd'lés-nés. s. Heedlessness; negligence, inattention.

REGENCY, rê-jên-sé. s. Authority, government; vicarious government; the district governed by a vicegerent; those to whom vicarious regality is entrusted.

TO REGENERATE, rê-jên'ér-âte. v. a. To reproduce, to produce anew; to make, to be born anew; to renew by the change of carnal nature to a Christian life.

REGENERATE, rê-jên'ér-ât. a. (91). Reproduced; born anew by grace to a Christian life.

REGENERATION, rê-jên'ér-â'shûn. s. New birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.

REGENERATENESS, rê-jên'ér-ât-nés. s. The state of being regenerate.

REGENT, rê-jênt. a. Governing, ruling; exercising vicarious authority.

REGENT, rê-jênt. s. Governor, ruler; one invested with vicarious royalty.

REGENTSHIP, rê-jênt'ship. s. Power of governing; deputed authority.

REGIMINATION, rê-jêr-mé-nâ'shûn. s. The act of sprouting again.

REGIBLE, rêd'jé-bl. a. (405). Governable.

REGICIDE, rêd'jé-sîde. s. (143). Murderer of his king; murder of his king.

REGIMEN, rêd'jé-mén. s. That can in diet and living that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.

☞ The word or member of a sentence governed by a verb; as, *Evil conversation corrupts good manners*, where *good manners* may be said to be the regimen or part of the sentence governed by the verb *corrupts*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

REGIMENT, rēd'jē-mēnt. s. Established government, polity; rule, authority; a body of soldiers under one colonel.

REGIMENTAL, rēd-jē-mēnt'āl. a. Belonging to a regiment; military.

REGIMENTALS, rēd-jē-mēnt'āls. s. The uniform military dress of a regiment.—*Mason*.

REGION, rē'jūn. s. (290). Tract of land, country, tract or space; part of the body, within; place.

REGISTER, rēd'jls-tūr. s. (98). An account of any thing regularly kept; the officer whose business is to keep the register.

TO REGISTER, rēd'jls-tūr. v. a. To record, to preserve by authentick accounts.

REGISTRY, rēd'jls-tré. s. The act of inserting in the register; the place where the register is kept; a series of facts recorded.

REGNANT, rēg'nānt. a. Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.

TO REGORGE, rē-gōrje'. v. a. To vomit up, to throw back; to swallow eagerly; to swallow back.

TO REGRAFT, rē-grāft'. v. a. To graft again.

TO REGRANT, rē-grānt'. v. a. To grant back.

TO REGRATE, rē-grāte'. v. a. To offend, to shock; not used; to engross, to forestall.

REGRATER, rē-grāte'ūr. s. (98). Fore-staller, engrosser.

TO REGREET, rē-gréet'. v. a. To salute, to greet a second time.

REGREET, rē-gréet'. s. Return or exchange of salutation.

REGRESS, rē'grēs. s. Passage back, power of passing back.

REGRESSION, rē-grēsh'ūn. s. The act of returning or going back.

REGRET, rē-grét'. s. Vexation at something past, bitterness of reflection; grief, sorrow.

TO REGRET, rē-grét'. v. a. To repent, to grieve at.

REGUERDON, rē-gér'dūn. s. Reward, recompense. *Obsolete*. See **GUERDON**.

REGULAR, rēg'ù-lār. a. (179). Agreeable to rule, consisting with the mode prescribed; governed by strict regulations; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures; instituted or initiated according to established forms.

REGULAR, rēg'ù-lār. s. In the Roman Catholick Church, all persons are said to be regulars, that profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

REGULARITY, rēg'ù-lār'é-té. s. Agreeableness to rule; method, certain order.

REGULARLY, rēg'ù-lār-lé. ad. In a manner concordant to rule.

TO REGULATE, rēg'ù-lāte. v. a. To adjust by rule or method; to direct.

REGULATION, rēg'ù-lā'shūn. s. The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR, rēg'ù-lā-tūr. s. (521). One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion *equable*.

TO REGURGITATE, rē-gūr'jé-tāte. v. a. To throw back, to pour back.

REGURGITATION, rē-gūr'jé-tā'shūn. s. Resorption, the act of swallowing back.

TO REHEAR, ré-hére'. v. a. To hear again.

REHEARSAL, ré-hér'sāl. s. (442). Repetition, recital; the recital of any thing previous to public exhibition.

TO REHEARSE, ré-hérse'. v. a. To repeat, to recite; to relate, to tell; to recite previously to publick exhibition.

TO REJECT, ré-jékt'. v. a. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer; to cast off, to make an abject; to refuse, not to accept; to throw aside.

REJECTION, ré-jék'shūn. s. The act of casting off or throwing aside.

TO REIGN, rānc. v. n. (249). To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, rānc. s. (385). Royal authority, sovereignty; time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions.

TO REIMBODY, ré-lm-bód'é. v. n. To embody again.

TO REIMBURSE, ré-lm-búrse'. v. a. To repay, to repair loss or expense by an equivalent.

REIMBURSEMENT, ré-lm-búrse'mēnt. s. Reparation or repayment.

TO REIMPREGNATE, ré-lm-prég'nāte. v. a. To impregnate anew.

REIMPRESSION, ré-lm-prēsh'ūn. s. A second or repeated impression.

REIN, rānc. s. (249). The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; used

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

REMAIN, rê-mâne'. s. (202). Relick, that which is left, generally used in the plural; the body left by the soul.

REMAINDER, rê-mâne'dûr. s. What is left; the body when the soul is departed, remains.

To REMAKE, rê-mâke'. v. a. To make anew.

To REMAND, rê-mând'. v. a. (79). To send back, to call back.

REMANENT, rê-mâ-nént. s. The part remaining.

☞ I place the accent on the first syllable of this word, for the same reason as in *Permanent*; the *a* in both *remaneo* and *permanent* is short, if that be any rule. See Principles, No. 503. (c.) It is highly probable that *Remnant* is but an abbreviation of the present word.

REMARK, rê-mârk'. s. (78). Observation, note, notice taken.

To REMARK, rê-mârk'. v. a. To note, to observe; to distinguish, to point out, to mark.

REMARKABLE, rê-mârk'â-bl. a. Observable, worthy of note.

REMARKABLENESS, rê-mârk'â-bl-nés. s. Observableness, worthiness of observation.

REMARKABLY, rê-mârk'â-blé. ad. Observably, in a manner worthy of observation.

REMARKER, rê-mârk'ûr. s. (98). Observer, one that remarks.

REMEDIAL, rê-mê-dé-â-bl. a. Capable of remedy.

REMIATE, rê-mê-dé-ât. a. (91). Medicinal, affording a remedy.

REMEDILESS, rê-mê-dé-lés. a. Not admitting remedy, irreparable, cureless.

☞ Spencer and Milton place the accent upon the second syllable of this word; and as Mr. Nares observes, Dr. Johnson has, on the authority of these authors, adopted this accentuation: "But this," says Mr. Nares, "is irregular; for every monosyllabic termination added to a word accentuated on the antepenult, throws the accent to the fourth syllable from the end." With great respect for Mr. Nares's opinion on this subject, I should think a much easier and more general rule might be laid down for all words of this kind, which is, that these words which take the Saxon terminations after them, as *er*, *less*, *ness*, *ly*, &c. preserve the accent of the radical word; therefore this and the following word ought to have the same ac-

cent as *remedy*, from which they are formed. See Principles, No. 489, 501.

REMEDILESSNESS, rê-mê-dé-lés-nés. s. Incurableness.

REMEDY, rê-mê-dé. s. A medicine by which any illness is cured; cure of any uneasiness; that which counteracts any evil; reparation, means of repairing any hurt.

To REMEDY, rê-mê-dé. v. a. To cure, to heal; to repair or move mischief.

To REMEMBER, rê-mêm'bûr. v. a. To bear in mind any thing; to recollect, to keep in mind; to mention; to put in mind, to force to recollect, to remind.

REMEMBERER, rê-mêm'bûr-ûr. s. One who remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, rê-mêm'brânse. s. Retention in memory; recollection, revival of any idea; account preserved; memorial; a token by which any one is kept in the memory.

REMEMBRANCER, rê-mêm'brân-sûr. s. One that reminds, one that puts in mind; an officer of the Exchequer.

To REMIGRATE, rê-mê-grâte. v. n. (513). To remove back again.

REMIGRATION, rê-mê-grâ'shûn. s. Removal back again.

To REMIND, rê-mînd'. v. a. To put in mind, to force to remember.

REMINISCENCE, rê-mê-nîs'sénse. s. (510). Recollection, recovery of ideas.

REMINISCENTIAL, rê-mê-nîs-sén'shâl. a. Relating to reminiscence.

REMISS, rê-mîs'. a. Slack; slothful; not intense.

REMISSIBLE, rê-mîs'sé-bl. a. (509). Admitting forgiveness.

REMISSION, rê-mîsh'ûn. s. Abatement, relaxation; cessation of intenseness; in Physick, Remission is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again; release; forgiveness, pardon.

REMISSLY, rê-mîs'îé. ad. Carelessly, negligently; slackly.

REMISSNESS, rê-mîs'nés. s. Carelessness, negligence.

To REMIT, rê-mît'. v. a. To relax; to forgive a punishment; to pardon a fault; to resign; to refer; to put again in custody; to send money to a distant place.

To REMIT, rê-mît'. v. n. To slacken, to grow less intense; to abate by growing less eager; in Physick, to grow by intervals less violent.

—nò, mève, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tàb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—/in, THIS.

REMITMENT, rè-mít'mént. s. The act of remitting to custody.

REMITTANCE, rè-mít'tânse. s. The act of paying money at a distant place; sum sent to a distant place.

REMITTER, rè-mít'túr. s. (98). In Common Law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective.

REMNANT, rêm'nánt. s. Residue, that which is left.

REMNANT, rêm'nánt. a. Remaining, yet left.

REMOLTEN, rè-mòl't'n. part. (103). Melted again.

REMONSTRANCE, rè-môn'strânse. s. Show, discovery, not used; strong representation.

TO REMONSTRATE, rè-môn'stráte. v. n. To make a strong representation, to show reasons.

REMOVA, rêm'b-rá. s. (503). A let or obstacle; a fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships and retards their passage through the water.

REMORSE, rè-mòrse', or rè-mòrse'. Pain of guilt; anguish of a guilty conscience.

Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and several respectable speakers, pronounce this word in the second manner; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Smith, in the first; and, in my opinion, with analogy and the best usage on their side. The final e does not lengthen the o, but serves only to keep the s from going into the sound of z.

REMORSEFUL, rè-mòrs'fúl. a. Tender, compassionate. Not used.

REMORSELESS, rè-mòrs'lés. a. Unpitiful, cruel, savage.

REMOTE, rè-mòte'. a. Distant; removed far off; foreign.

REMOTELY, rè-mòte'lé. ad. At a distance.

REMOTENESS, rè-mòte'nés. s. State of being remote.

REMOTION, rè-mò'shùn. s. The act of removing, the state of being removed to a distance.

REMOVABLE, rè-mòdv'á-bl. a. Such as may be removed.—See **MOVEABLE**.

REMOVAL, rè-mòdv'ál. s. (88). The act of putting out of any place; the act of

putting away; dismissal from a post; the state of being removed.

TO REMOVE, rè-mòdv'. v. a. To put from its place; to take or put away; to place at a distance.

TO REMOVE, rè-mòdv'. v. n. To change place; to go from one place to another.

REMOVE, rè-mòdv'. s. Change of place; translation of one to the place of another; departure, act of going away; the act of changing place; a step in the scale of gradation; act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

REMOVED, rè-mòdv'd'. part. a. Remote, separate from others.

REMOVEDNESS, rè-mòdv'éd-nés. s. (364). The state of being removed, remoteness.

REMOVER, rè-mòdv'úr. s. (98). One that removes.

TO REMOUNT, rè-mòunt'. v. n. To mount again.

REMUNERABLE, rè-mù'nér-á-bl. a. Rewardable.

TO REMUNERATE, rè-mù'nér-áte. v. a. To reward, to requite.

REMUNERATION, rè-mù'nér-á'shùn. s. Reward, requital.

REMUNERATIVE, rè-mù'nér-á-tív. a. Exercised in giving rewards.

TO REMURMUR, rè-mùr'múr. v. a. To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

TO REMURMUR, rè-mùr'múr. v. n. To murmur back, to echo a low hoarse sound.

RENARD, rén'nárd. s. (88). The name of a fox.

RENASCENT, rè-nás'sént. a. Produced again, rising again into being.

RENASCIBLE, rè-nás'sé-bl. a. (405). Possible to be produced again.

TO RENAVIGATE, rè-náv've-gáte. v. a. To sail again.

RENCOUNTER, rén-kòun'túr. s. (313). Clash, collision; personal opposition; loose or casual engagement; sudden combat without premeditation.

TO RENCOUNTER, rén-kòun'túr. v. n. To clash, to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.

TO REND, rénd. v. a. Pret. and pass. Rent. To tear with violence, to lacerate.

RENDER, rénd'úr. s. (98). One that rends, a tearer.

TO RENDER, rénd'úr. v. a. To return, to pay back; to restore; to invest

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

with qualities, to make; to translate; to surrender, to give up; to offer, to give to be used.

RENDER, rên'dûr. s. Surrender. Obsolete.

RENDEZVOUS, rên-dê-vôôz'. s. (315). Assembly, meeting appointed; place appointed for an assembly.

TO RENDEZVOUS, rên-dê-vôôz'. v. n. To meet at a place appointed.

☞ This word is in such universal use as to be perfectly anglicised; and those who leave out the *s* at the end, in compliment to the French language, show but little taste in their pronunciation of English. To this letter, in this word, as well as in several other words, may be applied the judicious advice of Pope:

"In words as fashions the same rule will hold;

"Alike fantastic, if too new or old:

"Be not the first by whom the new are try'd,

* Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Essay on Criticism.

RENDITION, rên-dîsh'ûn. s. Surrendering, the act of yielding.

RENEGADE, rên'nê-gâde. } s. One
RENEGADO, rên-nê-gâ'dô. } that apostatises from the faith, an apostate; one who deserts to the enemy, a revolter.—See LUMBAGO.

TO RENEGE, rê-nêég'. v. a. To disown.

TO RENEW, rê-nû', v. a. To restore to the former state; to repeat, to put again in act; to begin again; in Theology, to make anew, to transform to new life.

RENEWABLE, rê-nû'â-bl. a. Capable of being renewed.

RENEWAL, rê-nû'âl. s. (88). The act of renewing; renovation.

RENITENCY, rê-rî'tên-sê. s. That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another.

☞ This word and the following were in Dr. Johnson's third edition, folio, accented on the second syllable; but in the sixth edition, quarto, they have the accent on the first. This latter accentuation, it must be allowed, is more agreeable to English analogy. (see Principles, No. 503, *b*;) but there is an analogy that the Learned are very fond of adopting which is, that when a word from the Latin contains the same number of syllables as the original, the accent of the original should then be preserved; and as the accent of *renitens* is on

the second syllable, the word *renitent* ought to have the accent on the second likewise. For my own part, I approve of our own analogy, both in accent and quantity; but it is the business of a Prosodist to give the usage as well as analogy: and were this word and its formative *renitency* to be brought into common use, I have no doubt but that the Latin analogy, that of accenting this word on the second syllable, would generally prevail. This may fairly be presumed from the suffrages we have for it; namely, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, and Entick, who are opposed by no Dictionary I have consulted, but by Scott's Bailey.

RENITENT, rê-nî'tênt. a. Acting against any impulse by elastick power.

RENNET, rên'nî't. s.—See **RUNNET**. The ingredient with which milk is coagulated in order to make cheese; a kind of apple.

TO RENOVATE, rên'nô-vâte. v. a. To renew, to restore to the first state.

RENOVATION, rên'nô-vâ'shôn. s. Renewal, the act of renewing.

TO RENOUNCE, rê-nôunse'. v. a. (313). To disown, to abnegate.

RENOUCEMENT, rê-nôunse'mênt. s. Act of renouncing, renunciation.

RENOWN, rê-nôun'. s. (322). Fame, celebrity, praise widely spread.

TO RENOWN, rê-nôun'. v. a. To make famous.

RENOWNED, rê-nôun'd'. part. a. (359). Famous, celebrated, eminent.

RENT, rênt. s. A break, a laceration.

TO RENT, rênt. v. a. To tear, to lacerate.

RENT rênt s. Revenue, annual payment; money paid for any thing held of another.

TO RENT, rênt. v. a. To hold by paying rent; to set to a tenant.

RENTABLE, rênt'â-bl. a. (405). That may be rented.

RENTAL, rênt'âl. s. Schedule or account of rents.

RENTER, rênt'ûr. s. (98). He that holds by paying rent.

RENUNCIATION, rê-nân-shê'â'shôn. s. The act of renouncing.—See **PRONUNCIATION**.

TO REORDAIN, rê-ôr-dânê'. v. a. To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

REORDINATION, *rè-òr-dè-nà'shùn*. s. Repetition of ordination.

TO REPACIFY, *rè-pàs'sé-fl*. v. a. To pacify again.

REPAID, *rè-pàde'*. Part. of Repay.

TO REPAIR, *rè-pàre'*. v. a. (302). To restore after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.

REPAIR, *rè-pàre'*. s. Reparation, supply of loss, restoration after dilapidation.

TO REPAIR, *rè-pàre'*. v. n. To go, to betake himself.

REPAIR, *rè-pàre'*. s. Resort, abode, act of betaking himself any whither.

REPAIRER, *rè-pàre'ûr*. s. (98). Amender, restorer.

REPARABLE, *rèp'pàr-à-bl*. a. (531). Capable of being amended, retrieved.—See **IRREPARABLE**.

REPARABLY, *rèp'pàr-à-blè*. ad. In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.

REPARATION, *rèp-pà-rà'shùn*. s. The act of repairing; supply of what is wasted; recompense for any injury, amends.

REPARATIVE, *rè-pàr-rà-tiv*. a. (512). Whatever makes amends.

REPARTEE, *rèp-pàr-tée'*. s. Smart reply.

TO REPASS, *rè-pàs'*. v. a. To pass again, to pass back.

TO REPASS, *rè-pàs'*. v. n. To go back in a road.

REPAST, *rè-pàs't'*. s. A meal, act of taking food; food, victuals.

TO REPAST, *rè-pàs't'*. v. a. To feed, to feast.

REPASTURE, *rè-pàs'tshùre*. s. (463). Entertainment.

TO REPAY, *rè-pà'*. v. a. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompense; to requit either good or ill.

REPAYMENT, *rè-pà'mènt*. s. The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

TO REPEAL, *rè-pèle'*. v. a. (227). To recall; to abrogate, to revoke.

REPEAL, *rè-pèle'*. s. Recall from exile; revocation, abrogation.

TO REPEAT, *rè-pète'*. v. a. (227). To use again, to do again; to speak again; to try again; to recite, to rehearse.

REPEATEDLY, *rè-pè'téd-lè*. ad. Over and over, more than once.

REPEATER, *rè-pè'tûr*. s. (98). One that repeats; one that recites; a watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

TO REPEL, *rè-pél'*. v. a. To drive back any thing; to drive back an assailant.

TO REPEL, *rè-pél'*. v. n. To act with force contrary to force impressed; in Physick, to repel in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.

REPELLENT, *rè-pè'l'ént*. s. An application that has a repelling power.

REPELLER, *rè-pè'l'ûr*. s. (98). One that repels.

TO REPENT, *rè-pént'*. v. n. To think on any thing past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.

TO REPENT, *rè-pént'*. v. a. To remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow; it is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPENTANCE, *rè-pént'ânse*. s. Sorrow for any thing past; sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life, penitence.

REPENTANT, *rè-pént'ânt*. a. Sorrowful for the past; sorrowful for sin; expressing sorrow for sin.

TO REPEOPLE, *rè-pée'pl*. v. a. To stock with people anew.

TO REPERCUSS, *rè-pér-kûs'*. v. a. To beat back, to drive back.

REPERCUSSION, *rè-pér-kûsh'ûn*. s. The act of driving back, rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, *rè-pér-kûs'siv*. a. Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound; repellent; driven back, rebounding.

REPETITIOUS, *rèp-pér-tish'ûs*. a. Found, gained by finding.

REPERTORY, *rèp'pér-tûr-è*. s. (512). A treasury, a magazine.

REPETITION, *rèp-è-tish'ûn*. s. (531). Iteration of the same thing; recital of the same words over again; the act of reciting or rehearsing; recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

TO REFINE, *rè-pîne'*. v. n. To fret, to vex one's self, to be discontented.

REFINER, *rè-pîne'ûr*. s. (98). One that frets or murmurs.

TO REPLACE, *rè-plàse'*. v. a. To put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîbe, pîn;—

- TO REPLAIT**, rê-plâte'. v. a. To fold one part often over another.
- TO REPLANT**, rê-plânt'. v. a. To plant anew.
- REPLANTATION**, rê-plân-tâ'shûn. s. The act of planting again.
- TO REPLENISH**, rê-plén'nîsh. v. a. To stock, to fill; to consummate, to complete.
- TO REPLENISH**, rê-plén'nîsh. v. n. To be stocked.
- REplete**, rê-plète'. a. Full, completely filled.
- REPLETION**, rê-plé'shûn. s. The state of being over full.
- REPLEVABLE**, rê-plév'vê-â-bl. a. What may be replevied.
- TO REPLEVIN**, rê-plév'vîn. } v. a.
- TO REPLEVY**, rê-plév'vê. } To take back or set at liberty any thing seized, upon security given.
- REPLICATION**, rê-plé-kâ'shûn. (531). a. Rebound, repercussion; reply, answer.
- TO REPLY**, rê-plî'. v. n. To answer, make a return to an answer.
- REPLY**, rê-plî'. s. Answer, return to an answer.
- REPLYER**, rê-plî'ûr. s. (98). He that makes a return to an answer.
- TO REPOLISH**, rê-pôl'îsh. v. a. To polish again.
- TO REPORT**, rê-pôrt'. v. a. To noise by popular rumour; to give repute; to give an account of.
- REPORT**, rê-pôrt'. s. Rumour, popular fame; repute, publick character; account given by lawyers of cases; sound, repercussion.
- REPORTER**, rê-pôrt'ûr. s. (98). Relater, one that gives an account.
- REPORTINGLY**, rê-pôrt'îng-lé. ad. By common fame.
- REPOSAL**, rê-pô'zâl. s. (88). The act of reposing.
- TO REPOSE**, rê-pôze'. v. a. To lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust.
- TO REPOSE**, rê-pôze'. v. n. To sleep, to be at rest, to rest in confidence.
- REPOSE**, rê-pôze'. s. Sleep, rest, quiet; cause of rest.
- REPOSEDNESS**, rê-pô-zêd-nês. (365). State of being at rest.
- TO REPOSITE**, rê-pôz'zit. v. n. To lay up, to lodge as in a place of safety.
- REPOSITION**, rê-pô-zîsh'ûn. s. The act of replacing.
- REPOSITORY**, rê-pôz'ê-târ-ê. s. A place where any thing is safely laid up.
- TO REPOSSess**, rê-pôz-zês'. v. a. To possess again.
- TO REPRESENT**, rêp-prê-hênd'. v. a. To reprove, to chide; to blame, to censure.
- REPREHENDER**, rêp-prê-hênd'âr. s. Blamer, censurer.
- REPREHENSIBLE**, rêp-prê-hên'sê-bl. a. Blameable, censurable.
- REPREHENSIBLENESS**, rêp-prê-hên'sê-bl-nêa. s. Blameableness.
- REPREHENSIBLY**, rêp-prê-hên'sê-blê. ad. Blameably.
- REPREHENSION**, rêp-prê-hên'shûn. s. Reproof, open blame.
- REPREHENSIVE**, rêp-prê-hên'sîv. a. Given in reproof.
- TO REPRESENT**, rêp-prê-zênt'. v. a. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present; to describe to show in any particular character; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to exhibit, to show.
- REPRESENTATION**, rêp-prê-zên-tâ'shûn. s. Image, likeness; act of supporting a vicarious character; respectful declaration.
- REPRESENTATIVE**, rêp-prê-zênt'â-tîv. a. (512). Exhibiting a multitude; bearing the character or power of another.
- REPRESENTATIVE**, rêp-prê-zênt'â-tîv. s. One exhibiting the likeness of another; one exercising the vicarious power given by another; that by which any thing is shown.
- REPRESENTER**, rêp-prê-zênt'ûr. s. One who shows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character.
- REPRESENTMENT**, rêp-prê-zênt'mênt. s. Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.
- TO REPRESS**, rê-prês'. v. a. To crush, to put down, to subdue.
- REPRESSION**, rê-prêsh'ûn. s. Act of repressing.
- REPRESSIVE**, rê-prês'sîv. a. (158). Having power to repress, acting to repress.
- TO REPRIEVE**, rê-prêév'. v. a. (275). To respite after sentence of death, to give a respite.
- REPRIEVE**, rê-prêév'. s. (275). Respite after sentence of death; respite.
- TO REPRIMAND**, rêp-prê-mând'. v. a. (79). To chide, to reprove.
- REPRIMAND**, rêp-prê-mând'. s. Reproof, reprehension.

—nò, mòye, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tòb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—hìn, tris.

TO REPRINT, ré-prìnt'. v. a. To renew the impression of any thing; to print a new edition.

REPRISAL, ré-prì'zál. s. (88). Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

REPRISE, ré-prìze'. s. The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

TO REPROACH, ré-pròtsh'. v. a. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid in general.

REPROACH, ré-pròtsh'. s. (295). Censure, infamy, shame.

REPROACHABLE, ré-pròtsh'á-bl. a. Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL, ré-pròtsh'fùl. a. Scurrilous, opprobrious; shameful, infamous, vile.

REPROACHFULLY, ré-pròtsh'fùl-é. ad. Opprobriously, ignominiously, scurrilously; shamefully, infamously.

REPROBATE, ré-prò-báte. a. Lost to virtue, lost to grace, abandoned.

REPROBATE, ré-prò-báte. s. A man lost to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

TO REPROBATE, ré-prò-báte. v. a. To disallow, to reject: to abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction; to abandon to his sentence, without hope or pardon.

REPROBATENESS, ré-prò-báte-nés. s. The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, ré-prò-bá-shùn. s. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; a condemnatory sentence.

TO REPRODUCE, ré-prò-dúse'. v. a. (530). To produce again, to produce anew.

REPRODUCTION, ré-prò-dúk'shùn. s. The act of producing anew.

REPROOF, ré-pròóf'. s. Blame to the face, reprehension.

REPROVABLE, ré-pròóv'á-bl. a. Blameable, worthy of reprehension. See **MOVABLE**.

TO REPROVE, ré-pròóv'. v. a. To blame, to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to chide.

REPROVER, ré-pròóv'úr. s. A reprehender, one that reproves.

TO REPRUNE, ré-pròón'. v. a. (339). To prune a second time.

REPTILE, rép'tíl. a. (140). Creeping upon many feet.

REPTILE, rép'tíl. s. An animal that creeps upon many feet.

REPUBLICAN, ré-púb'lé-kán. a. Placing the government in the people.

REPUBLICAN, ré-púb'lé-kán. s. One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

REPUBLICANISM, ré-púb'lé-kán-izm. s. Attachment to a republican government.—*Mason*.

REPUBLIC, ré-púb'lik. s. Commonwealth, state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPUDIABLE, ré-pù'dé-á-bl, or ré-pù'jé-á-bl. a. (293) (294) (376). Fit to be rejected or divorced.

TO REPUDIATE, ré-pù'dé-áte, or ré-pù'jé-áte. v. a. To divorce, to put away.

REPUDIATION, ré-pù-dé-á'shùn. s. Divorce, rejection.

REPUGNANCE, ré-pùg'nánsé. } s. In-

REPUGNANCY, ré-pùg'náns-é. } consistency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingness, struggle of opposite passions.

REPUGNANT, ré-pùg'nánt. a. Disobedient; reluctant; contrary, opposite.

REPUGNANTLY, ré-pùg'nánt-lé. ad. Contradictorily, reluctantly.

TO REPULLULATE, ré-pùl'ú-láte. v. n. To bud again.

REPULSE, ré-pùlse'. s. (177). The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

TO REPULSE, ré-pùlse'. v. a. To beat back, to drive off.

REPULSION, ré-pùl'shùn. s. (177). The act or power of driving off from itself.

REPULSIVE, ré-pùl'siv. a. Driving off, having the power to beat back or drive off.

TO REPURCHASE, ré-pùr'tshás. v. a. To buy again.

REPUTABLE, rép'pù-tá-bl. a. Honourable, not infamous.—See **ACADEMY**.

REPUTABLY, rép'pù-tá-blé. ad. Without discredit.

REPUTATION, rép'ù-tá'shùn. s. Credit, honour, character of good.

TO REPUTE, ré-pùte'. v. a. To hold, to account, to think.

REPUTE, ré-pùte'. s. Character, reputation; established opinion.

REPUTELESS, ré-pùte'lés. a. Disreputable, disgraceful.

⚔ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

REQUEST, ré-kwést'. s. Petition, entreaty, repute, credit.

To REQUEST, ré-kwést'. v. a. To act, to solicit, to entreat.

REQUESTER, ré-kwést'úr. s. (98). Petitioner, solicitor.

To REQUICKEN, ré-kwík'k'n. v. a. To reanimate.

REQUIEM, ré'kwé-ém. s. A hymn in which they implore for the dead requiem or rest; rest, quiet, peace.

REQUIRABLE, ré-kwí'rá-bl. a. Fit to be required.

To REQUIRE, ré-kwíre'. v. a. To demand, to ask a thing as of right; to make necessary, to need.

REQUISITE, rék'wé-zít. a. Necessary, required by the nature of things.

REQUISITE, rék'wé-zít. a. (154). Any thing necessary.

REQUISITELY, rék'wé-zít-lé. ad. Necessarily, in a requisite manner.

REQUISITENESS, rék'wé-zít-nés. s. Necessity, the state of being requisite.

REQUISITION, rék'wé-zítsh'ún. s. A requiring or demanding of something.

REQUITAL, ré-kwí'tál. s. (88). Return for any good or bad office, retaliation; reward, recompense.

To REQUITE, ré-kwíte'. v. a. To retaliate good or ill, to recompense.

REReward, rére'wárd. s. The rear or last troop.

To RESAIL, ré-sáile'. v. a. To sail back.

RESALE, ré'sáile. s. Sale at second hand.

To RESALUTE, ré-sá-lúte'. v. a. To salute or greet anew.

To RESCIND, ré-sínd'. v. a. To cut off, to abrogate a law.

RESCISSON, ré-sízh'ún'. s. The act of cutting off, abrogation.—See **ABSCISSION**.

RECISSORY, ré-sízh'úr-ré. a. (512). Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRIBE, ré-skribe'. v. a. To write back; to write over again.

RESCRIPT, ré'skript. s. Edict of an emperor.

To RESCUE, rés'kú. v. a. To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

RESCUE, rés'kú. s. Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

RESCUER, rés'kú-dr. s. (98). One that rescues.

RESEARCH, ré-sértsh'. s. Inquiry, search.

To RESEARCH, ré-sértsh'. v. a. To examine, to inquire.

To RESEAT, ré-séte'. v. a. To seat again.

RESEIZER, ré-sé'zúr. s. (98). One that seizes again.

RESEIZURE, ré-sé'zhüre. s. (452). Repeated seizure, seizure a second time.

RESEMBLANCE, ré-zém'blánsé. s. Likeness, similitude, representation.

To RESEMBLE, ré-zém'bl. v. a. (445). To compare, to represent as like something else; to be like, to have likeness to.

To RESEND, ré-sénd'. v. a. To send back, to send again.

To RESENT, ré-zént'. v. a. (445). To take well or ill; to take ill, to consider as an injury or affront.

RESENTER, ré-zént'úr. s. (98). One who feels injuries deeply.

RESENTFUL, ré-zént'fúl. a. r. Easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY, ré-zént'ing-lé. ad. With deep sense, with strong perception, with anger.

RESENTMENT, ré-zént'mént. s. Strong perception of good or ill; deep sense of injury.

RESERVATION, réz-ér-vá'shún. s. Reserve, concealment of something in the mind; something kept back, something not given up; custody, state of being treasured up.

RESERVATORY, ré-zér-vá-túr-é. (512). s. Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

To RESERVE, ré-zérv'. v. a. To keep in store, to save to some other purpose; to retain, to lay up to a future time.

RESERVE, ré-zérv'. s. Something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind; exception; modesty, caution in personal behaviour.

RESERVED, ré-sérv'd'. a. (359). Modest, not loosely free; sullen, not open, not frank.

RESERVEDLY, ré-zérv'd'lé. ad. (364). With reserve; coldly.

RESERVEDNESS, ré-zérv'd'nés. s. Closeness, want of openness.

RESERVER, ré-zér'vúr. s. One that reserves.

—nò, móve, nòr, nôt;—tábe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

RESERVOIR, réz-ér-vwòr'. s. Place where any thing is kept in store.

TO RESETTLE, ré-sét'tl. v. a. To settle again.

RESETTLEMENT, ré-sét'tl-mént. s. The act of settling again; the state of settling again.

TO RESIDE, ré-zide'. v. n. (447). To live, to dwell, to be present; to subside.

RESIDENCE, réz-è-déncé. s. (445). Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode, dwelling; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

RESIDENT, réz-è-dént. a. (445). Dwelling or having abode in any place.

RESIDENT, réz-è-dént. s. An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.

RESIDENTIARY, réz-è-dén'shèr-è. a. Holding residence.

RESIDUAL, ré-zid'jù-ál. (445). } a.

RESIDUARY, ré-zid'jù-ár-è. } a. Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.

RESIDUE, réz-zè-dù. s. (445). The remaining part, that which is left.

TO RESIGN, ré-zine'. v. a. (445) (447). To give up a claim or possession; to yield up; to submit, particularly to submit to Providence; to submit without resistance or murmur.

RESIGNATION, réz-zig-má'shùn. s. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession; submission, unresisting acquiescence; submission without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNER, ré-zì'nùr. s. (98.) One that resigns.

RESIGNMENT, ré-zine'mént. s. Act of resigning.

RESILIENCY, ré-zil'è-én-sé. } s. The act of starting or leaping back.

RESILIENT, ré-zil'è-ént. a. (445). Starting or springing back.

RESILITION, réz-è-llsh'ùn. s. The act of springing back.

RESIN, réz'in. s. (445). The fat sulphurous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirits, not an aqueous menstruum.

RESINOUS, réz'in-ús. s. Containing resin, consisting of resin.

RESINOUSNESS, réz'in-ús-nés. s. The quality of being resinous.

RESIPISCENCE, ré-è-plis'séncé. s. (510). Wisdom after the fact, repentance.

TO RESIST, ré-zist'. v. a. (445) (447). To oppose, to act against; not to give way.

RESISTANCE, ré-zist'ânse. s. The act of resisting, opposition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

RESISTIBILITY, ré-zist-è-bl'l'è-té. s. Quality of resisting.

RESISTIBLE, ré-zist'è-bl. a. (405). That may be resisted.

RESISTLESS, ré-zis'less. a. Irresistible, that cannot be opposed.

RESOLVABLE, ré-zòlv'vá-bl. a. (445). That may be analysed or separated; capable of solution, or of being made less obscure.

RESOLUBLE, réz-ò-lù-bl. a. That may be melted or dissolved.

I have placed the accent on the first syllable of this word, for the same reason which induced me to place it on the first of *Dissoluble*.

I have differed from some of our orthœpists in this accentuation, and the uncertainty that reigns among them will be a sufficient apology for having recourse to analogy, which is clearly shown by the accent which all of them place upon the second syllable of *Indis'soluble*.

Dis'soluble, Sheridan, Ash, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, Dr. Johnson's quarto.

Dissol'uble, Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Johnson's folio.

Res'oluble, Ash, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, Johnson's quarto.

Resol'uble, Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, Johnson's folio.

TO RESOLVE, ré-zòlv'. v. a. To inform; to solve, to clear; to settle in an opinion; to fix in determination; to melt, to dissolve; to analyse.

TO RESOLVE, ré-zòlv'. v. n. To determine, to decree within one's self; to melt, to be dissolved.

RESOLVE, ré-zòlv'. s. Resolution, fixed determination.

RESOLVEDLY, ré-zòlv'éd-lé. (365.) With firmness and constancy.

RESOLVEDNESS, ré-zòlv'éd-nés. s. Resolution, constancy, firmness.

RESOLVENT, ré-zòlv'ènt. s. That which has the power of causing solution.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

RESOLVER, rê-zôlv'ûr. s. (98.) One that forms a firm resolution; one that dissolves, one that separates parts.

RESOLUTE, rêz'ô-lûte. a. Determined, constant, firm.

RESOLUTELY, rêz'ô-lûte-lê. ad. Determinately, steadily.

RESOLUTENESS, rêz'ô-lûte-nês. s. Determinateness, state of being fixed in resolution.

RESOLUTION, rêz'ô-lû'shûn. s. Act of clearing difficulties; analysis, act of separating any thing into constituent parts dissolution; fixed determination, settled thought; firmness, steadiness in good or bad; determination of a cause in courts of justice.

RESOLUTIVE, rê-zôl'û-tiv. a. (512.) Having the power to dissolve.

RESONANCE, rêz'ô-nâns. s. Sound, resound.

RESONANT, rêz'ô-nânt. a. (503.) Sound, resounding.

To RESORT, rê-zôrt'. v. n. To have recourse to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.

☞ Some speakers pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *aport*; but as this is not the most usual pronunciation, so it is not the most agreeable to analogy. That it is not the most usual, appears from the testimony of Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Smith, W. Johnston, and Perry, who pronounce it as I have done.

RESORT, rê-zôrt'. s. Frequency, assembly; concourse; movement, active power, spring.

To RESOUND, rê-zôund'. v. a. To echo, to celebrate by sound; to tell so as to be heard far; to return sounds.

To RESOUND, rê'sôund. v. n. To be echoed back.

To RESOUND, rê'sôund. v. a. (446.) To sound again.

RESOURCE, rê-sôrse'. s. (318.) Some new or unexpected means that offer, resort, expedient.—See *SOURCE*.

To RESOW, rê-sô'. To sow anew.

To RESPEAK, rê-spêke'. v. n. To answer.

To RESPECT, rê-spêkt'. v. a. To regard, to have regard to; to consider with a low degree of reverence; to have relation to; to look toward.

RESPECT, rê-spêkt'. s. Regard, attention; reverence, honour; awful kindness; goodwill; partial regard; reverend

character; manner of treating others; consideration, motive; relation, regard.

RESPECTABLE, rê-spêkt'â-bl. a. Deserving of respect or regard.

☞ This word, like several others of the same form, is frequently distorted by an accent on the first syllable. When there are no uncombinable consonants in the latter syllable, this accentuation is not improper, as *despicable*, *disputable*, *preferable*, &c.; but when consonants of so different an organ as *c* and *p* occur in the penultimate and antepenultimate syllables of words without the accent, the difficulty of pronouncing them is a sufficient reason for placing the accent on them in order to assist the pronunciation; and accordingly we find almost every word of this form has the accent upon these letters, as *delectible*, *destructible*, *perceptible*, *susceptible*, *discernible*, &c.; besides as it contributes greatly to place the accent on the most significant part of the word, when other reasons do not forbid, this ought to determine us to lay the stress upon the second syllable of the word in question. This is the accentuation of Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, Bailey, and Entick; and if Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, had inserted the word in their Dictionaries, they would, in all probability, have accented the word in the same manner. Since the first edition of this Dictionary, I see this is the case with the quarto edition of Dr. Johnson.—See *ACCEPTABLE*, *CORRUPTIBLE*, and *IRREFRAGABLE*.

RESPECTER, rê-spêkt'ûr. s. (98.) One that has partial regard.

RESPECTFUL, rê-spêkt'ûl. a. Cereemonious, full of outward civility.

RESPECTFULLY, rê-spêkt'ûl-ê. ad. With some degree of reverence.

RESPECTIVE, rê-spêkt'iv. a. (512.) Particular, relating to particular persons or things, belonging to each; relative, not absolute.

RESPECTIVELY, rê-spêkt'iv-lê. ad. Particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, not absolutely.

RESPERSON, rê-spêr'shûn. s. The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION, rês-pê-râ'shûn. s. The act of breathing; relief from toil.

To RESPIRE, rê-spîre'. v. n. To breathe; to catch breath; to rest, to take rest from toil.

RESPIRE, rês'pîr. s. (140.) Reprieve, suspension of a capital sentence; pause, interval.

—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll,—póund;—thin, THIS.

TO RESPITE, rés'pit. v. a. To relieve by a pause; to suspend, to delay.

RESPLENDENCE, ré-splén'déncé. } s.

RESPLENDENCY, ré-splén'dén-sé. } s.

Lustre, splendour.

RESPLENDENT, ré-splén'dént. a. Bright, having a beautiful lustre.

RESPLENDENTLY, ré-splén'dént-lé. ad. With lustre, brightly, splendidly.

TO RESPOND, ré-spónd'. v. n. To answer, to correspond, to suit. Little used.

RESPONDENT, ré-spónd'ént. s. An answerer in a suit; one whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

RESPONSE, ré-spónsé'. s. An answer; answer made by the congregation; reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

RESPONSIBLE, ré-spón'sé-bl. a. Answerable, accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.

RESPONSIBLENESS, ré-spón'sé-bl-nés. s. State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPONSION, ré-spón'shún. s. The act of answering.

RESPONSIVE, ré-spón'siv. a. Answering, making answer; correspondent, suited to something else.

RESPONSORY, re-spón'súr-é. a. (512). Containing answer.—See DOMESTICK.

REST, rést. s. Sleep, repose; the final sleep, the quietness of death; stillness, cessation of motion; quiet, peace, cessation from disturbance; cessation from bodily labour; support, that on which any thing leans or rests; place of repose; final hope; remainder, what remains.

REST, rést. s. Others, those which remain.

TO REST, rést. v. a. To sleep, to slumber; to die; to be at quiet; to be without motion, to be still; to be fixed in any state or opinion; to cease from labour; to be satisfied, to acquiesce; to lean, to be supported; to be left, to remain.

TO REST, rést. v. a. To lay to rest; to place as on a support.

RESTAGNANT, ré-stág'nánt. a. Remaining without flow or motion.

TO RESTAGNATE, ré-stág'náte. v. a. To stand without flow.

RESTAGNATION, ré-stág'ná'shún. s. The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURATION, rés-tá-rá'shún. s. The act of recovering to the former state.

☞ This word, though regularly formed from the Latin *Restauratio*, is now entirely out of use, and *Restoration* immoveably fixed in its place.

TO RESTEM, ré-stém'. v. a. To force back against the current.

RESTFUL, rést'fúl. a. Quiet, being at rest.

RESTHARROW, rést-hár'rò. s. A plant.

RESTIFF, rés'tif. a. Unwilling to stir, resolute against going forward, stubborn; being at rest, being less in motion.

☞ There is a deviation from propriety in the use of this word almost too vulgar to deserve notice, and that is denominating any thing stubborn or unruly *rusty*. Shakespeare, Swift, and Davenant, as we see in Johnson, have used the word *rusty*; but this is an evident corruption of the French word *restiff*, and should be totally laid aside.

RESTIFNESS, rés'tif-nés. s. Obstinate reluctance.

RESTINCTION, ré-stíngk'shún. s. The act of extinguishing.

RESTITUTION, rés-tú-tú'shún. s. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away; the act of recovering its former state or posture.

RESTLESS, rést'lés. a. Being without sleep; unquiet, without peace; inconstant, unsettled; not still, in continual motion.

RESTLESSLY, rést'lés-lé. ad. Without rest, unquietly.

RESTLESSNESS, rést'lés-nés. s. Want of sleep; want of rest, unquietness; motion, agitation.

RESTORABLE, ré-stó'rá-bl. a. What may be restored.

RESTORATION, rés-tó-rá'shún. s. The act of replacing in a former state; recovery.

RESTORATIVE, ré-stó'rá-tiv. a. That which has the power to recruit life.

RESTORATIVE, ré-stó'rá-tiv. s. (512). A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

TO RESTORE, ré-stóre'. v. a. To give back what has been lost or taken away; to bring back; to retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state; to recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTORER, ré-stó'rúr. s. (98). One that restores.

TO RESTRAIN, ré-stráne'. v. a. To withhold, to keep in; to repress, to keep

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to limit, to confine.

RESTRAINABLE, rê-strâ'nâ-bl. a. Capable to be restrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, rê-strâ'nêd-lê. ad. With restraint, without latitude.

RESTRAINER, rê-strâ'nûr. s. (202). One that restrains, one that withholds.

RESTRANT, rê-strânt'. s. Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation, restriction; repression, hindrance of will; act of withholding.

TO RESTRICT, rê-strîkt'. v. a. To limit; to confine.

RESTRICTION, rê-strîk'shûn. s. Confinement, limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, rê-strîk'tiv. a. Expressing limitation; styptick, astringent.

RESTRICTIVELY, rê-strîk'tiv-lê. ad. With limitation.

TO RESTRINGE, rê-strînjê'. v. a. To limit to confine.

RESTRINGENT, rê-strînjênt. s. That which hath the power of restraining.

RETTY, rê'stê. a.—See **RESISTIFF**. Obstinate in standing still.

TO RESUBLIME, rê-sûb-lîme'. v. a. To sublime another time.

TO RESULT, rê-zûlt'. v. n. (445). To fly back; to rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring; to arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESULT, rê-zûlt'. s. Resilience, act of flying back; consequence, effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes; inference from premises; resolve, decision.

RESUMABLE, rê-zû'mâ-bl. a. What may be taken back.

TO RESUME, rê-zûme'. v. a. (445). To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was broken off, as to resume a discourse.

RESUMPTION, rê-zûm'shûn. s. (412). The act of resuming.

RESUMPTIVE, rê-zûm'tiv. a. Taking back.

RE-UPINATION, rê-sû-pê-nâ'shûn. s. (446). The act of lying on the back.

TO RE-SURVEY, rê-sûr-vâ'. v. a. To review, to survey again.

RE-URRECTION, rê-zûr-rêk'shûn. s. (445). Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

TO RESUSCITATE, rê-sûs'sê-tâte v. a. (446). To stir up anew, to revive.

RESUSCITATION, rê-sûs'sê-tâ'shûn. s. The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.

TO RETAIL, rê-tâle'. v. a. (202). To divide into small parcels; to sell in small quantities; to sell at second hand; to sell in broken parts.

☞ This verb and noun may be classed with those in Principles, No. 492: though the verb is sometimes accented on the first syllable, and the noun on the last.

RETAIL, rê-tâle. s. Sale by small quantities.

RETAILER, rê-tâ'ûr. s. One who sells by small quantities.

TO RETAIN, rê-tâne'. v. a. (202). To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

RETAINER, rê-tâ'nûr. s. (98). An adherent, a dependant, a hanger-on; the act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

TO RETAKE, rê-tâke'. v. a. To take again.

TO RETALIATE, rê-tâl'ê-âte. v. a. (113). To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

RETALIATION, rê-tâl'ê-â'shûn. s. Requital, return of like for like.

TO RETARD, rê-târd'. v. a. To hinder, to obstruct in swiftness of course; to delay, to put off.

TO RETARD, rê-târd'. v. n. To stay back.

RETARDATION, rê-târ-dâ'shûn. s. (530). Hindrance, the act of delaying.

RETARDER, rê-târd'ûr. s. (98). Hindrer, obstructor.

TO RETCH, rêtsh, or rêtsh. v. a. To force up something from the stomach.

☞ This word is derived from the same Saxon original as the verb to *reach*, and seems to signify the same action; the one implying the extension of the arm; and the other, of the throat or lungs. No good reason, therefore, appears either for spelling or pronouncing them differently; and though Dr. Johnson has made a distinction in the orthography, the pronunciation of both is generally the same.

RETCHLESS, rêtsh'lêss. a. Careless. Not used.

RETECTION, rê-têk'shûn. s. The act of discovering to the view.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

RETENTION, rè-tèn'shùn. s. The act of retaining; memory; limitation; custody, confinement, restraint.

RETENTIVE, rè-tè-'tív. a. Having the power of retention; having memory.

RETENTIVENESS, rè-tèn'tív-nès. s. Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE, rét'té-sènce. s. Concealment by silence.

RETICLE, rét'é-kl. s. (405). A small net.

RETICULAR, rè-tìk'ù-lâr. a. Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED, rè-tìk'ù-lâ-téd. a. Made of network.

RETIFORM, rét'té-fòrm. a. Having the form of a net.

RETINUE, rét'é-nù, or rè-tìn'nù. s. A number attending upon a principal person, a train.

☞ This word was formerly always accented on the second syllable; but the antepenultimate accent, to which our language is so prone in simples of three syllables, has so generally obtained as to make it doubtful to which side the best usage inclines. Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Kenrick, Nares, Bailey, and Fenning, accent the second syllable; and Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, and Entick, the first. Scott accents both, but prefers the first. In this case, then, analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the first syllable. See Principles, No. 535, and the word **REVENUE**.

TO RETIRE, rè-tìr'e'. v. n. To retreat, to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a public station; to go off from company.

TO RETIRE, rè-tìr'e'. v. a. To withdraw, to take away.

RETIRE, rè-tìr'e'. s. Retreat, retirement. Not in use.

RETIRED, rè-tìr'd'. part. a. Secret, private.

RETIREDNESS, rè-tìr'd'nès. s. Solitude, privacy, secrecy.

RETIREMENT, rè-tìr'mént. s. Private abode, secret habitation; private way of life; act of withdrawing.

RETOLD, rè-tòld'. Part. pass. of Retell. Related or told again.

TO RETORT, rè-tòrt'. v. a. To throw back; to return any argument, censure, or incivility; to curve back.

RETORT, rè-tòrt'. s. A censure or incivility returned; a chymical glass ves-

sel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

REORTER, rè-tòrt'ùr. s. (98). One that retorts.

RETORTION, rè-tòr'shùn. s. The act of retorting.

TO RETOSS, rè-tòss'. v. a. To toss back.

TO RETOUCH, rè-tùtsh'. v. a. To improve by new touches.

TO RETRACE, rè-trâce'. v. a. To trace back.

TO RETRACT, rè-trâkt'. v. a. To recall, to recant.

RETRACTATION, rét-trâk-tâ'shùn. s. (530). Recantation, change of opinion.

RETRACTION, rè-trâk'shùn. s. Act of withdrawing something advanced; recantation, declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.

RETREAT, rè-trète'. s. Place of privacy, retirement; place of security; act of retiring before a superior force.

TO RETREAT, rè-trète'. v. n. To go to a private abode; to take shelter, to go to a place of security; to retire from a superior enemy; to go out of the former place.

RETREATED, rè-tré'téd. part. ad. Retired, gone to privacy.

TO RETRENCH, rè-trénsh'. v. a. To cut off, to pare away; to confine.

TO RETRENCH, rè-trénsh'. v. a. } **TO**

TO RETRENCH, rè-trénsh'. v. n. } live with less magnificence or elegance.

RETRENCHMENT, rè-trénsh'mént. s. The act of lopping away.

TO RETRIBUTE, rè-trib'ùte. v. a. To pay back, to make repayment of.

☞ I have differed from Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, and almost all our orthoëpists, in giving the accent to the second syllable of the word in preference to the first. But while the verbs *attribute*, *contribute*, and *distribute*, have the penultimate accent, it seems absurd not to give *retribute* the same.

RETRIBUTION, rét-tré-bù'shùn. s. Repayment, return accommodated to the action.

RETRIBUTIVE, rè-trib'ù-tív. (512). }

RETRIBUTORY, rè-trib'ù-tùr-è. }

s. Repaying, making repayment.

RETRIEVABLE, rè-tréév'â-bl. a. That may be retrieved.

TO RETRIEVE, rè-tréév'. v. a. (275). To recover, to restore; to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

RETROCESSION, rê-tro-sésin'ûn. s. (530). The act of going back.

RETROGRADATION, rê-tro-grâ-dâ'shûn. s. (530). The act of going backward.

RETROGRADE, rê-tro-grâde. a. Going backwards; contrary, opposite.

RETROGRESSION, rê-tro-grêsh'ûn. s. (530). The act of going backwards.

RETROSPECT, rê-tro-spêkt. s. (530). Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

RETROSPECTION, rê-tro-spêk'shûn. s. (530). Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, rê-tro-spêk'tiv. a. (530). Looking backwards.

TO RETUND, rê-tûnd'. v. a. To blunt, to turn.

TO RETURN, rê-tûrn'. v. n. To come to the same place; to come back to the same state; to go back; to make answer; to revisit; after a periodical revolution, to begin the same again; to retort, to recriminate.

TO RETURN, rê-tûrn'. v. a. To repay, to give in requital; to give back; to send back; to give account of; to transmit.

RETURN, rê-tûrn'. s. Act of coming back; profit, advantage; repayment, retribution, requital; act of restoring or giving back, restitution; relapse.

RETURNABLE, rê-tûrn'â-bl. a. Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

RETURNER, rê-tûrn'ûr. s. (98). One who pays or remits money.

REVE, rêév. s.—See **SHERIFF**. The bailiff of a franchise or manor.

TO REVEAL, rê-vêl. v. a. (227). To lay open, to disclose a secret; to impart from heaven.

REVEALER, rê-vêlûr. s. (98). Discoverer, one that shows or makes known; one that discovers to view.

TO REVEL, rêv'êl. v. n. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, rêv'êl. s. A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

TO REVEL, rê-vêl'. v. a. To retract, to draw back.

REVEL-ROUT, rêv'êl-rôût. s. A mob, an unlawful assembly.

REVELATION, rêv-ê-lâ'shûn. s. Discovery, communication, communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

REVELLER, rêv'êl-ûr. s. One who feasts with noisy jollity.

REVELRY, rêv'êl-rê. s. Loose jollity, festive mirth.

TO REVENGE, rê-vênje'. v. a. To return an injury; to vindicate by punishment of an enemy; to wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

REVENGE, rê-vênje'. s. (74). Return of an injury.

REVENGEFUL, rê-vênje'fûl'. a. Vindictive, full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, rê-vênje'fûl-ê. ad. Vindictively.

REVENGER, rê-vên'jûr. s. (98). One who revenges.

REVENEMENT, rê-vênje'mênt. s. Vengeance, return of an injury.

REVENGINGLY, rê-vên'jing-lê. ad. With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, rêv'ê-nû, or rê-vên'û. s. Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

☞ This word seems as nearly balanced between the accent on the first and second syllable as possible; but as it is of the same form and origin as *avenue* and *retinue*, it ought to follow the same fortune. *Retinue* seems to have been long inclining to accent the first syllable, and *avenue* has decidedly done so, since Dr. Watts observed that it was sometimes accented on the second: and by this retrocession of accent, as it may be called, we may easily foresee that these three words will uniformly yield to the antepenultimate accent, the favourite accent of our language, conformably to the general rule, which accents simples of three syllables upon the first. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, and Bailey, are for the accent on the second syllable; but Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, accent the first. Mr. Sheridan gives both, but places the antepenultimate accent first. (503). See **CONVERSANT** and **RETINUE**.

REVERB, rê-vêrb'. v. a. To strike against, to reverberate. Not in use.

REVERBERANT, rê-vêrb'êr-ânt. a. Resounding, beating back.

TO REVERBERATE, rê-vêrb'êr-âte. v. a. (555). To beat back; to heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

TO REVERBERATE, rê-vêrb'êr-âte. v. n. To be driven back, to bound back; to resound.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, THIS.

REVERBERATION. rê-vêr-bêr-â'shôn. s.

The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, rê-vêr'bêr-â-tûr-ê.

a. Returning, beating back.

TO REVERE, rê-vêrê. v. a.

To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, rêv'êr-ênsê. s.

Veneration, respect, awful regard; act of obedience, bow, courtesy; title of the clergy.

TO REVERENCE, rêv'êr-ênsê. v. a.

To regard with reverence, to regard with awful respect.

REVERENCER, rêv'êr-ên-sûr. s.

One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, rêv'êr-ênd. a.

Venerable, deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT, rêv'êr-ênt. a.

Humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.

REVERENTIAL, rêv-êr-ên'shâl. a.

Expressing reverence, proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, rêv-êr-ên'shâl-ê.

ad. With show of reverence.

REVERENTLY, rêv'êr-ênt-lê. ad.

Respectfully, with awe, with reverence.

REVERER, rê-vê'rêr. a.

One who venerates, one who reveres.

REVERSAL, rê-vêrs'âl. s.

Change of sentence.

TO REVERSE, rê-vêrsê'. v. a.

To turn upside down; to overturn, to subvert; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the case of the other.

REVERSE, rê-vêrsê'. s. (431).

Change, vicissitude; a contrary, an opposite; the side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

REVERSIBLE rê-vêrs'ê-bl. a.

Capable of being reversed.

REVERSION. rê-vêr'shôn. s.

The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor; succession, right of succession.

REVERSIONARY, rê-vêr'shôn-â-rê. a.

To be enjoyed in succession.

TO REVERT, rê-vêrt'. v. a.

To change, to turn to the contrary; to turn back.

TO REVERT, rê-vêrt'. v. n.

To return, to fall back.

REVERT, rê-vêrt'. s.

Return, recurrence.

REVERTIBLE, rê-vêrt'ê-bl. a.

Returnable.

REVERY, rêv'êr-ê. s.

Loose musing, irregular thought.

☞ This word seems to have been some years floating between the accent on the first and last syllable, but to have settled at last on the former. It may still, however, be reckoned among those words, which, if occasion require, admit of either. See Principles, No. 528. It may, perhaps, be necessary to observe, that some Lexicographers have written this word *Reverie* instead of *Revery*, and that while it is thus written we may place the accent either on the first or last syllable; but if we place the accent on the last of *Revery*, and pronounce the *y* like *e*, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for *y*, with the accent on it, is never so pronounced. Dr. Johnson's orthography, therefore, with *y* in the last syllable, and Mr. Sheridan's accent on the first, seem to be the most correct mode of writing and pronouncing this word.

A view of the different orthography and accentuation of this word may contribute to confirm that which I have chosen:

Revery, Sheridan, W. Johnston, Barclay.

Revery, Johnson's quarto, Entick.

Reverie, Buchanan.

Revery, Kenrick, Johnson's folio.

Reveries, Bailey.

Reverie, Perry.

TO REVEST, rê-vêst'. v. a.

To clothe again; to reinvest, to vest again in a possession or office.

REVESTIARY, rê-vêst'tshê-â-rê. s.

Place where dresses are repositied.

TO REVITUAL, rê-vî'tl. v. a.

To stock with victuals again.—See VICTUALS.

TO REVIEW, rê-vû'. v. a. (286).

To see again; to consider over again; to re-examine; to survey, to examine; to overlook troops in performing their military exercises.

REVIEW, rê-vû'. s. (286).

Survey, re-examination; an exhibition of troops when performing their military exercises.

TO REVILE, rê-vîlê'. v. a.

To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.

REVILE, rê-vîlê'. s.

Reproach, contumely, exprobration. Not used.

REVILER, rê-vîlê'ûr. s. (98).

One who reviles.

REVILINGLY, rê-vîlê'îng-lê. a.

In a opprobrious manner, with contumely.

REVISAL, rê-vî'zâl. s.

Review, re-examination.

TO REVISE, rê-vîze'. v. a.

To review, to overlook.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mé, mét;—pine, pln;—

REVISE, rê-vîze'. s. Review, re-examination; among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

REVISER, rê-vî'zûr. s. (98). Examiner; superintendent.

REVISION, rê-vîsh'ûn. s. Review.

TO REVISIT, rê-vîz'ît. v. a. To visit again.

REIVAL, rê-vî'vâl. s. (88). Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

TO REVIVE, rê-vîve'. v. n. To return to life; to return to vigour or fame, to rise from languor or obscurity.

TO REVIVE, rê-vîve'. v. a. To bring to life again; to raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion; to renew, to bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouse.

REVIVER, rê-vî'vûr. s. (98). That which invigorates or revives.

TO REVIVIFICATE, rê-vîv'ê-fê-kâte. v. a. To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION, rê-vîv'ê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of recalling to life.

REVIVISCENCY, rêv-vê-vîs'sên-sê. a. (510). Renewal of life.

REUNION, rê-û'nê-ûn. s. Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

TO REUNITE, rê-û-nîte'. v. a. To join again, to make one whole a second time, to join what is divided; to reconcile, to make those at variance one.

TO REUNITE, rê-û-nîte'. v. n. To cohere again.

REVOCABLE, rêv'ô-kâ-bl. a. That may be recalled; that may be repealed. See **IRREVOCABLE**.

REVOCABLENESS, rêv'ô-kâ-bl-nêš. s. The quality of being revocable.

TO REVOCATE, rêv'ô-kâte. v. a. To recall, to call back.

REVOCACTION, rêv'ô-kâ'shûn. s. Act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal, reversal.

TO REVÖKE, rê-vöke'. v. a. To repeal, to reverse; to draw back, to recall.

REVÖKEMENT, rê-vöke'mént. s. Repeal, recall.

TO REVOLT, rê-völt', or rê-vôlt. v. n. To fall off from one to another.

☞ This word has Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan, for that pronunciation which rhymes it with *malt*; but that which rhymes it with *bolt*, *jolt*, &c. has the authority of Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares,

and W. Johnston, a clear analogy, and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage on its side.

REVOLT, rê-völt'. s. Desertion, change of sides; a revolter, one who changes sides; gross departure from duty.

REVOLTED, rê-vôlt'éd. part. adj. Having swerved from duty.

REVOLTER, rê-vôlt'ûr. s. One who changes sides, a deserter.

TO REVOLVE, rê-vôlv'. v. n. To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall in a regular course of changing possessors, to devolve.

TO REVOLVE, rê-vôlv'. v. a. To roll any thing round; to consider, to meditate on.

REVOLUTION, rêv-vô-lû'shûn. s. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; space measured by some revolution; change in the state of a government or country; rotation in general, returning motion.

REVOLUTIONARY, rêv'ô-lû'shûn-â-ré. a. (512). Founded on a revolution.—*Mason*.

REVOLUTIONIST, rêv'ô-lû'shûn-îst. s. An undistinguishing promoter of revolutions in government.—*Mason*.

TO REVOMIT, rê-vôm'mît. v. a. To vomit, to vomit again.

REVULSION, rê-vûlsh'ûn. s. The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

TO REWARD, rê-wârd'. v. a. To give in return; to repay, to recompense for something good; to repay evil.

REWARD, rê-wârd'. s. Recompense given for good; it is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.

REWARDABLE, rê-wârd'â-bl. a. Worthy of reward.

REWARDER, rê-wârd'ûr. s. One that rewards, one that recompenses.

TO REWORD, rê-wûrd'. v. a. To repeat in the same words.

RHABARBARATE, râ-bâr'bâ-râte. a. Impregnated or tingured with rhubarb.

RHABDOMANCY, râb'dô-mân-sê. (519). s. Divination by a wand.

RHAPSODIST, râp'sô-dîst. s. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

RHAPSODY, râp'sô-dê. See **RAPSODY**. Any number of parts joined together,

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

without necessary dependence or natural connexion.

RHETORICK, rê'tò-rik. *s.* The act of speaking, not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of persuasion, oratory.

RHETORICAL, rê-tòr'è-kál. *a.* Pertaining to rhetorick, oratorical, figurative.

RHETORICALLY, rê-tòr'è-kál-è. *ad.* Like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the passions.

TO RHETORICATE, rê-tòr'è-káte. *v. n.* To play the orator, to attack the passions.

RHETORICIAN, rê-tò-rish'ân. *s.* One who teaches the science of rhetorick.

RHEUM, rôòm. *s.* (264) 265). A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

RHEUMATICK, rôò-mát'ik. *a.* (509). Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant watery humour.

RHEUMATISM, rôò'má-tizm. *s.* A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEUMY, rôò'mè. *a.* Full of sharp moisture.

RHINOCEROS, ri-nòs'sè-ròs. *s.* (134). A vast beast in the East Indies, armed with a horn in his front.

RUOMB, rùmb. *s.* A parallelogram or quadrangular figure having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse.

☐ I have here differed from Mr. Sheridan, and adopted that sound of the vowel in this word which is given to it by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry. This I do not only suppose to be the general pronunciation, but find it written *rhumb* by Dr. Ash, Buchanan, and Barclay. But when this word is given us in its Latin form *Rhombus*, the *o* ought to have the same sound as in *comedy*. See Principles, No. 347.

RHOMBICK, rùmb'blk. *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID, rùmb'öld. *s.* A figure approaching to a rhomb.

RHOMBOIDAL, rùmb-öld'ál. *a.* Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

RHUBARB, rôò'bùrb. *s.* (265). A medical root slightly purgative, referred by Botanists to the dock.

RHYME, rime. *s.* An harmonical succession of sounds; the consonance of verses, the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another; poetry, a poem.

TO RHYME, rime. *v. n.* To agree in sound; to make verses.

RHYMER, rí'múr. (98).
RHYMSTER, rime'stúr. } *s.* One who makes rhymes, a versifier.

RHYTHM, ríthm. *s.* The proportion which the parts of a motion bear to each other.

RHYTHMICAL, ríth'mé-kál. *a.* Harmonical, having proportion of one sound to another.

RHYTHMUS, ríth'mús. *s.* The same as Rhythm.

RIB, rib. *s.* A bone in the body; any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

RIBALD, rib'búld. *s.* (88). A loose, mean wretch.

RIBALDRY, rib'búld-ré. *s.* Mean, lewd, brutal language.

RIBAND, rib'bín. *s.* (88). A fillet of silk, a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

RIBBED, ríbb'd. *a.* (359). Furnished with ribs; inclosed as the body by ribs.

RIBBON, rib'bín. *s.* (166). See **RIBAND**.
TO RIBROAST, rib'ròst. *v. n.* To beat soundly. A cant word.

RIBWORT, rib'wúrt. *s.* A plant.

RICE, ríse. *s.* (560). One of the esculent grains.

RICH, ríth. *a.* (352). Wealthy, valuable, precious; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.

RICHES, ríthsh'ls. *s.* (99). Wealth, money or possession; splendid, sumptuous appearance.

RICHLY, ríthsh'lé. *ad.* Wealthily, splendidly, plentifully.

RICHNESS, ríthsh'nés. *a.* Opulence; finery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.

RICK, rík. *s.* A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and sheltered from wet.

RICKETS, rík'kíts. *s.* The Rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.

RICKETY, rík'ít-é. *a.* (99). Diseased with the rickets.

RID, ríd. *Pret. of Ride.*

TO RID, ríd. *v. a.* To set free, to redeem; to clear, to disencumber; to drive away, to destroy.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pin;—

RIDDANCE, rid'dânse. s. D liverance; disencumbrance, loss of something one is glad to lose; act of clearing away any encumbrances.

RIDDEN, rid'd'n. The part. of Ride. (103).

RIDDLE, rid'dl. a. (405). An enigma, a puzzling question, a dark problem; any thing puzzling; a coarse or open sieve.

TO RIDDLE, rid'dl. v. a. To solve, to unriddle; to separate by a coarse sieve.

TO RIDDLE, rid'dl. v. n. To speak ambiguously, or obscurely.

RIDDINGLY, rid'dl-lug-lê. ad. In the manner of a riddle.

TO RIDE, rid. v. n. To travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk; to be supported in motion; to manage a horse; to be supported as ships on the water.

TO RIDE, rid. v. a. To manage insolently at will.

RIDER, rid'dr. s. (98). One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horses.

RIDGE, ridje. s. The top of the back; the rough top of any thing; a steep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plough; the top of the roof rising to an acute angle; Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other.

TO RIDGE, ridje. v. a. To form a ridge.

RIDGIL, rid'jil.

RIDGLING, ridje'llng. } s. A ram half castrated.

RIDGY, rid'jê. a. Rising in a ridge.

RIDICULE, rid'ê-kûle. a. Wit of that species which provokes laughter.

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced by sounding the first syllable like the adjective *red*; an inaccuracy which cannot be too carefully avoided.

I am of the same opinion as Mr. Nares, that this word was anciently accented on the last syllable as derived from the French *ridicule*, and not the Latin *ridiculus*; but this accent being found contrary to the Latin analogy (503) shifted to the first syllable; a transition which, in words of three syllables, is the easiest thing in the world. See Principles, No. 524.

TO RIDICULE, rid'ê-kûle. v. a. To expose to laughter, to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUS, rê-dik'kû-lûs. a. Worthy of laughter, exciting contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUSLY, rê-dik'kû-lûs-lê. ad. In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDICULOUSNESS, rê-dik'kû-lûs-nês. s. The quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, rid'ing. part. a. Employed to travel on any occasion.

RIDING, rid'ing. s. (410). A district visited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT, rid'ing-kôte. s. A coat made to keep out weather.

RIDINGHOOD, rid'ing-hûd. s. A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

RIDOTTO, rê-dôt'tô. s. An entertainment of singing; a kind of opera.

RIE, ri. s. An esculent grain.

RIFE, rife. a. Prevalent, abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.

RIFELY, rife'lê. ad. Prevalently, abundantly.

RIFENESS, rife'nês. s. Prevalence, abundance.

TO RIFLE, ri'fl. v. a. (405). To rob, to pillage, to plunder.

RIFLER, ri'fl-ûr. s. Robber, plunderer, pillager.

RIFT, rifl. s. A cleft, a breach, an opening.

TO RIFT, rifl. v. a. To cleave, to split.

TO RIFT, rifl. v. n. To burst, to open; to belch, to break wind.

TO RIG, rig. v. a. To dress, to accoutre; to fit with tackling.

RIGADOON, rig-â-dôon'. s. A dance.

RIGATION, ri-gâ'shûn. s. The act of watering.

RIGGER, rig'gûr. s. (382). One that rigs or dresses.

RIGGING, rig'ing. s. (410). The sails or tackling of a ship.

RIGTISH, rig'ish. a. (382). Wanton, whorish.

TO RIGGLE, rig'gl. v. a. (405). To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain; properly, *wriggle*.

RIGHT, rite. a. (393). Fit, proper, becoming, true; not mistaken, just, honest; convenient; not left; straight, not crooked.

RIGHT, rite. interject. An expression of approbation.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tòbe, tòb, bòll;—òll;—pòund;—/in. THIS.

RIGHT, rite. ad. Properly, justly, exactly, according to truth; in a direct line; in a great degree, very; not used except in titles, as Right honourable, Right reverend.

RIGHT, rite. s. Justice, freedom from error; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; property, interest; power, prerogative; immunity, privilege; the side not left; to rights, in a direct line, straight; deliverance from error.

TO RIGHT, rite. v. a. To do justice to, to establish in possessions justly claimed, to relieve from wrong.

RIGHTeous, rí'tshé-ús. a. (263) (464). Just, honest, virtuous, uncorrupt; equitable.

RIGHTeously, rí'tshé-ús-lé. ad. Honestly, virtuously.

RIGHTeousness, rí'tshé-ús-nés. s. Justice, honesty, virtue, goodness.

RIGHTful, rite'fúl. a. Having the right, having the just claim; honest, just.

RIGHTfully, rite'fál-é. ad. According to right, according to justice.

RIGHT-hand, rite'hánd'. s. Not the left.

RIGHTfulness, rite'fúl-nés. s. Moral rectitude.

RIGHTly, rite'lé. ad. According to truth, properly, suitably, not erroneously; honestly, uprightly; exactly; straightly, directly.

RIGHTness, rite'nés. s. Conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude; straightness.

RIGid, rid'jld. a. (380). Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant; severe, inflexible; sharp, cruel.

RIGidity, ré-jld'é-té. s. Stiffness; stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.

RIGIdly, rid'jid-lé. ad. Stiffly, unpliantly; severely, inflexibly.

RIGIdness, rid'jid-nés. s. Severity, inflexibility.

RIGol, rí'gól. s. A circle; in Shakespeare, a diadem. Not used.

RIGour, rig'gúr. s. (314) (544). Cold stiffness; a convulsive shuddering with sense of cold; severity, sternness, want of condescension to others; severity of conduct; strictness, unabated exactness; hardness.

RIGorous, rig'gúr-ús. a. Severe, allowing no abatement.

RIGorously, rig'gúr-ús-lé. ad. Severely, without tenderness or mitigation.

RILL, ril. s. A small brook, a little streamlet.

TO RILL, ril. v. n. To run in small streams.

RILlet, ril'ilt. s. (99). A small stream.

RIM, rim. s. A border, a margin; that which encircles something else.

RIME, rime. s. Hoar frost, not used; a hole, a chink.

TO RIMple, rimpl. v. a. (405). To pucker, to contract into corrugation.

RIND, rind. s. (105). Bark, rusk.

RING, ring. s. (57). A circle; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular course; a circle made by persons standing round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the sound of bells or any other sonorous body; a sound of any kind.

TO RING, ring. v. a. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound; to encircle; to fit with rings; to restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

TO RING, ring. v. n. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making musick with bells; to sound, to resound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

RING-bone, ring'bòne. s. A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, it sometimes goes quite round like a ring.

RINGDOVE, ring'dúv. s. A kind of pigeon.

RINGER, ring'úr. s. (98) (409). He who rings.

RINGLEADER, ring'lé-dúr. s. The head of a riotous body.

RINGlet, ring'lét. s. (99). A small ring; a circle; a curl.

RINGSTREAKED, ring'strékt. a. Circularly streaked.

RINGTAIL, ring'tále. s. A kind of kite.

RINGWORM, ring'wúrm. s. A circular tetter.

TO RINSE, rinse. v. a. To wash, to cleanse by washing; to wash the sope out of clothes.

☞ This word is often corruptly pronounced as if written *rense*, rhyming with *sense*; but this impropriety is daily losing ground, and is now almost confined to the lower order of speakers.

RINser, rins'úr. s. (98). One that washes or rinses, a washer.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

RIOT, rî'ôt. s. (166) Wild and loose festivity; a sedition, an uproar; To run riot, to move or act without control or restraint.

TO RIOT, rî'ôt. v. n. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous; to banquet luxuriously; to raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOTER, rî'ôt-ûr. s. (98). One who is dissipated in luxury; one who raises an uproar.

RIOTOUS, rî'ôt-ûs. a. (314). Luxurious, wanton, licentiously festive; seditious, turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, rî'ôt-ûs-lê. ad. Luxuriously, with licentious luxury; seditiously, turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS, rî'ôt-ûs-nês. s. The state of being riotous.

TO RIP, rîp. v. a. To tear, to lace-rate; to undo any thing sewn; to disclose; to bring to view.

RIPE, rîpe. a. Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete; proper for use; advanced to the perfection of any quality; brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

TO RIPE, rîpe. v. n. To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured.

TO RIPE, rîpe. v. a. To mature, to make ripe. Not used.

RIPELY, rîpe'lê. ad. Maturely, at the fit time.

TO RIPEN, rîp'n. v. n. (103). To grow ripe.

TO RIPEN, rîp'n. v. a. To mature, to make ripe.

RIPENESS, rîpe'nês. s. The state of being ripe, maturity.

RIPPER, rîp'pûr. s. (98). One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

TO RIPPLE, rîp'pl. v. n. (405). To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

RIPPLING, rîp'lng. s. A moving roughness on the surface of a running water.—*Mason*.

TO RISE, rîze. v. n. To change a ja-cent or recumbent to an erect posture; to get up from rest; to get up from a fall; to spring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to swell; to ascend, to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon as the sun; to begin to act; to be excited; to break into military commo-tions, to make insurrections; to be roused,

to be excited to action; to increase in price; to elevate the style; to be revived from death; to be elevated in situation.

RISE, rîze. s. (437) (560). The act of rising; elevated place; appearance of the sun in the East; increase of price; beginning, original; elevation, increase of sound.

☞ This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, &c. for we sometimes hear "the *Rise* and Fall of the Roman Empire," "the *rise* and fall of provisions," &c. with the *s* like *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers. See Principles, No. 437, 499.

RISER, rî'zûr. s. (98). One that rises.

RISIBILITY, rîz-ê-bîl'ê-tê. s. The quality of laughing.

RISIBLE, rîz'ê-bl. a. (405). Having the faculty or power of laughing; ridiculous, exciting laughter.

RISK, risk. s. Hazard, danger, chance of harm.

TO RISK, risk. v. a. To hazard, to put to chance, to endanger.

RISKER, risk'ûr. s. (98). He who risks.

RITE, rîte. s. Solemn act of religion, external observance.

RITUAL, rî't'shû-âl. a. (463). Solemnly ceremonious, done according to some religious institution.

RITUAL, rî't'shû-âl. s. A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.

RITUALIST, rî't'shû-âl-îst. s. One skilled in the Ritual.

RIVAL, rî'vâl. s. (88). One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor; a competitor in love.

RIVAL, rî'vâl. a. Standing in competition, making the same claim, emulous.

TO RIVAL, rî'vâl. v. a. To stand in competition with another, to oppose; to emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

TO RIVAL, rî'vâl. v. n. To be in competition.

RIVALITY, rî-vâl'ê-tê. } s. Compe-
RIVALRY, rî'vâl-rê. } titution, emulation.

RIVALSHIP, rî'vâl-shîp. s. The state or character of a rival.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—àll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

TO RIVE, rive. v. a. Part. Riven. To split, to cleave, to divide by a blunt instrument.

TO RIVEL, riv'v'l. v. a. (102). To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

RIVEN, riv'v'n. Part. of Rive. (103).

RIVER, riv'úr. s. (98). A land current of water larger than a brook.

RIVER-DRAGON, riv'úr-drág'ún. s. A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD, riv'úr-gòd. s. Tutelary deity of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, riv'úr-hòrse. s. Hippopotamus.

RIVE, riv'ít. s. (99). A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

TO RIVET, riv'ít. v. a. To fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly, to make immovable.

RIVULET, riv'ú-lét. s. A small river, a brook, a streamlet.

RIXDOLLAR, ríks'dòl-lúr. s. A German coin, worth four shillings and sixpence sterling.

ROACH, ròtsh. s. (295). A fish.

ROAD, ròde. s. (295). Large way, path; ground where ships may anchor; inroad, incursion—not used; journey.

TO ROAM, ròme. v. n. (295). To wander without any certain purpose, to ramble, to rove.

TO ROAM, ròme. v. a. To range, to wander over.

ROAMER, rò'múr. s. (98). A rover, a Rambler, a wanderer.

ROAN, ròne. a. (295). Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed.

TO ROAR, ròre. v. n. To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to cry in distress; to sound as the wind or sea; to make a loud noise.

ROAR, ròre. s. (295). The cry of the lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a clamour of merriment; the sound of the wind or sea; any loud noise.

ROARY, rò'rè. a. Dewy.

TO ROAST, ròst. v. a. (295). To dress meat by turning it round before the fire; to dress at the fire without water; to heat any thing violently; To rule the roast, to govern, to manage, to preside.

It is a little singular that instead of the participle of this verb we should use the verb itself for the adjective, in *roast beef*,

a *roast fowl*; whilst we say a *roasted apple*, a *roasted potatoe*, and as Shakspeare has it, a *roasted egg*.

ROB, ròb. s. Inspissated juices.

TO ROB, ròb. v. a. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, to plunder; to take away unlawfully.

ROBBER, ròb'búr. s. (98). A thief, one that robs by force, or steals by secret means.

ROBBERY, ròb'búr-è. s. Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

ROBE, ròbe. s. A gown of state, a dress of dignity.

TO ROBE, ròbe. v. a. To dress pompously, to invest.

ROBIN, ròb'bin.

ROBIN-RED-BREAST, ròb-blín-réd' } s.
brèst.

A bird so named from his red breast.

ROBUST, rò-búst'.

ROBUSTIOUS, rò-búst'yús. } a. Strong,
vigorous, boisterous, violent.

ROBUSINESS, rò-búst'nès. s. Strength vigour.

ROCAMBOLE, ròk'ám-bòle. s. A sort of wild garlick.

ROCHE-ALUM, ròtsh-ál'múm. s. A purer kind of alum.

ROCK, ròk. s. A vast mass of stone; protection, defence, a scriptural sense; a distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

TO ROCK, ròk. v. a. To shake, to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle in order to procure sleep; to lull, to quiet.

TO ROCK, ròk. v. n. To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.

ROCK-DOE, ròk'dò. s. A species of deer.

ROCK-RUBY, ròk'ròd-bè. s. The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue.

ROCK-SALT, ròk'sált. s. Mineral salt.

ROCKER, ròk'kúr. s. (98). One who rocks the cradle.

ROCKET, ròk'kit. s. (99). An artificial firework.

ROCKLESS, ròk'lès. a. Being without rocks.

ROCKROSE, ròk'ròse. s. A plant.

ROCKWORK, ròk'wùrk. s. Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

ROCKY, rôk'ké. a. Full of rocks; resembling a rock; hard, stony, obdurate.

ROD, rôd. s. A long twig; any thing long and slender; an instrument for measuring, an instrument of correction made of twigs.

RODE, rôde. Pret. of Ride.

RODOMONTADE rôd-ô-môn-tâde'. s. An empty noisy bluster or boast, a rant.

ROE, rô. s. A species of deer; the female of the hart.

ROE, rô. s. The eggs of fish.

ROGATION, rô-gâ'shûn. s. Litany, supplication.

ROGATION-WEEK, rô-gâ'shûn-wêék. s. The week immediately preceding Whitsunday.

ROGUE, rôg. s. (337). A vagabond; a knave, a villain, a thief; a name of slight tenderness and endearment; a wag.

TO ROGUE rôg. v. n. To wander, to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks.

ROGUERY, rô'gûr-ê. s. (98). Knavish tricks; waggery, arch tricks.

ROGUESHIP, rôg'ship. s. The qualities or personage of a rogue.

ROGUISH rô'ish. a. Knavish, fraudulent; waggish, slightly mischievous.

ROGUISHLY, rô'ish-lê. ad. Like a rogue, knavishly, wantonly.

ROGUISHNESS, rô'ish-nês. s. The qualities of a rogue.

ROGUY, rô'gé. a. (345). Knavish, wanton.

TO ROIST, rôist.

TO ROISTER rôis'tûr. } v. n. To behave turbulently, to act at discretion, to be at free quarter, to bluster.

ROISTER, rôist'ûr. s. (299). A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

TO ROLL, rôl. v. a. (406). To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface to the ground; to move any thing round upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itself; to enwrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round masses; to pour in a stream or waves.

TO ROLL rôl. v. n. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with appearance of circular direction; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water; to fluctuate, to move

tumultuously; to revolve on its axis; to be moved tumultuously.

ROLL, rôl. s. The act of rolling, the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; mass made round; writing rolled upon itself; a round body rolled along; publick writing; a register, a catalogue; chronicle.

ROLLER, rô'lûr. s. (98). Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks: bandage, fillet.

ROLLINGPIN, rô'ling-pin. s. A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

ROLLYPOLLY, rô'lê-pô-lê. s. A corruption of *roll ball into the pool*. A sort of game, in which when a ball rolls into a certain place it wins.

ROMAGE, rô'm'idje. s. (90). A tumult, a bustle, an active and tumultuous search for any thing.

ROMANCE, rô-mânse'. s. A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a lie, a fiction.

TO ROMANCE, rô-mânse'. v. n. To lie, to forge.

ROMANER, rô-mâns'ûr. s. (98). A forger, forger of tales.

TO ROMANIZE, rô'mân-ize. v. a. To latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

ROMANTICK, rô-mân'tik. a. Resembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, false; fanciful, full of wild scenery.

ROMAN, rô'mân. a. (88). Belonging to Rome.

ROME, rôôm. s. The capital city of Italy, supposed to have been founded by Romulus, and once the mistress of the world.—*Ask.*

☞ The o in this word is irrevocably fixed in the English sound of that letter in *more, prove, &c.* Pope, indeed, rhymes it with *dome*:

“Thus when we view some well-proportion'd *dome*,

“The world's just wonder, and ev'n thine,
O Rome! —”

But, as Mr. Nares observes, it is most probable that he pronounced this word as if written *doom*, as he rhymes *Rome* with *doom* afterwards in the same poem.

“From the same *foes* at last both felt their *doom*;

“And the same age saw learning fall, and *Rome.*”

Essay on Criticism, v. 685.

The truth is, nothing certain can be concluded from the rhyming of poets. It may

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, báll;—òll;—pòtnd;—t'ain, THIS.

serve to confirm an established usage, but can never direct us where usage is various and uncertain. But the pun which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Cassius in Julius Cæsar decidedly shows what was the pronunciation of this word in his time:

"Now it is *Rome*, indeed, and *room*, enough,
"When there is in it but only man."

And the Grammar in Queen Anne's time, recommended by Steele, says, the city *Rome* is pronounced like *Room*; and Dr. Jones in his Spelling Dictionary, 1704, gives it the same sound.

ROMP, rò np. s. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl; rough, rude play.

To ROMP, ròmp. v. a. To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

RONDEAU, rôn-dô'. s. A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the Rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense.

RONION, rôn'yûn. s. (113). A fat bulky woman.

RUNT, rûnt. s. (165). An animal stunted in the growth.

ROOD, rôdd. s. (306). The fourth part of an acre in square measure; a pole, a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure; the cross.

ROOF, rôóf. s. (306). The cover of a house; the vault, the inside of the arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth.

To ROOF, rôóf. v. a. To cover with a roof; to inclose in a house.

ROOFY, rôóf'è. a. Having roofs.

ROOK, rôók. s. (306). A bird resembling a crow, it feeds not on carrion but grain; a piece at chess; a cheat, a trickish rapacious fellow.

To ROOK, rôók. v. n. To rob, to cheat.

ROOKERY, rôók'ûr-è. s. A nursery of rooks.

ROOKY, rôók'è. a. Inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, rôóm. s. (306). Space, extent of place; space of place unoccupied; way unobstructed; place of another, stead; unobstructed opportunity; an apartment in a house.

ROOMAGE, rôóm'idje. s. (90). Space, place.

ROOMINESS, rôóm'è-nès. s. Space, quantity of extent.

ROOMY, rôóm'è. a. Spacious, wide, large.

ROOST, rôóst. s. (306). That on which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping.

To ROOST, rôóst. v. n. To sleep as a bird; to lodge, in burlesque.

ROOT, rôót. s. (306). That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the bottom, the lower part; a plant of which the root is esculent; the original, the first cause; the first ancestor; fixed residence; impression, durable effect.

To ROOT, rôót. v. n. To fix the root, to strike far into the earth; to turn up earth.

To ROOT, rôót. v. a. To fix deep in the earth; to impress deeply; to turn up out of the ground; to eradicate, to extirpate; to destroy, to banish.

ROOTED, rôót'éd. a. Fixed deep, radical.

ROOTEDLY, rôót'éd-lé. ad. Deeply, strongly.

ROOTY, rôót'è. a. Full of roots.

ROPE, rôpe. s. A cord, a string, a halter; any row of things depending, as a rope of onions.

To ROPE, rôpe. v. n. To draw out in a line as viscous matter.

ROPE DANCER, rôpe'dâns-ûr. s. An artist who dances on a rope.

ROPINESS, rô'pè-nès. s. Viscosity, glutinousness.

ROPEMAKER, rôpe'mâke-ûr. s. One who makes ropes to sell.

ROPERY, rôpe'ûr-è. s. Rogue's tricks. Not used.

ROPETRICK, rôpe'trik. s. Probably rogue's tricks, tricks, that deserve the halter. An old cant word.

ROPY, rô'pè. a. Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

ROQUELAURE, rôk-è-lô'. s. French. A cloak for men.

RORIFEROUS, rô-rif'fèr-ûs. a. Producing dew.

RORIFLUENT, rô-rif'fû-ént. a. (518). Flowing with dew.

ROSARY, rô'zâr-è. s. (440). A string of beads, on which prayers are numbered. A place abounding with roses.—*Mason*.

ROSCID, rôs'sid. a. Dewy, abounding with dew.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mé, mêt;—pine, pin;—

ROSE, rôze. s. A flower; To speak under the rose, to speak any thing with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered.

ROSE, rôze. Pret. of Rise.

ROSEATE, rô'zhê-ât. a. (91) (452).

Rosy, full of roses; blooming, fragrant, as a rose.

ROSED, rôz'd. a (359). Crimson, flushed.

ROSEMARY, rôze'mâ-ré. s. A plant.

ROSE-NOBLE, rôze'nô-bl. s. An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

ROSE-WATER, rôze'wâ-tûr. s. Water distilled from roses.

ROSET, rô'zêt. s. A red colour for painters.

ROSIN, rôz'zin. s. Inspissated turpentine, a juice of the pine; any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolve in spirit.

☞ When this word is used in a general or philosophical sense for the fat sulphurous part of vegetables, it is generally termed *resin*; when in a more confined sense, signifying the inspissated juice of turpentine, it is called *rosin*:

'Bouzebus who could sweetly sing,

'Or with the *rozin*'d bow torment the string.'
Gay.

To ROSIN, rôz'zin. v. a. To rub with rosin.

ROSINY, rôz'zin-ê. a. Resembling rosin.

ROSSEL, rôs'sll. s. (99). Light land.

ROSTRATED, rôs'trà-têd. a. Adorned with beaks of ships.

ROSTRUM, rôs'trûm. s. The beak of a bird; the beak of a ship; the scaffold whence orators harangued; the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks.

ROSY, rô'zê. a. (438). Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

To ROT, rô't. v. n. To putrify, to lose the cohesion of its parts.

To ROT, rô't. v. a. To make putrid, to bring to corruption.

ROT, rô't. s. A distemper among sheep in which their lungs are wasted; putrefaction, putrid decay.

ROTARY, rô'tâ-ré. a. Whirling as a wheel.

ROTATED, rô'tâ-têd. a. Whirled round.

ROTATION, rô'tâ-shûn. s. The act of whirling round like a wheel; revolution; the act of taking any thing in turn.

ROTATOR, rô'tâ'tûr. s. (166). That which gives a circular motion.

ROTE, rô'te. s. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning, memory of words without comprehension of the sense.

To ROTE, rô'te. v. a. To fix in the memory without informing the understanding.

ROTGUT, rô't'gût. s. Bad small beer. A low term.

ROTTEN, rô't'n a. (103). Putrid, carious; not trusty, not sound.

ROTTENNESS, rô't' -nês. s. State of being rotten, cariousness, putrefaction.

ROTUND, rô-tûnd'. a. Round, circular, spherical.

ROTUNDIFOLIUS, rô-tûn-dê-fô'lê-ûs. a. Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, rô-tûn'dê-tê. s. Roundness, circularity.

ROTUNDO, rô-tûn'dô. s. A building formed round both in the inside and outside, such as the Pantheon in Rome.

To ROVE, rô've. v. n. To ramble, to range, to wander.

To ROVE, rô've. v. a. To wander over.

ROVER, rô'vûr. s. (98). A wanderer, a ranger; a fickle inconstant man; a robber, a pirate.

ROUGE, rôôzhe. s. *French.* Red paint to paint the face.

ROUGH, rôf. a. (314) (391). Not smooth, rugged; austere to the taste; harsh to the ear; rugged of temper, inelegant of manners; harsh to the mind, severe; hard featured; not polished; rugged, disordered in appearance; stormy, boisterous.

To ROUGHCAST, rôf'kâst. v. a. To mould without nicety or elegance, to form with asperities and inequalities; to plaster with rough mortar; to form any thing in its first rudiments.

ROUGHCAST, rôf'kâst. s. A rude model, a form in its rudiments; a kind of rough plaster.

ROUGHDRAUGHT, rôf'dràft. s. A draught in its rudiments.

To ROUGHDRAW, rôf'drâw. v. a. To trace coarsely.

To ROUGHEN, rôf'f'n. v. a. (103). To make rough.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—dìl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

TO ROUGHHEW, rùf-hù'. v. a. To give to any thing the first appearance of form.

ROUGHHEWN, rùf-hùne'. part. a. Rugged, unpolished, uncivil, unrefined; not yet nicely finished.

ROUGHLY, rùf'lé. ad. With uneven surface, with asperities on the surface; harshly, uncivilly, rudely; severely, without tenderness; austere to the taste; boisterously, tempestuously; harshly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS, rùf'nés. s. Superficial asperity, unevenness of surface; austere to the taste; taste of astringency; harshness to the ear; ruggedness of temper, coarseness of manners, tendency to rudeness; absence of delicacy; severity, violence of discipline; violence of operation in medicines; unpolished or unfinished state; inelegance of dress or appearance; tempestuousness, storminess; coarseness of features.

'ROUGH-RIDER, rùf-rì'dùr. s. One that breaks horses for riding.—*Mason*.

ROUGHT, rawt. Old pret. of Reach. (319). Reached.

TO ROUGHWORK, rùf'wùrk. v. a. To work coarsely over without the least nicety.

ROUNCEVAL, ròun'sé-vál. s. (313). A species of pea.

ROUND, ròund. a. (313). Cylindrical; circular; spherical; not broken; large, not inconsiderable; plain, candid, open; quick, brisk; plain, free without delicacy, almost rough.

ROUND, ròund. s. A circle, a sphere, an orb; rundle, step of a ladder; the time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first; a revolution, a course ending at the point where it began; a walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.

ROUND, ròund. ad. Every way, on all sides; in a revolution; circularly; ~~not~~ in a direct line.

ROUND, ròund. prep. On every side of; about, circularly about; all over.

TO ROUND, ròund. v. a. To surround, to encircle; to make spherical or circular; to raise to a relief; to move about any thing; to mould into smoothness.

TO ROUND, ròund. v. n. To grow round in form; to whisper; to go rounds.

ROUNDAABOUT, ròund'à-bòút. a. Ample, circuitous; indirect, loose.

ROUNDEL, ròun'dél.

ROUNDELAY, ròun'dé-lá. } s. A kind of ancient poetry; a round form or figure.

ROUNDER, ròund'ùr. s. (98). Circumference, inclosure. Not used.

ROUNDHEAD, ròund'héd. s. A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

ROUNDHOUSE, ròund'hóusc. s. The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons found in the street are confined.

ROUNDISH, ròund'ish. a. Somewhat round, approaching to roundness.

ROUNDLY, ròund'lé. ad. In a round form, in a round manner; openly, plainly, without reserve; briskly, with speed; completely, to the purpose; vigorously, in earnest.

ROUNDNESS, ròund'nés. s. Circularity, sphericity, cylindrical form; smoothness; honesty, openness, vigorous measures.

TO ROUSE, ròuze. v. a. (313). To wake from rest; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to drive a beast from his lair.

TO ROUSE, ròuze. v. n. To awake from slumber; to be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, ròuze. s. A dose of liquor rather too large.

ROUSER, ròu'zùr. s. One who rouses.

ROUT, ròút. s. (313). A clamorous multitude, a rabble, a tumultuous crowd; confusion of any army defeated or dispersed.

TO ROUT, ròút. v. a. To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

ROUTE, ròút, or ròót. s. Road, way.

¶ Upon a more accurate observation of the best usage, I must give the preference to the first sound of this word, notwithstanding its coincidence in sound with another word of a different meaning; the fewer French sounds of this diphthong we have in our language, the better; nor does there appear any necessity for retaining the final *e*. See BOWL. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith make a difference between *rou* a rabble, and *route* a road; Mr. Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first; W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce both alike, and with the first sound.

ROW, rò. s. (324). A rank or file, a number of things ranged in a line.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—piné, pin;—

To Row, rô. v. n. To impel a vessel in the water by oars.
 To Row. rô. v. a. To drive or help forward by oars.
 ROWEL, rô'ûl. s. (322). The point of a spur turning on an axis; a seton, a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing and provoke a discharge.
 To ROWEL, rô'ûl. v. a. To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.
 ROWER. rô'ûr. s. (98). One that manages an oar.
 ROYAL, rôé'âl. a. (329). Kingly, belonging to a king, becoming a king, regal; noble, illustrious.
 ROYALIST, rôé'âl-ist. s. Adherent to a king.
 To ROYALISE, rôé'âl-ize. v. a. To make royal.
 ROYALLY, rôé'âl-é. ad. In a kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.
 ROYALTY, rôé'âl-té. s. Kingship, character or office of a king; state of a king; emblems of royalty.
 ROYALISH, rôé'nish. a. (329). Paltry, sorry, mean, rude. Not used.
 To RUB, rûb. v. a. To clean or smooth anything by passing something over it, to scour, to wipe; to move one body upon another; to remove by friction; to touch hard; To rub down, to clean or curry a horse; To rub up, to excite, to awaken; to polish, to retouch.
 To RUB, rûb. v. n. To fret, to make a friction; to get through difficulties.
 RUB, rûb. s. Collision, hindrance, obstruction; act of rubbing; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; difficulty, cause of uneasiness.
 RUB-STONE, rûb'stone. s. A stone to scour or sharpen.
 RUBBER, rûb'bûr. s. (98). One that rubs; the instrument with which one rubs; a coarse file; a game, a contest, two games out of three.
 RUBBAGE, rûb'bidje. } s. (90). Ru-
 RUBBISH, rûb'bish. } bins of building, fragments of matter used in building; confusion, mingled glass; any thing vile and worthless.
 RUBBLE-STONE, rûb'bl-stone. s. Stones rubbed and worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge.
 RUBICUND, rôô'bé-kûnd. a. (339). Inclined to redness.

RUBIED, rôô'bîd. a. (283). Red as a ruby.
 RUBIFICK, rôô-biffik. a. (509). Making red.
 RUBIFORM, rôô'bé-form. a. Having the form of red.
 To RUBIFY, rôô'bé-fi. v. a. (183). To make red.
 RUBIOUS, rôô'bé-ûs. a. (314). Ruddy, red. Not used.
 RUBRICATED, rôô'bré-kâ-téd. a. Smear'd with red.
 RUBRIC, rôô'brîk. s. Directions printed in books of law, and in prayer books, so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.
 RUBY, rôô'bé. s. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond; redness; any thing red; a blotch, a carbuncle.
 RUBY, rôô'bé. a. Of a red colour.
 RUCTION, rûk-tâ'shûn. s. A belching arising from wind and indigestion.
 RUDDER, rûd'dûr. s. (98). The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed; any thing that guides or governs the course.
 RUDDINESS, rûd'dé-nès. s. The quality of approaching to redness.
 RUDDLE, rûd'dl. s. (405). Red earth.
 RUDDOCK, rûd'dûk. s. A kind of bird.
 RUDDY, rûd'dé. a. Approaching to redness, pale red; yellow.
 RUDE, rôôd. a. (339). Rough, coarse of manners, brutal; violent, turbulent; harsh, inclement; raw, untaught; rugged, shapeless, artless, inelegant; such as may be done with strength without art.
 RUDELY, rôôd'lé. ad. In a rude manner; unskilfully; violently, boisterously.
 RUDENESS, rôôd'nès. s. Coarseness of manners, incivility; violence, boisterousness.
 RUDESBY, rôôdz'bé. s. An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obsolete.
 RUDIMENT, rôô'dé-mént. s. The first principles, the first elements of a science; the first part of education; the first inaccurate, unshapen beginning.
 RUDIMENTAL, rôô'dé-mént'âl. a. Initial, relating to first principles.
 To RUE, rôô. v. a. (339). To grieve for, or regret; to lament.
 RUE, rôô. s. An herb called Herb of Grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll,—pòund;—thin, THIS.

RUEFUL, ròò'fùl. a. (174). Mournful, woful, sorrowful.

RUEFULLY, ròò'fùl-é. ad. Mournfully, sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, ròò'fùl-nés. s. Sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

RUELLE, ròò-èl'. s. *French*. A circle, an assembly at a private house.

RUFF, rùf. s. A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; a small river fish; a state of roughness.

RUFFIAN, rùf'ân. s. (113). A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat, a robber, a murderer.

RUFFIAN, rùf'yân. a. Brutal, savagely boisterous.

TO RUFFLE, rùf'f. v. a. (405). To disorder, to put out of form, to make less smooth; to discompose, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits.

TO RUFFLE, rùf'f. v. n. To grow rough or turbulent; to be in loose motion, to flutter.

RUFFLE, rùf'f. s. Plaited linen used as an ornament; disturbance, contention, tumult.

RUFERHOOD, rùf'tùr-hùd. s. In Falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, rùg. s. A coarse nappy woolen cloth; a coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds; a rough woolly dog.

RUGGED, rùg'gld. a. (99) (366). Rough, full of unevenness and asperity; savage of temper; stormy, rude, rough or harsh to the ear; surly; boisterous; rough, shaggy.

RUGGEDLY, rùg'gld-lé. ad. In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, rùg'gld-nés. s. The state or quality of being rugged.

RUGOSE, ròò'gòse'. a. Wrinkled.

RUIN, ròò'in. s. (176) (339). The fall or destruction of cities or edifices; the remains of a building demolished; destruction, loss of happiness or fortune, overthrow; mischief, bane.

TO RUIN, ròò'in. v. a. To subvert, to demolish; to destroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish.

TO RUIN, ròò'in. v. n. To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or misery. Little used.

TO RUINATE, ròò'in-áte. v. a. To subvert, to demolish. Obsolete.

RUINATION, ròò'in-á'shùn. s. Subversion, demolition. Obsolete.

RUINOUS, ròò'in-ús. a. (314). Fallen to ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, destructive.

RUINOUSLY, ròò'in-ús-lé. a. In a ruinous manner.

RULE, ròòl. s. (339). Government, sway, supreme command; an instrument by which lines are drawn; canon, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; regularity, propriety of behaviour.

TO RULE, ròòl. v. a. To govern, to control, to manage with power and authority; to settle as by rule.

TO RULE, ròòl. v. n. To have power or command.

RULER, ròò'úr. s. (98). Governor, one that has the supreme command; an instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RUM, rùm. s. A country parson; a kind of spirits distilled from molasses.

TO RUMBLE, rùm'bl. v. n. (405). To make a hoarse low continued noise.

RUMBLER, rùm'bl-úr. s. The person or thing that rumbles.

RUMINANT, ròò'mé-nánt. a. (339). Having the property of chewing the cud.

TO RUMINATE, ròò'mé-náte. v. n. To chew the cud; to muse, to think again and again.

TO RUMINATE, ròò'mé-náte. v. a. To chew over again; to muse on, to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATION, ròò'mé-ná'shùn. s. The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.

TO RUMMAGE, rùm'mldje. v. a. (90). To search, to plunder, to evacuate.

TO RUMMAGE, rùm'mldje. v. n. To search places.

RUMMER, rùm'múr. s. (98). A glass, a drinking cup.

RUMOUR, ròò'múr. s. (314) (339). Flying or popular report, bruit, fame.

TO RUMOUR, ròò'múr. v. a. To report abroad, to bruit.

RUMOURER, ròò'múr-úr. s. Reporter, spreader of news.

RUMP, rùmp. s. The end of the backbone; the buttocks.

TO RUMPLE, rùm'pl. v. a. (405). To crush or contract into puckers or creases.

RUMPLE, rùm'pl. s. (405). Pucker, rough plait.

TO RUN, rùn. Pret. Ran. v. n. To move swiftly, to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

off the ground at the same time; to rush violently; to take a course at sea; to contend in a race; to stream, to flow; to be liquid, to be fluid; to be fusible, to melt; to pass, to proceed; to have a legal course, to be practised; to have a course in any direction; to pass in thought or speech; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to be popularly known; to have reception, success, or continuance; to proceed in a certain order; to be in force; to be generally received; to have a track or course; to make a gradual progress; to excern pus or matter; to become irregular, to change to something wild; to get by artifice or fraud; to fall, to pass; to have a general tendency; to proceed as on a ground or principle; To run after, to search for, to endeavour as though out of the way; To run away with, to hurry without consent; To run in with, to close, to comply; To run on, to be continued; To run over, to be so full as to overflow; to be so much as to overflow; To run out, to be at an end; to spread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be wasted or exhausted.

To RUN, rûn. v. a. To pierce, to stab; to force, to drive; to force into any way or form; to drive with violence; to melt, to incur; to venture, to hazard; to import or export without duty; to prosecute in thought; to push; To run down; to chase to weariness; to crush, to overbear; To run over, to recount cursorily, to consider cursorily; To run through, to pierce to the farther surface, to spend one's whole estate.

RUN, rûn. s. The act of running, as, The play has a great *run*, I have had a *run* of ill luck.

RUNAGATE, rûn'nâ-gâte. s. A fugitive, rebel, apostate.

RUNAWAY, rûn'â-wâ. s. One that flies from danger, a fugitive.

RUNDLE, rûn'dl. s. (405). A round, a step of a ladder; a peritrochium, something put round an axis.

RUNDLET, rûnd'llt. s. (99). A small barrel.

RUNG, rûng. Pret. and part. pass. of Ring.

RUNIC, rû'nîk. a. Denoting the old Scandinavian language.—*Mason*.

RUNNEL, rûn'nîl. s. (99). A rivulet, a small brook. Not used.

RUNNER, rûn'nûr. s. (98). One that runs; a racer; a messenger; a shooting sprig; one of the stones of a mill; a bird.

RUNNET, rûn'nîl. s. (99). A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.

RUNNION, rûn'yûn. s. (113). A paltry scurvy wretch. Out of use.

RUNT, rûnt. s. Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind.

RUPTION, rûp'shûn. s. Breach, solution of continuity.

RUPTURE, rûp'tshûr. s. (461). The act of breaking, state of being broken; a breach of peace, open hostility; burstiness; preternatural eruption of the gut.

To RUPTURE, rûp'tshûr. v. a. To break, to burst, to suffer disruption.

RUPTUREWORT, rûp'tshûr-wûrt. s. A plant.

RURAL, rôd'râl. a. (88) (339). Country, existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country, resembling the country.

RURALITY, rôd-râl'è-tè. } s. The
RURALNESS, rôd'râl-nès. } quality of being rural.

RUSH, rûsh. s. A plant; any thing proverbially worthless.

RUSH-CANDLE, rûsh-kân'dle. s. A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush.

To RUSH, rûsh. v. n. To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

RUSH, rûsh. s. A violent course.

RUSBY, rûsh'é. a. Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

RUSK, rûsk. s. Hard bread for stores.

RUSSET, rûs'sîl. a. (99). Reddishly brown; Newton seems to use it for gray; coarse, homespun, rustick.

RUSSETING, rûs'sîl-ing. s. A name given to several sorts of pears or apples, from their colour.

RUST, rûst. s. The red incrustation of iron; the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; loss of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To RUST, rûst. v. n. To gather rust, to have the surface tarnished or corroded, or degenerated in idleness.

To RUST, rûst. v. a. To make rusty; to impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, rûs'tè-kâl. a. (88). Rough, boisterous, rude.

RUSTICALLY, rûs'tè-kâl-è. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

RUSTICALNESS, rùs'tè-kál-nès. *s.* The quality of being rustical, rudeness.

TO RUSTICATE, rùs'tè-káte. *v. n.* To reside in the country.

TO RUSTICATE, rùs'tè-káte. *v. a.* To banish into the country.

RUSTICITY, rùs'tis'è-tè. *s.* Qualities of one that lives in the country, simplicity, artlessness, rudeness; rural appearance.

RUSTICK, rùs'tik. *a.* Rural, country; rude, untaught, inelegant; artless, honest, simple; plain, unadorned.

RUSTICK, rùs'tik. *s.* A clown, a swain, an inhabitant of the country.

RUSTINESS, rùs'tè-nès. *s.* The state of being rusty.

TO RUSTLE, rùs'sl. *v. n.* (472). To make a low continued rattle.

RUSTY, rùs'tè. *a.* Covered with rust, infested with rust; impaired by inactivity.

TO RUT, rùt. *v. n.* To desire to come together. Used of deer.

RUT, rùt. *s.* Copulation of deer; the track of a cart-wheel.

RUTH, ròòth. *s.* (339). Pity, tenderness, sorrow for the misery of another.

RUTHFUL, ròòth'fùl. *a.* Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

RUTHFULLY, ròòth'fùl-è. *ad.* Wofully, sadly; sorrowfully; mournfully; wofully, in irony.

RUTHLESS, ròòth'lès. *a.* Cruel, pitiless.

RUTHLESSNESS, ròòth'lès-nès. *s.* Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY, ròòth'lès-lè. *ad.* Without pity, cruelly.

RUTTISH, rùt'tish. *a.* Wanton, libidinous, lecherous.

RYDER, ri'dùr. *s.* A clause added to an act of parliament at its third reading. —*Mason*.

RYE, ri. *s.* A coarse kind of bread-corn.

RYEGRASS, ri'grás. *s.* A kind of strong grass.

S.

SABBATH, sáb'báth. *s.* A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day, set apart from works of labour, to be employed in piety; intermission of pain or sorrow, time of rest.

SABBATHBREAKER, sáb'báth-brá-kùr. *s.* Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

SABBATICAL, sáb-bát'tè-kál. *a.* Resembling the sabbath, enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

SABBATISM, sáb'bá-tizm. *s.* Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SABINE, sáb'in. *s.* (140). A plant.

SABLE, sá'bl. *s.* (405). Fur.

SABLE, sá'bl. *a.* Black.

SABRE, sá'bér. *s.* (416). A scimeter, a short sword with a convex edge, a falchion.

SABULOSITY, sáb-ù-lòs'è-tè. *s.* Grittiness, sandiness.

SABULOUS, sáb'ù-lùs. *a.* (314). Gritty, sandy.

SACCADE, sák-káde'. *s.* A violent check the rider gives his horse by drawing both the reins very suddenly.

SACCHARINE, sák'ká-rine. *a.* (149). Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

SACERDOTAL, sás-èr-dò'tál. *a.* (88). Priestly, belonging to the priesthood.

SACHEL, sátsh'il. *s.* (99). A small sack or bag.

SACHEM, sá'tshém. *s.* The title of some American Indian chiefs. —*Mason*.

SACK, sák. *s.* A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels; a woman's loose robe.

TO SACK, sák. *v. a.* To put in bags; to take by storm, to pillage, to plunder.

SACK, sák. *s.* Storm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of a sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

SACKBUT, sák'bùt. *s.* A kind of pipe.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, plî;—

SACKCLOTH. sâk'klôth. s. Cloth of which sacks are made, coarse cloth, sometimes worn in mortification.

SACKER. sâk'kâr. s. (98). One that takes a town.

SACKFUL. sâk'fûl. s. A sack quite filled.

SACKPOSSET. sâk-pôs'slt. s. A posset made of milk and sack.

SACRAMENT. sâk'krâ-mênt. s. An oath, any ceremony producing an obligation; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; the eucharist, the holy communion.

☞ This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies in the language, which is, that the antepenultimate accent in simples, not followed by a diphthong, always shortens the vowel it falls upon. See Principles, No. 503.

Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick, Perry, and Enticock, pronounce these words as I have marked them.

SACRAMENTAL. sâk'krâ-mênt'âl. a. Constituting a sacrament pertaining to a sacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY. sâk'krâ-mênt'âl-ê. ad. After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRED. sâ'krêd. a. Devoted to religious uses, holy; consecrated; inviolable.

SACREDLY. sâ'krêd-lê. ad. Inviolably, religiously.

SACREDNESS. sâ-krêd-nês. s. The state of being sacred, state of being consecrated to religious uses, holiness, sanctity.

SACRIFICE. sâ-krîf'fik. a. (509). Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE. sâ-krîf'ê-kâ-bl. a. Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR. sâk-krê-fê-kâ-tûr. s. Sacrificer, offerer of sacrifice.

SACRIFICATORY. sâk-krîf'fê-kâ-tûr-ê. a. (512). Offering sacrifice.

TO SACRIFICE. sâk'krê-fîze. v. a. (351). To offer to Heaven, to immolate; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to destroy, to kill; to devote with loss.

TO SACRIFICE. sâk'krê-fîze. v. n. To make offerings, to offer sacrifice.

SACRIFICE. sâk'krê-fîze. s. (351). The act of offering to Heaven; the thing offered to Heaven, or immolated; any

thing destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else; any thing destroyed. (142).

SACRIFICER. sâk-krê-fl-zûr. s. (98). One who offers sacrifice, one that immolates.

SACRIFICIAL. sâk-krê-flsh'âl. a. Performing sacrifice, included in sacrifice.

SACRILEGE. sâk'krê-lîdjê. s. The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven.—See SACRAMENT.

SACRILEGIOUS. sâk-krê-lê'jûs. a. Violating things sacred, polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSLY. sâk-krê-lê'jûs-lê. ad. With sacrilege.

SACRING. sâ'krîng. part. (410). Consecrating.

SACRIST. sâ-krîst.

SACRISTAN. sâk-rîs-tân. } s. He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church.—See SACRAMENT.

SACRISTY. sâk'krîs-tê. s. An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited.

SAD. sâd. a. Sorrowful, habitually melancholy; afflictive, calamitous; bad; inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured.

TO SADDEN. sâd'd'n. v. a. (103). To make sad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy.

SADDLE. sâd'dl. s. (405). The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

TO SADDLE. sâd'dl. v. a. To cover with a saddle; to load, to burden.

SADDLEBACKED. sâd'dl-bâkt. a. Horses, saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck.

SADDLEMAKER. sâd'dl-mâ-kûr. }

SADDLER. sâd'dlr. See CODLE. } s. One whose trade is to make saddles.

SADLY. sâd'lê. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitously, miserably.

SADNESS. sâd'nês. s. Sorrowfulness, dejection of mind; melancholy look.

SAFE. sâfê. a. Free from danger or hurt; conferring security; no longer dangerous, reposed out of the power of doing harm.

SAFE. sâfê. s. A buttery, a pantry.

SAFEGUARD. sâfê-kôn'dûkt. s. Convoy, guard through an enemy's country; pass, warrant to pass.

SAFEGUARD. sâfê'gârd. s. Defence, protection, security; convoy, guard

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bûll;—ôll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor; pass, warrant to pass.

SAFELY, sâfe'lê. ad. In a safe manner, without danger; without hurt.

SAFENESS, sâfe'nês. s. Exemption from danger.

SAFETY, sâfe'tê. s.—See **NICETY**. Freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; custody, security from escape.

SAFFRON, sâf'fûrn. s. (417). A plant.

SAFFRON, sâf'fûrn. a. Yellow, having the colour of saffron.

TO SAG, sâg. v. n. To hang heavy. Not in use.

SAGACIOUS, sâ-gâ'shûs. a. Quick of scent; quick of thought, acute in making discoveries.

SAGACIOUSLY, sâ-gâ'shûs-lê. ad. With quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, sâ-gâ'shûs-nês. s. The quality of being sagacious.

SAGACITY, sâ-gâs'sê-tê. s. Quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery.

SAGE, sâdje. s. A plant.

SAGE, sâdje. a. Wise, grave, prudent.

SAGE, sâdje. s. A philosopher, a man of gravity and wisdom.

SAGELY, sâdje'lê. ad. Wisely, prudently.

SAGENESS, sâdje'nês. s. Gravity, prudence.

SAGITTAL, sâd'jê-tâl. a. Belonging to an arrow; in Anatomy, a suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

SAGITTARY, sâd'jê-tâ-rê. s. A Centaur, an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Sagittarius*, one of the signs of the Zodiac.

SAGO, sâ'gò. s. A kind of eatable grain.

SAIK, sâ'ik. s. A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandize.

SAID, sêd. (203) (222). Pret. and Part. pass. of Say. Aforesaid; declared, showed.

☞ This word, with *paid* and *laid*, are a scandal to our orthography. It appeared so to Cooke, the translator of Hesiod, who spelled them regularly *sayed*, *payed*, and *layed*. "Perseus is *sayed* to have been sent by Pallas to slay Medusa," &c. page 156.

SAIL, sâle. s. (202). The expanded sheet which catches the wind and carries on the vessel through the water; wings; a ship, a vessel; Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships; To strike

sail, to lower the sail; a proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

TO SAIL, sâle. v. n. To be moved by the wind with sails; to pass by sea; to swim; to pass smoothly along.

TO SAIL, sâle. v. a. To pass by means of sails; to fly through.

SAILER, } sâ'lûr. } s. (166). A sea-
SAILOR, } man, one who practises or understands navigation.

☞ The first of these words is generally applied to the Ship, and the second to the Mariner. Whatever may be the reason for this distinction to the eye, the ear is quite insensible of it, and the Ship and the Man are both pronounced alike. See Principles, No. 416.

SAILYARD, sâle'yârd. s. The pole on which the sail is extended.

SAINFOIN, sânfôln. s. A kind of herb.

SAINT, sânt. s. (202). A person eminent for piety and virtue.

TO SAINT, sânt. v. a. To number among saints, to reckon among saints by a publick decree, to canonize.

TO SAINT, sânt. v. n. To act with a show of piety.

SAINTED, sânt'êd. a. Holy, pious, virtuous.

SAINTLIKE, sânt'like. a. Suited to a saint, becoming a saint; resembling a saint.

SAINTLY, sânt'lê. ad. Like a saint, becoming a saint.

SAINTSHIP, sânt'ship. s. The character or qualities of a saint.

SAKE, sâke. s. Final cause, end, purpose; account, regard to any person or thing.

SAKERET, sâke'er-lt. s. (99). The male of a saker-hawk.

SAL, sâl. s. Salt. A word often used in Pharmacy.

SALACIOUS, sâ-lâ'shûs. a. Lustful, lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, sâ-lâ'shûs-lê. ad. Lecherously, lustfully.

SALACITY, sâ-lâs'sê-tê. s. Lust, lechery.

SALAD, sâl'lâd. s. Food of raw herbs.

☞ This word is often pronounced as if written *sallet*; the true pronunciation is, however, more in use and less pedantick than that of *Asparagus* and *Cucumber* would be.

SALAMANDER, sâl'â-mân-dûr. s. An animal supposed to live in the fire.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plin;—

SALAMANDRINE, sâl-lâ-mân'drîn. a. (140). Resembling a salamander.

SALARY, sâl'lâ-rê. s. See **GRANARY**. Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.

SALE, sâlê. s. The act of selling; vent, power of selling, market; a publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction; state of being venal, price.

SALEABLE, sâl'lâ-bl. a. (405). Vendible, fit for sale, marketable.

SALEABLENESS, sâl'lâ-bl-nês. s. The state of being saleable.

SALEABLY, sâl'lâ-blê. ad. In a saleable manner.

SALEBROWS, sâl'ê-brûs. a. Rough, uneven, rugged.

SALESMAN, sâl'z'mân. s. (88). One who sells clothes ready made.

SALEWORK, sâlê'wûrk. s. Works for sale, work carelessly done.

SALIENT, sâl'ê-ênt. a. (113). Leaping, bounding; beating, panting, springing or shooting with a quick motion.

SALINE, sâl-line', or sâl-line. a. Consisting of salt.

☞ As this word is derived from the Latin *salinus* by dropping a syllable, the accent ought, according to the general rule of formation (503), to remove to the first. This accentuation, however, is adopted only by Dr. Johnson, Buchanan, and Bailey; as Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Nares, W. Johnston, Scott, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Smith, accent the second syllable.

SALINOUS, sâl-li'nûs. Consisting of salt, constituting salt.

☞ Dr. Johnson, in his folio Dictionary, accents this word on the first syllable, in which he is followed by his publishers in the quarto: but as this word may be easily derived from the Latin word *salinus*, and with the same number of syllables, it ought to be accented on the second. (503, c.)

SALIVA, sâl-li'vâ. s. (503, b.) Every thing that is spit up, but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.

☞ As this word is a perfect Latin word, all our dictionaries very properly accent it on the second syllable (503). But *salival*, which is a formative of our own, has no such title to the penultimate accent: this pronunciation, however, is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Scott, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Johnson's quarto; but Mr. Perry and Dr. John-

son's folio, place the accent on the first syllable, and, in my opinion, more correctly.

SALIVAL, sâl'ê-vâl, or sâl-li'vâl. } a.
SALIVARY, sâl'ê-vâ-rê. }
Relating to spittle.—See **SALIVA**.

TO SALIVATE, sâl'lê-vâte. v. a. To purge by the salival glands.

SALIVATION, sâl-lê-vâ'shûn. s. A method of cure much practised in venereal cases.

SALIVOUS, sâl-li'vûs, or sâl'ê-vûs. a. Consisting of spittle, having the nature of spittle.—See **Principles**, No. 103, p.

☞ As this word has somewhat more of a Latin aspect than *salival*, and is probably derived from *salivorus*, the learnedly polite, or the politely learned, snatch at the shadow of Latin quantity to distinguish themselves from mere English speakers. Hence in all the words of this termination they preserve the penultimate *i* long, and place the accent on it; and thus we are obliged to do the same in this word under pain of appearing illiterate. This penalty, however, Dr. Ash and Mr. Perry have incurred, by placing the accent on the first syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, follow the learned majority, though evidently wrong.

SALLET, sâl'lt. (99). } s. Con-
SALLETING, sâl'lt-ing. } rupted from salad.

SALLIANCE, sâl'lê-ânse. s. (113). The act of issuing forth, sally.

SALLOW, sâl'lô. s. (327). A tree of the genus of willow.

SALLOW, sâl'lô. a. Sickly, yellow.

SALLOWNESS, sâl'lô-nês. s. Yellowness, sickness, paleness.

SALLY, sâl'lê. s. Eruption; issue from a place besieged, quick egress; range, excursion; slight, volatile or sprightly exertion; levity, extravagant flight, frolick.

SALLYPORT, sâl'lê-pôrt. s. Gate at which sallies are made.

SALMAGUNDI, sâl-mâ-gûn'dê. s. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON, sâm'mûn. s. (401). The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish.

SALMONTROUT, sâm-mûn-trôût'. s. A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon, a samlet.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SALSOACID, sál-sò-ás'sid. a. (84). Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness.

SALSUGINOUS, sál-sù'jè-nùs. a. Saltish, somewhat salt.

SALT, sált. s. (84). Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water and a pungent sapor; taste; smack; wit, merriment.

SALT, sált. a. Having the taste of salt, as salt fish; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt; lecherous, salacious.

TO SALT, sált. v. a. To season with salt.

SALT-PAN, sált'pán.

SALT-PIT, sált'pít. } s. Pit where salt is got.

SALTATION, sál-tá'shùn. s. (84). The act of dancing or jumping; beat, palpitation.

As this word comes immediately from the Latin, and the *t* is carried off to commence the second syllable, the *a* has not the broad sound as in *salt*, but goes into the general sound of that letter; in the same manner as the *u* in *fulminate*, is not pronounced like the peculiar sound of that letter in *full*, but like the *u* in *dull* (177).

SALTCAT, sált'kát. s. A lump of salt.

SALTCELLAR, sált'sél-lûr. s. (88). Vessel of salt set on the table.

SALTER, sált'ûr. s. (98). One who salts; one who sells salt.

SALTERN, sált'èrn. s. A salt-work.

SALTISH, sált'ish. a. Somewhat salt.

SALTLESS, sált'lès. a. Insipid, not tasting of salt.

SALTLY, sált'lè. ad. With taste of salt, in a salt manner.

SALTNESS, sált'nès. s. Taste of salt.

SALTPETRE, sált-pèè'tûr. s. (416). Nitre.

SALVABILITY, sál-vá-blí'è-tè. s. Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

SALVABLE, sál-vá-bl. a. (405). Possible to be saved.

SALVAGE, sál'vidje. s. (90). A recompense allowed to those who have assisted in saving goods or merchandize from a wreck.

SALVATION, sál-vá'shùn. s. Preservation from eternal death, reception to the happiness of heaven.

SALVATORY, sál-vá'tûr-è. s. (512). A place where any thing is preserved.

SALUBRIOUS, sál-lûbrè-ùs. a. Wholesome, healthful, promoting health.

SALUBRITY, sál-lûbrè-tè. s. Wholesomeness, healthfulness.

SALVE, sálv. s. (78). A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaster; help, remedy.

Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word is originally and properly *salf*; which having *salves* in the plural, the singular, in time, was borrowed from it: *sealf*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin. There is some diversity among our orthoëpists about the *l* in this word and its verb. Mr. Sheridan marks it to be pronounced; Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, and Barclay, make it mute; Mr. Scott and Perry give it both ways; and Mr. Nares says it is mute in the noun, but sounded in the verb. The mute *l* is certainly countenanced in this word by *calve* and *halve*; but as they are very irregular, and are the only words where the *l* is silent in this situation, for *valve*, *delve*, *solve*, &c. have the *l* pronounced; and as this word is of Latin original, the *l* ought certainly to be preserved in both words; for to have the same word sounded differently, to signify different things, is a defect in language that ought as much as possible to be avoided.—See **BOWL** and **FAULT**.

TO SALVE, sálv. v. a. To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy; to help or save by a salvo, an excuse, or reservation.

SALVER, sál'vûr. s. (98). A plate on which any thing is presented.

SALVO, sál'vò. s. An exception, a reservation, an excuse. See **SALTATION**.

SALUTARINESS, sál'lû-tá-ré-nès. a. Wholesomeness, quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY, sál'lû-tá-ré. a. Wholesome, healthful, safe, advantageous, contributing to health or safety.

SALUTATION, sál-lû-tá'shùn. s. The act or style of saluting, greeting.

TO SALUTE, sá-lûte'. v. a. To greet, to hail; to kiss.

SALUTE, sá-lûte'. s. Salutation, greeting; a kiss.

SALUTER, sál-lû'tûr. s. (98). He who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, sál-lû-tíf'fèr-ùs. a. Healthy, bringing health.

SAME, sáme. a. Identical, being of the like kind, sort, or degree; mentioned before.

SAMENESS, sáme'nès. s. Identity.

SAMLET, sám'lét. s. A little salmon.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

SAMPHIRE, sâm'fir. s. (140). A plant preserved in pickle.

SAMPLE, sâm'pl. s. (405). A specimen, a part of the whole shown that judgment may be made of the whole.

SAMPLER, sâm'plûr. s. (98). A pattern of work, a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

SANABLE, sân'nâ-bl. a. (535). Curable, susceptible of remedy, remediable.

☞ Mr. Nares, Buchanan, and W. Johnston, pronounce the *a* in the first syllable of this word long; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott; and Entick, more properly, short. Buchanan only makes the same *a* in *sanative* long; but Mr. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, short. Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan are the only orthoëpists from whom we can gather the sound of this vowel in *insanable*, which the latter marks long, and the former short as it ought to be, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent.—See **GRANARY**.

SANATION, sâ-nâ'shûn. a. The act of curing.

SANATIVE, sân'nâ-tiv. a. (158). Powerful to cure, healing.—See **DOXATIVE**.

SANATIVENESS, sân'nâ-tiv-nês. s. Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION, sângk'tê-fê-ka'shûn. s. (408). The state of being freed, or act of freedom from the dominion of sin for the time to come; the act of making holy, consecration.

SANCTIFIER, sângk'tê-fi-ûr. s. He that sanctifies or makes holy.

TO SANCTIFY, sângk'tê-fi. v. a. To free from the power of sin for the time to come; to make holy, to make a means of holiness; to make free from guilt; to secure from violation.

SANCTIMONIOUS, sângk'tê-mô'nê-ûs. a. Saintly, having the appearance of sanctity.

SANCTIMONY, sângk'tê-mô-nê. s. Holiness, scrupulous austerity, appearance of holiness.

SANCTION, sângk'shûn. s. (408). The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree ratified.

SANCTITUDE, sângk'tê-tûde. s. Holiness, goodness, saintliness.

SANCTITY, sângk'tê-tê. s. Holiness, goodness, godliness; saint, holy being.

TO SANCTUARISE, sângk'tshû-â-rîze. v. n. To shelter by means of sacred privileges.

SANCTUARY, sângk'tshû-â-rê. s. (463). A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection, a sacred asylum; shelter, protection.

SAND, sând. s. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder: barren country covered with sands.

SANDAL, sând'âd. s. (88). A loose shoe.

SANDBLIND, sând'blînd. a. Having a defect of the eyes, by which small particles appear before them.

SANDBOX, sând'bôks. s. A plant.

SANDED, sând'dêd. a. Covered with sand, barren; marked with small spots, variegated with dusky specks.

SANDISH, sând'ish. a. Approaching to the nature of sand, loose, not close, not compact.

SANDSTONE, sând'stôn. s. Stone of a loose and friable kind.

SANDY, sând'ê. a. Abounding with sand, full of sand; consisting of sand, un-solid.

SANE, sâne. a. Sound, healthy.

SANG, sâng. The pret. of Sing.

SANGUIFEROUS, sâng-gwîf'fêr-ûs. a. Conveying blood.

SANGUIIFICATION, sâng-gwê-fê-ka'shûn. s. The production of blood. The conversion of the chyle into blood.

SANGUIIFIER, sâng-gwê-fi-ûr. s. Producer of blood.

TO SANGUIFY, sâng-gwê-fi. v. n. (340). To produce blood.

SANGUINARY, sâng-gwê-nâ-rê. a. Cruel, bloody, murderous.

SANGUINE, sâng'gwin. a. (340). Red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful; warm, ardent, confident.

SANGUINENESS, sâng'gwin-nês. } s.

SANGUINITY, sâng-gwin'ê-tê. } s.

Ardour, heat of expectation, confidence.

SANGUINEOUS, sâng-gwin'ê-ûs. a. Constituting blood; abounding with blood.

SANHEDRIM, sânhê-drim. s. The chief council among the Jews, consisting

of seventy elders, over whom the high-priest presided.

SANICLE, sânhê-kl. s. (405). A plant.

SANIES, sânhê-êz. s. Thin matter, serous excretion.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SANIOUS, sá'né-ús. a. (314). Running a thin serous matter, not a well-digested pus.

SANITY, sán'è-tè. s. Soundness of mind.

SANK, sángx. The pret. of Sink.

SANS, sánz. prep. Without. Obsol.

SAP, sáp. s. The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

TO SAP, sáp. v. a. To undermine, to subvert by digging, to mine.

TO SAP, sáp. v. n. To proceed by mine, to proceed invisibly.

SAPID, sáp'ld. a. (544). Tasteful, palatable, making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

SAPIDITY, sá-pld'è-tè. } s. Taste-
SAPIDNESS, sápl'd-nès. } fulness, power of stimulating the palate.

SAPIENCE, sá'pé-ense. s. Wisdom, sageness, knowledge.

SAPIENT, sá'pé-ént. a. Wise, sage.

SAPLESS, sápl'ès. a. Wanting sap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, huaky.

SAPLING, sápl'ing. a. A young tree, a young plant.

SAPONACEOUS, sáp-ò-ná'shús. } a.
(857.)

SAPONARY, sáppò-ná-ré. }
Soap, resembling soap, having the qualities of soap.

SAPOR, sá'pòr. s. (166). Taste, power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, sáp-ò-rif'fik. a. (530). Having the power to produce tastes.

SAPPHIRE, sáf'fir. s. (140) (415). A precious stone of a blue colour.

SAPPHIRINE, sáf'fir-lne. a. (149). Made of sapphire, resembling sapphire.

SAPPINESS, sáppé-nès. s. The state or the quality of abounding in sap, succulence, juiciness.

SAPPY, sáppé. a. Abounding in sap, juicy, succulent; young, weak.

SARABAND, sár-rá-bánd. s. (524). A Spanish dance.

SARCASM, sár-kásm. s. A keen reproach, a taunt, a gibe.

SARCASTICALLY, sár-kás'tè-kál-è. ad. Tauntingly, severely.

SARCASTICAL, sár-kás'tè-kál. } a.
SARCASTICK, sár-kás'tik. (509). } Keen, taunting, severe.

SARCFNET, sársè'pét. s. Fine thin woven silk.

SARCOMA, sár-kó'má. s. (92). A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCOPHAGUS, sár-kóf'fá-gús. (518). a. Flesh-eating, feeding on flesh. Hence a tomb, where the human flesh is consumed and eaten away by time, is called a *Sarcophagus*.

SARCOPHAGY, sár-kóf'fá-jé. s. (518). The practice of eating flesh.

SARCOTICK, sár-kót'tik. s. (509). Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh, the same as incarnatives.

SARDEL, sár'dél.

SARDINE, sár'dine. (140).

SARDIUS, sár'dé-ús, or sár'jé-ús. } s. p.
(293) (294). A sort of precious stone.

SARDONYX, sár'dò-niks. s. A precious stone.

SARSA, sár'sá.

SARSAPARILLA, sár-sá-pá-ril'lá. } s.
Both a tree and a plant.

SASH, sásh. s. A belt worn by way of distinction, a silken band worn by officers in the army; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

SASSAFRAS, sás'sá-frás. s. A tree, one of the species of the cornelian cherry.

SAT, sát. The pret. of Sit.

SATAN, sá'tán, or sár'tán. s. The prince of hell, any wicked spirit.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced as if written *Sattan*; but making the first syllable long is so agreeable to analogy that it ought to be indulged wherever custom will permit, and particularly in proper names. *Cato*, *Plato*, &c. have now universally the penultimate a long and slender; and no good reason can be given why the word in question should not join this class: if the short quantity of the a in the original be alledged, for an answer to this see Principles, No. 544, and the word SATIRE. Mr. Nares and Buchanan only adopt the second sound; and Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash and Bailey, the first. —See *The Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names*, under the word.

SATANICAL, sá-tán'ic-kál. } a. De-
SATANICK, sá-tán'nik. (509). } vilish, infernal.

SATCHEL, sátsh'il. s. (99). A little bag used by schoolboys.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

To SATE, sâte, v. a. To satiate, to glut, to pall, to feed beyond natural desires.

SATELLITE, sâf'têl-lite. s. (155). A small planet revolving round a larger.

☞ Pope has, by the license of his art, accented the plural of this word upon the second syllable, and like the Latin plural, has given it four syllables:

* Or ask of yonder argent fields above,

* Why Jove's *Satellites* are less than Jove.

Essay on Man.

This however is only pardonable in poetry, and, it may be added, in good poetry.

—See ANTIPODES and MILLIPEDES.

SATELLITIOUS, sât-têl-lîsh'ûs. a. Consisting of satellites.

To SATIATE, sâ'shê-âte. v. a. To satisfy, to fill; to glut, to pall; to gratify desire; to saturate, to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

SATIATE, sâ'shê-âte. a. (91). Glutted. full to satiety.

SATIETY, sâ-tî'ê-tê. s. (460). Fullness beyond desire or pleasure, more than enough, state of being palled.

☞ The sound of the second syllable of this word has been grossly mistaken by the generality of speakers; nor is it much to be wondered at. *Ti*, with the accent on it, succeeded by a vowel, is a very uncommon predicament for an English syllable to be under; and therefore it is not surprising that it has been almost universally confounded with an apparently similar, but really different, assemblage of accent, vowels, and consonants. So accustomed is the ear to the aspirated sound of *t*, when followed by two vowels, that whenever these appear we are apt to annex the very same sound to that letter, without attending to an essential circumstance in this word, which distinguishes it from every other in the language. There is no English word of exactly the same form with *satiety*, and therefore it cannot like most other words, be tried by its peers; but analogy, that grand resource of reason will as clearly determine in this case, as if the most positive evidence were produced.

In the first place, then, the sound commonly given to the second syllable of this word, which is that of the first of *si-lence*, as if written *sa-si-e-ty*, is never found annexed to the same letters throughout the whole language. *Ti*, when succeeded by two vowels, in every instance but the word in question, sounds exactly like *sh*; thus *sawate*; *expatiate*, &c. are pronounced as if written *sa-she-ate*, *ex-pa-she-ate*, &c. and

not *sa-se-ate*, *ex-pa-se-ate*, &c. and therefore if the *t* must be aspirated in this word, it ought at least to assume that aspiration which is found among similar assemblages of letters, and instead of *sa-si-e-ty*, it ought to be sounded *sa-shi-e-ty*: in this mode of pronunciation a greater parity might be pleaded; nor should we introduce a new aspiration to reproach our language with needless irregularity. But if we once cast an eye on those conditions, on which we give an aspirated sound to the dentals (26), we shall find both these methods of pronouncing this word equally remote from analogy. In almost every termination where the consonants, *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, precede the vowels *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, &c. as in *martial*, *soldier*, *suspicion*, *confusion*, *anxious*, *prescience*, &c. the accent is on the syllable immediately before these consonants, and they all assume the aspiration; but in *Egyptiacum*, *elephantiasis*, *hendiadis*, *society*, *anxiety*, *science*, &c. the accent is immediately after these consonants, and *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, are pronounced as free from aspiration as the same letters in *tiar*, *diet*, *cion*, *Ixion*, &c. the position of the accent makes the whole difference. But if analogy in our own language were silent, the uniform pronunciation of words from the learned languages, where these letters occur, would be sufficient to decide the dispute. Thus in *elephantiasis*, *Miltiades*, *satiety*, &c. the antepenultimate syllable *ti* is always pronounced like the English noun *tie*; nor should we dream of giving *ti* the aspirated sound in these words, though there would be exactly the same reason for it as in *satiety*: for, except in very few instances, as we pronounce Latin in the analogy of our own language, no reason can be given why we should pronounce the antepenultimate syllable in *satiety* one way, and that in *satiety* another.

I should have thought my time thrown away in so minute an investigation of the pronunciation of this word, if I had not found the best judges disagree about it. That Mr. Sheridan supposed it ought to be pronounced *sa-si-e-ty*, is evident from his giving this word as an instance of the various sounds of *t*, and telling us that here it sounds *s*. Mr. Garrick, whom I consulted on this word, told me, if there were any rules for pronunciation, I was certainly right in mine; but that he and his literary acquaintance pronounced in the other manner. Dr. Johnson likewise thought I was right, but that the greater number of speakers were against me; and Dr. Lowth told me, he was clearly of my opinion, but

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, tûis.

that he could get nobody to follow him. I was much flattered to find my sentiments confirmed by so great a judge, and much more flattered when I found my reasons were entirely new to him.

But, notwithstanding the tide of opinion was some years ago so much against me, I have since had the pleasure of finding some of the most judicious philologists on my side. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, mark the word as I have done; and Mr. Nares is of opinion it ought to be so pronounced, though for a reason very different from those I have produced, namely, in order to keep it as distinct as may be from the word *society*. While Mr. Fry frankly owns, it is very difficult to determine the proper pronunciation of this word.

Thus I have ventured to decide where "Doctors disagree," and have been induced to spend so much time on the correction of this word, as the improper pronunciation of it does not, as in most other cases, proceed from an evident caprice of custom, as in *bury* and *bury*, or from a desire of drawing nearer to the original language, but from an absolute mistake of the principles on which we pronounce our own.

SATIN, sât'tin. s. A soft, close, and shining silk.

SATIRE, sâ'tûr, sât'ûr, sât'tise, or sât'ire. s. A poem in which wickedness or folly are censured.

The first mode of pronouncing this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Smith. The short quantity of the first vowel is adopted by Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Buchanan, and Entick; but the quantity of the second syllable they have not marked.

—The third is adopted by Mr. Perry and Dr. Kenrick; and for the fourth we have no authorities.

But though the first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general, and the most agreeable to an English ear, the second seems to be that which is most favoured by the learned, because, say they, the first syllable in the Latin *Satyræ* is short. But if this reasoning were to hold good, we ought to pronounce the first syllable of *silence*, *local*, *label*, *libel*, *locust*, *paper*, and many others short, because *silentium*, *localis*, *labellum*, *libellus*, *locusta*, *papyrus*. &c. have all the first syllable short in Latin. But to furnish the learned with an argument which perhaps may not immediately occur to them, it may be said, that in the instances I have adduced none of

the Latin words have the initial syllable accented as well as short, which is the case with the word *satyræ*; but it may be answered, if we were to follow the quantity of the Latin accented vowel, we must pronounce *foetid*, *mimic*, *frigid*, *squalid*, *comic*, *resin*, *credit*, *spirit*, and *lily*, with the first vowel long, because it is the case in the Latin words *foetidus*, *mimicus*, *frigidus*, *squalidus*, *comicus*, *resina*, *creatus*, *spiritus*, and *lilium*.

The only shadow of an argument therefore that remains is, that though we do not adopt the Latin quantity of the accented antepenultimate vowel when it is long, we do when it is short. For though we have many instances where an English word of two syllables has the first short, though derived from a Latin word where the two first syllables are long; as *civil*, *legate*, *solemn*, &c. from *civilis*, *legatus*, *solemnis*, &c. yet we have no instance in the language where a word of three syllables in Latin with the two first vowels short, becomes an English dissyllable with the first syllable long. Hence the shortness of the first syllables of *platane*, *zephyr*, *atom*, &c. from *platanus*, *zephyrus*, *atomus*, &c. which are short, not only from the custom of carrying the short sound we give to the Latin antepenultimate vowel into the penultimate of the English word derived from it, but from the affectation of shortening the initial vowel, which this custom has introduced, in order to give our pronunciation a Latin air, and furnish us with an opportunity of showing our learning by appealing to Latin quantity; which, when applied to English, is so vague and uncertain, as to put us out of all fear of detection if we happen to be wrong. The absurd custom, therefore, of shortening our vowels, ought to be discountenanced as much as possible, since it is supported by such weak and desultory arguments; and our own analogy in this as well as in similar words, ought to be preferred to such a shadow of analogy to the quantity of the Latin language, as I have charitably afforded to those who are ignorant of it.—See Principles, No. 544.

With respect to the quantity of the last syllable, though custom seems to have decided it in this word, it is not so certain in other words of a similar form. These we purpose to consider under the word **UMPIRE**, which see.

SATIRICAL, sâ-tîr'c-kâl. } a. Belonging to satire, employed in writing of invective; censorious, severe in language.
SATIRICK, sâ-tîr'rik. }

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac, pin;—

SATIRICALLY, sâ-tîr'îê-kâl-ê. ad. With invective, with intention to censure or vilify.

SATIRIST, sât'tîr-îst. s. One who writes satires.—See PATRONESA.

TO SATIRISE, sât'tîr-îze. v. a. To censure as in a satire.

SATISFACTION, sât-tîs-fâk'shûn. s. The act of pleasing to the full; the state of being pleased; release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; gratification, that which pleases; amends, atonement for a crime, recompense for an injury.

SATISFACTIVE, sâ-tîs-fâk'tîv. a. Giving satisfaction.

SATISFACTORILY, sât-tîs-fâk'tîr-ê-lê. ad. In a satisfactory manner.

SATISFACTORINESS, sât-tîs-fâk'tîr-rê-nês. s. Power of satisfying, power of giving content.

SATISFACTORY, sât-tîs-fâk'tîr-ê. a. Giving satisfaction, giving content; atoning, making amends.

☞ For the o, see DOMESTICK.

TO SATISFY, sât'tîs-fl. v. a. To content, to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired; to feed to the fill; to recompense, to pay, to content; to free from doubt, perplexity, suspense; to convince.

TO SATISFY, sât'tîs-fl. v. n. To make payment.

SATRAP, sâ'trâp. s. A nobleman in ancient Persia who governed a province.

SATURABLE, sât'tshû-râ-bl. a. Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

SATURANT, sât'tshû-rânt. a. Impregnating to the fill.

TO SATURATE, sât'tshû-râte. v. a. To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURDAY, sât-tîr-dê. s. (223). The last day of the week.

SATURITY, sâ-tîr-ê-tê. s. Fulness, the state of being saturated, repletion.

SATURN, sâ'tûrn, or sât'tûrn. s. The remotest planet of the solar system; in chemistry, lead.

☞ This was supposed to be the remotest planet when Dr. Johnson wrote his Dictionary; but Mr. Herschel has since discovered a planet still more remote, which will undoubtedly be called hereafter by his own name. The first pronunciation of this word is not the most general, but by far the most analogical; and for the same

reason as in *Sarum*: but there is an additional reason in this word, which will weigh greatly with the learned, and that is, the *a* is long in the original. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Perry, and Eatick, adopt the second pronunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we may guess by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash and Bailey, the first.

SATURNINE, sât'tîr-nînc. a. (148). Gloomy, melancholy, severe of temper.

SATURNIAN, sâ-tîr-nê-ân. a. Happy, golden.

SATYR, sâ'tîr, or sât'tîr. s. A sylvan god.

☞ This word, and *Saire* a poem, are pronounced exactly alike, and for similar reasons.

SAVAGE, sâv'vidje. a. (90). Wild, uncultivated; uncivilized, barbarous.

SAVAGE, sâv'vidje. s. A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.

SAVAGELY, sâv'vidje-lê. ad. Barbarously, cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, sâv'vidje-nês. s. Barbarousness, cruelty, wildness.

SAVAGERY, sâv'vidje-rê. s. Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth.

SAVANNA, sâ-vân'nâ. s. (92). An open meadow without wood.

SAUCE, sâwse. s. (218). Something eaten with food to improve its taste; To serve one the same sauce, a vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

TO SAUCE, sâwse. v. a. To accompany meat with something of higher relish; to gratify with rich tastes; to intermix, or accompany with any thing good, or ironically, with any thing bad.

SAUCEBOX, sâwse'bôks. s. An impertinent or petulant fellow.

SAUCEPAN, sâwse'pân. s. A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

SAUCER, sâw'sûr. s. (98) (218). A small pan or platter on which sauce is set on the table; a piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SAUCIETY, sâw'sê-lê. ad. Impudently impertinently, petulantly.

SAUCINESS, sâw'sê-nês. s. Impudence, petulance, impertinence.

SAUCY, sâw'sê. a. (218). Pert, petulant, insolent.

☞ The regular sound of this diphthong must be carefully preserved, as the Italian sound of *a* given to it in this word,

—nê, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, wûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—sîn, THIS.

and in *sauce, saucer, daughter*, &c. is only heard among the vulgar.

TO SAVE, sâve. v. a. To preserve from danger or destruction; to preserve finally from eternal death; not to spend, to hinder from being spent; to reserve or lay by; to spare, to excuse; to save.

TO SAVE, sâve. v. n. To be cheap.

SAVE, sâve. ad. Except, not including.

SAVEALL, sâve'all. s. (406). A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAVER, sâ'vûr. s. (98.) Preserver, rescuer; one who escapes loss, though without gain; one who lays up and grows rich.

SAVIN, sâ'vin. s. A plant.

SAVING, sâ'ving. a. (410). Frugal, parsimonious, not lavish; not turning to loss, though not gainful.

SAVING, sâ'ving. ad. With exception in favour of.

SAVING, sâ'ving. s. Escape of expense, somewhat preserved from being spent, exception in favour.

SAVINGLY, sâ'ving-lê. ad. With parsimony.

SAVINGNEAS, sâ'ving-nês. s. Parsimony, frugality; tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SAVIOUR, sâve'yûr. s. (113). Redeemer, he that has saved mankind from eternal death.

TO SAUNTER, sâ'n'tûr, or sâwn'tûr. v. n. To wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the most agreeable to analogy, if not in the most general use; but where use has formed so clear a rule as in words of this form, it is wrong not to follow it. See Principles, No. 214.

Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, are for the first pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston for the last. Mr. Perry gives both; but by placing them as I have done, seems to give the preference to the first.

SAVORY, sâ'vûr-ê. s. A plant.

SAVOUR, sâ'vûr. s. A scent, odour; taste, power of affecting the palate.

TO SAVOUR, sâ'vûr. v. n. To have any particular smell or taste; to betoken, to have an appearance or taste of something.

TO SAVOUR, sâ'vûr. v. a. To like; to exhibit taste of.

SAVOURILY, sâ'vûr-ê-lê. ad. With gust, with appetite; with a pleasing relish.

SAVOURINESS, sâ'vûr-ê-nês. s. Taste pleasing and piquant; pleasing smell.

SAVOURY, sâ'vûr-ê. a. Pleasing to the smell; piquant to the taste.

SAVOR, sâ-vôé'. s. A sort of colwort.

SAUSAGE, sâu'sldje, or sâs'sldje. s. A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal minced very small, with salt and spice.

☞ This word is pronounced in the first manner by correct, and in the second by vulgar speakers. Among this number, however, I do not reckon Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Scott, who adopt it; but in my opinion, Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry, who prefer the first, are not only more agreeable to rule, but to the best usage. In this opinion I am confirmed by Mr. Nares, who says it is commonly pronounced in the second manner. See Principles, No. 218.

SAW, sâw. (219). The pret. of See.

SAW, sâw. s. A dentated instrument by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a saying, a sentence, a proverb.

TO SAW, sâw. v. a. Part. Sawed and Sawn. To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

SAWDUST, sâw'dûst. s. Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

SAWFISH, sâw'flsh. s. A sort of fish.

SAWPIT, sâw'plt. s. Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

SAW-WORT, sâw'wûrt. s. A plant.

SAW-WREST, sâw'rêst. s. A sort of tool. With the saw-wrest they set teeth of the saw.

SAWER, sâw'ûr.

SAWYER, sâw'yûr. (113). } s. One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.

SAXIFRAGE, sâk'sê-frâdje. s. A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS, sâk'sîf'râ-gûs. a. Dissolvent of the stone.

TO SAY, sâ. v. a. (220). Pret. Said. To speak, to utter in words, to tell; to tell in any manner.

SAYING, sâ'ing. s. (410). Expression, words, opinion sententially delivered.

SAYS, sêz. Third person of To say.

☞ This seems to be an incorrigible deviation. (90).

SCAB, skâb. s. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter; the itch

☞ (559).—Fåte, fâr, fäll. fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

or mange of horses; a paltry fellow, so named from the itch.

SCABBARD, skâb'hârd. s. (418). The sheath of a sword.

SCABBED, skâb'hêd, or skâb'd. a. (366). Covered or diseased with scabs; paltry, sorry.

☞ This word, like *learned*, *blessed*, and some others, when used as an adjective, is always pronounced in two syllables; and when a participle, in one. See Principles, No. 362.

SCABBEDNESS, skâb'hêd-nês. s. The state of being scabbed.

SCABBINESS, skâb'hê-nês. s. The quality of being scabby.

SCABBY, skâb'hê. a. Diseased with scabs.

SCABIOUS, skâ'bê-ûs. a. Itchy, leprous.

SCABROUS, skâ'brûs. a. (314). Rough, rugged, pointed on the surface; harsh, unmusical.

SCABWORT, skâb'wûrt. s. A plant.

SCAD, skâd. s. A kind of fish; probably the same as *Shad*.

SCAFFOLD, skâf'fûld. s. (166). A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators; the gallery raised for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

SCAFFOLDAGE, skâf'fûl-dîdje. (90). Gallery, hollow floor.

SCAFFOLDING, skâf'fûl-dîng. s. (410). Building slightly erected.

SCALADE, skâ-lâde'. } s. A storm
SCALADO, skâ-lâ'dô. } given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.—See LUMBAGO.

SCALARY, skâ'â-rê. a. Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

To SCALD, skâld. v. a. (84). To burn with hot liquor.

SCALD, skâld. s. Scurf on the head.

SCALD, skâld. a. Paltry, sorry.

SCALDHEAD, skâld-hêd'. s. A loathsome disease, a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a scab.

SCALE, skâle. s. A balance, a vessel suspended by a beam against another; the sign *Libra* in the Zodiac; the small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes; any thing exfoliated, a thin lamina; ladder, means of ascent: the act of storming by ladders; regular gradation, a regular series rising

like a ladder; a figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented; the series of harmonick or musical proportions; any thing marked at equal distances.

To SCALE, skâle. v. a. To climb as by ladders; to measure or compare, to weigh; to take off a thin lamina; to pare off a surface.

To SCALE, skâle. v. n. To peel off in thin particles.

SCALED, skâl'd. a. (359). Squamous, having scales like fishes.

SCALENE, skâ-lêne'. s. In Geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other.

SCALINESS, skâ'lê-nês. s. The state of being scaly.

SCALL, skâwl. s. (84). Leprosy, morbid baldness.

SCALLION, skâl'yûn. s. (113). A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, skôl'lûp. s. (166). A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

☞ This word is irregular, for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow*; but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it, and Mr. Perry only as in *tallow*.

To SCALLOP, skôl'lûp. v. a. To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP, skâlp. s. The skull, the cranium, the bone that incloses the brain; the integuments of the head.

To SCALP, skâlp. v. a. To deprive the skull of its integuments.

SCALPEL, skâl'pêl. s. An instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCALY, skâ'lê. a. Covered with scales.

To SCAMBLE, skâm'bl. v. n. (405). To be turbulent and rapacious, to scramble, to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly. Little used.

SCAMMONIATE, skâm-mô'nê-âte. a. (91). Made with scammony.

SCAMMONY, skâm'mô-nê. s. The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatic plant.

To SCAMPER, skâm'pîr. v. n. (98). To fly with speed and trepidation.

To SCAN, skân. v. a. To examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine nicely.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, bóll;—óll;—póund;—shin, THIS.

SCANDAL, skán'dál. s. (88). Offence given by the faults of others; reproachful aspersion, opprobrious censure, infamy.

TO SCANDAL, skán'dál. v. a. To treat opprobriously, to charge falsely with faults.

TO SCANDALIZE, skán'dá-lize. v. a. To offend by some action supposed criminal; to reproach, to disgrace, to defame.

SCANDALOUS, skán'dá-lús. a. (314). Giving publick offence; opprobrious, disgraceful; shameful, openly vile.

SCANDALOUSLY, skán'dá-lús-lé. ad. Censoriously, opprobriously; shamefully, ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

SCANDALOUSNESS, skán'dá-lús-nés. s. The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, skán'dá-lúm mág-ná-túm. s. An offence given to a person of dignity by opprobrious speech or writing; a writ to recover damage in such cases.—*Ash.*

SCANSION, skán'shúm. s. The act or practice of scanning a verse.

TO SCANT, skánt. v. a. To limit, to straiten.

SCANT, skánt. a. Parsimonious; less than what is proper or competent.

SCANTILY, skánt'té-lé. ad. Sparingly, niggardly; narrowly.

SCANTINESS, skán'té-nés. s. Narrowness, want of space; want of amplitude or greatness.

SCANTLET, skánt'lét. s. A small pattern, a small quantity, a little piece.

SCANTLING, skánt'ling. s. (410). A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity.

SCANTLY, skánt'lé. ad. Scarcely; narrowly, penuriously.

SCANTNESS, skánt'nés. s. Narrowness, meanness, smallness.

SCANTY, skán'té. a. Narrow, small, short of quantity sufficient; sparing, niggardly.

TO SCAPE, skápe. v. a. To escape, to shun, to fly.

TO SCAPE, skápe. v. n. To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, skápe. s. Escape, flight from hurt or danger; negligent freak; loose act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPULA, skáp'ú-lá. s. The shoulder-blade.

SCAPULARY, skáp'ú-lá-ré. a. Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAR, skár. s. (78). A mark made by a hurt or fire, a cicatrix.

TO SCAR, skár. v. a. To mark as with a sore or wound.

SCARAB, skár'áb. s. A beetle, an insect with sheathed wings.

SCARMOUCH, skár'á-móútsh. s. A buffoon in motley dress.

SCARCE, skárse. a. Not plentiful; rare, not common.

SCARCE, skárse. }

SCARCELY, skárse'lé. } ad. Hardly, scantily; with difficulty.

SCARCENESS, skárse'nés. }

SCARCITY, skár'sé-té. (511). } s. Smallness of quantity, not plenty, penury; rareness, unfrequency, not commonness.

TO SCARE, skáre. v. a. To frighten, to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

SCARECROW, skáre'krò. s. An image or clapper set up to fright birds.

SCARF, skárf. s. Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

TO SCARF, skárf. v. a. To throw loosely on; to dress in any loose vesture.

SCARFSKIN, skárf'skín. s. The cuticle; the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, skár-é-fé-ká'shúm. s. Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument.

SCARIFICATOR, skár-é-fé-ká'túr. s. One who scarifies.

SCARIFIER, skár-ré-fl-úr. s. (98). He who scarifies; the instrument with which scarifications are made.

TO SCARIFY, skár-ré-fl. v. a. (183). To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

SCARLET, skár'lét. s. (99). A beautiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

SCARLET, skár'lét. a. Of the colour of scarlet.

SCARLETOAK, skár-lét-óke. s. The ilex; a species of oak.

SCARP, skárp. s. The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE, skáte. s. A kind of wooden shoe on which people slide.

TO SCATE, skáte. v. n. To slide on scates.

SCATE, skáte. s. A fish of the species of thornback.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plu;—

SCATEBROUS, skât'té-brûs. a. Abounding with springs.

TO SCATH, skâ/h. v. a. To waste, to damage, to destroy.

SCATH, skâ/h. s. Waste, damage, mischief.

SCATHFUL, skâ/h'fûl. a. Mischievous, destructive.

TO SCATTER, skât'tûr. v. a. (98). To throw loosely about, to sprinkle; to dissipate, to disperse.

TO SCATTER, skât'tûr. v. n. To be dissipated, to be dispersed.

SCATTERINGLY, skât'tûr-ing-lê. ad. Loosely, dispersedly.

SCAVENGER, skâv'in-jûr. s. (98). A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean; a villain, a wicked wretch.

SCENERY, scên'ér-ê. s. The appearances of place or things; the representation of the place in which an action is performed; the disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

SCENE, scên. s. The stage, the theatre of dramatick poetry; the general appearance of any action, the whole contexture of objects, a display, a series, a regular disposition; part of a play; the place represented by the stage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCENICK, scên'nik, a. Dramatick, theatrical.

☞ From the general tendency of the antepenultimate accent to shorten the vowel, and the particular propensity to contract every vowel but *u* before the termination in *ical*, we find those in *ic*, which may be looked upon as abbreviations of the other, preserve the same shortening power with respect to the vowels which precede: and though the word in question might plead the long sound of the *e* in the Latin *senicus*, yet, if this plea were admitted, we ought for the same reasons to alter the sound of *o* in *comic*; nor should we know where to stop. As a plain analogy, therefore, is formed by *epic*, *topic*, *tropic*, *tonic*, &c. it would be absurd to break in upon it, under pretence of conforming to Latin quantity; as this would disturb our most settled usages, and quite unhinge the language.—See Principles, No. 544.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, scên-ô-grâf'fê-kâl. a. Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, scên-ô-grâf'fê-kâl-ê. ad. In perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, scên-ôg'grâ-fê. s. (518). The art of perspective.

SCENT, scênt. s. The power of smelling, the smell; the object of smell, odour good or bad; chase followed by the smell.

TO SCENT, scênt. v. a. To smell to perceive by the nose; to perfume, or to imbue with odour good or bad.

SCENTLESS, scênt'lêss. a. Having no smell.

SCPTRE, scêp'tûr. s. (416). The ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

SCPTRED, scêp'tûr'd. a. (359). Bearing a sceptre.

SCEPTICK, scêp'tik. s. See **SKEPTICK**.

SCH-DIASM, skê'dê-âzm. s. From the Greek *σχησμος*, cursory writing on a loose sheet.

☞ This word is not in Johnson, but, from its utility, is certainly worthy of a niche in all our other Dictionaries as well as Ash's, where it is to be found. The Latins have their *Schediasma*, the French have their *Feuille volante*, and why should not the English have their *Schiasm* to express what is written in an extemporary way on a loose sheet of paper without the formality of composition?

SCHEDULE, scêd'jûle, or skêd'jûle. s. A small scroll; a little inventory.

☞ In the pronunciation of this word we seem to depart both from the Latin *scedula* and the French *schedule*. If we follow the first, we ought to pronounce the word *skedule* (353); if the last, *shedule*; but entirely sinking the *ch* in *sedule* seems to be the prevailing mode, and too firmly fixed by custom to be altered in favour of either of its original words. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce it *skedule*; but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, and Shaw, *sedule*: though if we may believe Dr. Jones, it was pronounced *skedule* in Queen Anne's time.

SCHEME, skême. s. (353). A plan, a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a project, a contrivance, a design; a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies, any lineal or mathematical diagram.

SCHEMER, skê'mûr. s. (98). A projector, a contriver.

SCHESIS, skê'sis. s. A habitude, the relative state of a thing, with respect to other things. A rhetorical figure, in which a supposed affection or inclination of the

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—t/in, THIS.

adversary is introduced in order to be exposed.

SCHISM, slzm. s. A separation or division in the church.

☞ The common pronunciation of this word is contrary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learned languages, and ought to be altered. *Ch* in English words, coming from Greek words with *χ*, ought always to be pronounced like *t*; and I believe the word in question is almost the only exception throughout the language. However strange, therefore, *schism* may sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce *scheme* *seme*, as *schism* *sizm*, there being exactly the same reason for both.—But when once a false pronunciation is fixed as this is, it requires some daring spirit to begin the reformation: but when once begun, as it has, what seldom happens, truth, novelty, and the appearance of Greek erudition on its side, there is no doubt of its success. Whatever, therefore, may be the fate of its pronunciation, it ought still to retain its spelling. This must be held sacred or the whole language will be metamorphosed: for the very same reason that induced Dr. Johnson to spell *Sceptick*, *Skeptick*, ought to have made him spell *schism* *sizm*, and *schedule*, *sedule*. All our orthëpists pronounce the word as I have marked it.

SCHISMATICAL, slz-niât'té-kál. a. Implying schism, practising schism.

SCHISMATICALLY, slz-mât'té-kál-é. ad. In a schismatical manner.

SCHISMATICK, siz'mâ-tlk. s. One who separates from the true church.

SCHOLAR skôl'lûr. s. (88) (353). One who learns of a master, a disciple; a man of letters; a pedant, a man of books; one who has a lettered education.

SCHOLARSHIP, skôl'lûr-shlp. s. Learning, literature, knowledge; literary exhibition; exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

SCHOLASTICAL, skô-lâs'té-kál. a. Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLASTICALLY, skô-lâs'té-kál-é. ad. According to the niceties or method of the schools.

SCHOLASTICK, skô-lâs'tlk. a. Pertaining to the school, practised in the schools; befitting the school, suitable to the school, pedantick.

SCHOLIAST, skô'lé-âst. s. (353). A writer of explanatory notes.

SCHOLION, skô'lé-ôn. }

SCHOLIUM, skô'lé-ûm. } s. A note, an explanatory observation.

SCHOOL, skôôl. s. (353). A house of discipline and instruction; a place of literary education; a state of instruction; system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

TO SCHOOL, skôôl. v. a. To instruct, to train; to teach with superiority, to tutor.

SCHOOLBOY, skôôl'bôe. s. A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

SCHOOLDAY, skôôl'dâ. s. Age in which youth is kept at school.

SCHOOLFELLOW, skôôl'fêl-lô. s. One bred at the same school.

SCHOOLHOUSE, skôôl'hôuse. s. House of discipline and instruction.

SCHOOLMAN, skôôl'mân. s. (88). One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation; one skilled in the divinity of the school.

SCHOOLMASTER, skôôl'mâs-tûr. s. One who presides and teaches in a school.

SCHOOLMISTRESS, skôôl'mîs-trîs. s. A woman who governs a school.

SCIATICA, si-ât'té-kâ. }

SCIATICK, si-ât'tlk. } s. (509). The hip-gout.

SCIATICAL, si-ât'té-kál. a. Afflicting the hip.

SCIENCE, sl'ense. s. Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonstration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or species of knowledge.

SCIENTIAL, si-ên'shâl. a. Producing science.

SCIENTIFICAL, si-ên-tif'té-kál. }

SCIENTIFICK, si-ên-tif'tlk. } a. Producing demonstrative knowledge, producing certainty.

SCIENTIFICALLY, si-ên-tif'té-kál-é. ad. In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

SCIMITAR, sim'mé-tûr. s. (88). A short sword with a convex edge.

TO SCINTILLATE, sin'til-âte. v. n. To sparkle, to emit sparks.

SCINTILLATION, sin'til-lâ'shûn. s. The act of sparks emitted.

SCIOLIST, si'ô-llst. s. One who knows things superficially.

SCIOLOUS, si'ô-lûs. a. Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr. fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

SCIOMACHY, si-ôm'mâ-kê. s. Battle with a shadow.—See **MONOMACHY**.

☞ **Mr. Nares** questions whether the *c* should not be pronounced hard in this word, (or as it ought rather to be *schiamacy*;) and if so, he says, ought we not to write *schiamachy*, for the same reason as *skeptick*? I answer, exactly.—See **SCIRRHUS** and **SKEPTICK**.

SCION, si'ûn. s. (166). A small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another.

SCIRE FACIAS, si-rê-fâ'shâs. s. A writ judicial in law.

SCIRRHUS, skîr'rûs. s. (109). An indurated gland.

☞ This word is sometimes, but improperly, written *schirrus*, with the *h* in the first syllable instead of the last; and **Bailey** and **Fenning** have given us two aspirations, and spelt it *schirrhus*; both of which modes of spelling the word are contrary to the general analogy of orthography; for as the word comes from the Greek *σχιρρος*, the latter *r* only can have the aspiration, as the first of these double letters has always the *spiritus lenis*: and the *c* in the first syllable, arising from the Greek *κ*, and not the *χ*, no more reason can be given for placing the *h* after it, by spelling it *schirrus*, than there is for spelling *scene* for *σκηνη*, *schene*; or *sceptre* from *σκηπτρ*, *scheptre*. The most correct Latin orthography confirms this opinion, by spelling the word in question *scirrhus*; and according to the most settled analogy of our own language, and the constant method of pronouncing words from the Greek and Latin, the *c* ought to be soft before the *i* in this word, and the first syllable should be pronounced like the first of *sy-inge*, *Siri-us*, &c.

Whatever might have been the occasion of the false orthography of this word its false pronunciation seems fixed beyond recovery: and **Dr. Johnson** tells us it ought to be written *schirrhus*, not merely because it comes from *σχιρρος*, but because *c* in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*. **Dr. Johnson** is the last man that I should have suspected of giving this advice. What! because a false orthography has obtained, and a false pronunciation in consequence of it, must both these errors be confirmed by a still grosser departure from analogy? A little reflection on the consequences of so pernicious a practice would, I doubt not, have made **Dr. Johnson** retract his advice. While a true orthogra-

phy remains, there is some hope that a false pronunciation may be reclaimed; but when once the orthography is altered, pronunciation is incorrigible; and we must bow to the tyrant, however false may be his title.—See **Principles**, No 350, and the word **SKEPTICK**.

Mr. Sheridan pronounces this word *stirrous*; **Mr. Scott**, **Mr. Perry**, and **W. Johnston**, have omitted it; neither **Dr. Kenrick**, nor **Buchanan**, take any notice of the sound of *c*, and, according to them, it might be pronounced *s*; but **Barclay** writes it to be pronounced *stirrus*.

SCIRRHOS, skîr'rûs. a. (314). Having a gland indurated.

SCIRRHOSITY, skîr-rôs'ê-tê. s. An induration of the glands.

SCISSIBLE, sis'sê-bl. a. Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSILE, sis'sll. a. (140). Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSION, siz'hûn. s. The act of cutting.—See **ABSCISSION**.

SCISSORS, siz'zûrs. s. (166). A small pair of shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

SCISSURE, siz'hûre. s. A crack, a rent, a fissure.

SCLAVONIA, sklâ-vô'nê-â. s. A province near Turkey in Europe.

SCLAVONIC, sklâ-vôu'ik. a. The Sclavonian language.

SCLEROTICK, sklê-rôt'ik. a. Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

To **SCOAT**, skôte. } v. a. To stop
To **SCOTCH**, skôtsh. } a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it. N.B. The former of these words is the most in use.

To **SCOFF**, skóf. v. n. To treat with insolent ridicule, to treat with contumelious language.

SCOFF, skóf. s. (170). Contemptuous ridicule, expression of scorn, contumelious language.

SCOFFER, skóf'fûr. s. (98). Insolent ridiculer, saucy scorner, contumelious reproacher.

SCOFFINGLY, skóf'flîng-lê. ad. In contempt, in ridicule.

To **SCOLD**, skôld. v. n. See **MOULD**. To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

SCOLD, skôld. s. A clamorous, rude, foul-mouthed w. man.

SCOLLOP, skôl'lop. s. (166). A pectinated shell fish.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll,—póund;—shin, THIS.

SCONCE, skónse. s. A fort, a bulwark; the head; a pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

TO SCONCE, skónse. v. a. To mulct, or fine.

SCOOP, skóóp. s. (306). A kind of large ladle, a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

TO SCOOP, skóóp. v. a. To lade out; to carry off in any thing hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.

SCOOPER, skóóp'úr. s. (98). One who scoops.

SCOPE, skópe. s. Aim, intention, drift; thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, space, amplitude of intellectual view.

SCORBUTICAL, skór-bú'tè-kál. } a.

SCORBUTICK, skór-bú'tík. (509). } a.

Diseased with the scurvy.

SCORBUTICALLY, skór-bú'tè-kál-è. ad. With tendency to the scurvy.

TO SCORCH, skórtsh. v. a. (352). To burn superficially; to burn.

TO SCORCH, skórtsh. v. n. To be burnt superficially, to be dried up.

SCORDIUM, skór'dè-úm, or skór'jè-úm. s. (293) (394) (376). An herb.

SCORE, skóre. s. A notch or long incision; a line drawn; an account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies; account kept of something past; debt imputed; reason, motive; sake, account, reason referred to some one; twenty; A song in score, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

TO SCORE, skóre. v. a. To set down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

SCORIA, skó'rè-á. s. (92). Dross, excrement.

SCORIOUS, skó'rè-ús. a. (314). Drossy, recrementitious.

TO SCORN, skórn. v. a. To despise, to revile, to vilify.

TO SCORN, skórn. v. n. To scoff.

SCORN, skórn. s. Contempt, scoff, act of contumely.

SCORNER, skórn'úr. s. (98). Contemner, despiser; scoffier, ridiculer.

SCORNFUL, skórn'fúl. a. Contemptuous, insolent; acting in defiance.

SCORNFULLY, skórn'fúl-è. ad. Contemptuously, insolently.

SCORPION, skór'pè-ún. s. A reptile, much resembling a small lobster with a

very venomous sting; one of the signs of the Zodiac; a scourge so called from its cruelty; a sea fish.

SCOT, skó. s. Shot, payment; Scot and lot, parish payments.

TO SCOTCH, skótsk. v. a. To cut with shallow incisions.

SCOTCH, skótsk. a. Belonging to Scotland.

SCOTCH COLLOPÉ, skótsk

SCOTCH'D COLLOPS, skótsht } kól'lápe

SCOTCH'D COLLOPS, skórtsht }

s. Veal cut into small pieces and fried.

The inspector may choose which of these he pleases. The first is most in use, and seems nearest the truth.

SCOTCH HOPPERS, skó'sh'hóp-párz. s. A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground.

SCOTOMY, skót'ò-mé. s. A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

SCOUNDREL, skóún'drill. s. (99). A mean rascal, a low petty villain.

TO SCOUR, skóúr. v. a. (312). To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse; to remove by scouring; to range in order to catch or drive away something, to clear away; to pass swiftly over.

TO SCOUR, skóúr. v. n. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils; to clean; to be purged or lax; to rove, to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerness and swiftness, to scamper.

SCOURER, skóúr'úr. s. One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE, skúrje. s. (314). A whip, a lash, an instrument of discipline; a punishment, a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, harrasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.

TO SCOURGE, skúrje. v. a. To lash with a whip, to whip; to punish, to chastise, to chasten; to castigate.

SCOURGER, skúr'júr. s. (98). One that scourges, a punisher or chastiser.

SCOUT, skóút. s. (312). One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

TO SCOUT, skóút. v. n. To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

TO SCOWL, skóól. v. n. To frown, to pout, to look angry, sour, and sullen.

☞ (559).—Fåte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

SCOWL, skôûl. s. (322). Look of sullenness or discontent, gloom.

SCOWLINGLY, skôûl'ing-lê. ad. With a frowning and sullen look.

TO SCRABBLE, skráb'bl. v. n. (405). To paw with the hands.

SCRAG, skrág. s. Any thing thin or lean.

SCRAGGED, skrág'géd. a. (366). Rough, uneven, full of protuberances or asperities.

SCRAGGEDNESS, skrág'géd-nês. } s.

SCRAGGINESS, skrág'gê-nês. } s. Leanness, unevenness, roughness, ruggedness.

SCRAGGY, skrág'gê. a. (383). Lean, thin; rough, rugged.

TO SCRAMBLE, skrám'bl. v. n. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands, to catch with haste, preventive of another; to climb by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLE, skrám'bl. s. (405). Eager contest for something; act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER, skrám'bl-ûr. s. (98). One that scrambles; one that climbs by the help of the hands.

TO SCRANCH, skránsh. v. a. To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRANNEL, skrán'nîl. a. (99). Grating by the sound.

SCRAP, skráp. s. A small particle, a little piece, a fragment; crumb, small particles of meat left at the table; a small piece of paper.

TO SCRAPE, skrápe. v. a. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument; to take away by scraping, to erase; to act upon any surface with a harsh noise; to gather by great efforts or penurious or trifling diligence: To scrape acquaintance, a low phrase; to curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.

TO SCRAPE, skrápe. v. n. To make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fiddle.

SCRAPE, skrápe. s. Difficulty, perplexity, distress; an awkward bow.

SCRAPER, skrá'pûr. s. (98). Instrument with which any thing is scraped; a miser, a man intent on getting money, a scrapepenny; a vile fiddler.

TO SCRATCH, skrátsh. v. a. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen; to rub with the nails; to write or draw awkwardly.

SCRATCH, skrátsh. s. An incision ragged and shallow; laceration with the nails; a slight wound.

SCRATCHER, skrátsh'ûr. s. (98). He that scratches.

SCRATCHES, skrátsh'iz. s. (99). Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot.

SCRATCHINGLY, skrátsh'ing-lê. ad. With the action of scratching.

SCRAW, skráw. s. (219). Surface or scurf.

TO SCRAWL, skráwl. v. a. (219). To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily; to write unskilfully and inelegantly.

SCRAWL, skráwl. s. Unskilful and inelegant writing.

SCRAWLER, skráwl'ûr. s. A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY, krá. s. (220). A bird called a sea-swallow.

TO SCREAM, skréke. v. n. (227). To make a shrill or harsh noise.

TO SCREAM, skréme, v. n. (227). To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.

SCREAM, skréme. s. A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain.

TO SCREECH, skiéétsh. v. n. (246). To cry out as in terror or anguish; to cry as a night owl.

SCREECHOWL, skréétsh'ôûl. s. An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, or death.

SCREEN, skréén. s. (246). Any thing that affords shelter or concealment; any thing used to exclude cold or light; a riddle to sift sand.

TO SCREEN, skréén. v. a. To shelter, to conceal, to hide; to sift, to riddle.

SCREW, skróð. s. (265). One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twisted pin or nail which enters by turning.

TO SCREW, skróð. v. a. To turn by a screw; to fasten with a screw; to deform by contortions; to force, to bring by violence; to squeeze, to press; to oppress by extortion.

TO SCRIBBLE, skrib'bl. v. a. (405). To fill with artless or worthless writing, to write without use or elegance.

TO SCRIBBLE, skrib'bl. v. n. To write without care or beauty.

SCRIBBLE, skrib'bl. s. Worthless writing.

SCRIBBLER, skrib'bl-ûr. s. (98). A petty author, a writer without worth.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SCRIBE, skríbe. s. A writer; a public notary.

SCRIMER, skrí'múr. s. (98). A gladiator. Not in use.

SCRIP, skrip. s. A small bag, a satchel; a schedule, a small writing.

SCRIPPAGE, skrip'páje. s. (90). That which is contained in a scrip.

SCRIPTORY, skrip'túr-é. a. (512). Written, not orally delivered.—See DOMESTICK.

SCRIPTURAL, skrip'tshù-rál. a. Contained in the Bible, biblical.

SCRIPTURE, skrip'tshùre. s. (461). Writing; sacred writing, the Bible.

SCRIVENER, skrív'núr. s. One who draws contracts; one whose business is to place money at interest.

☞ This word is irrecoverably contracted into two syllables.—See CLEF and NOMINATIVE.

SCROFULA, skróf'ù-lá. s. (92). A deprivation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.

SCROFULOUS, skróf'ù-lús. a. (314). Diseased with the scrofula.

SCROLL, skróle. s. (406). A writing rolled up.

SCROYLE, skróél. s. A mean fellow, a rascal, a wretch.

TO SCRUB, skráb. v. a. To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

SCRUB, skráb. s. A mean fellow; any thing mean or despicable.

SCRUBBED, skráb'bid. (366). } a.

SCRUBBY, skráb'bé. }
Mean, vile, worthless, dirty, sorry.

SCRUFF, skráf. s.

☞ This word, by a metathesis usual in pronunciation, Dr. Johnson supposes to be the same with scurf.

SCRUPLE, skróó'pl. s. (339) (405). Doubt; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty grains, the third part of a dram; proverbially any small quantity.

TO SCRUPLE, skróó'pl. v. n. To doubt, to hesitate.

SCRUPLER, skróó'pl-úr. s. (98). A doubter, one who has scruples.

SCRUPULOSITY, skróó-pù-lús-é-té. s. Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulness; fear of acting in any manner, tenderness of conscience.

SCRUPULOUS, skróó-pù-lús. a. (314). Nicely doubtful, hard to satisfy in deter-

minations of conscience; given to objections, captious; cautious.

SCRUPULOUSLY, skróó'pù-lús-lé. ad. Carefully, nicely, anxiously.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, skróó'pù-lús-nés. s. The state of being scrupulous.

SCRUTABLE, skróó'tá-bl. a. (405). Discoverable by inquiry.

SCRUTATION, skróó-tá'hùn. s. Search, examination, inquiry.

SCRUTATOR, skróó-tá'túr. a. (166). Inquirer, searcher, examiner.

SCRUTINIOUS, skróó'tin-ús. a. Cap-
tious, full of inquiries.

SCRUTINY, skróó'té-né. s. (339). In-
quiry, search, examination.

TO SCRUTINIZE, skróó'tin-lze. v. a. To search, to examine.

SCRUTOIRE, skróó-tóre'. s. A case of drawers for writing.

TO SCUD, skúd. v. n. To fly, to run away with precipitation.

TO SCUDDLE, skúd'dl. v. n. To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.

SCUFFLE, skúff. s. (405). A confused quarrel, a tumultuous broil.

TO SCUFFLE, skúff. v. n. To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

TO SCULK, skúlk. v. n. To lurk in hiding places, to lie close.

SCULKER, skúlk'úr. s. (98). A lurker, one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL, skúl. s. The bone which incases and defends the brain, the arched bone of the head; a small boat, a cockboat; one who rows a cockboat; a shoal of fish.

SCULLCAP, skúl'káp. s. A headpiece.

SCULLER, skúl'úr. s. (98). A cockboat, a boat in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cockboat.

SCULLERY, skúl'úr-é. s. The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes are cleaned and kept.

SCULLION, skúl'yàn. s. (113). The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

SCULPTILE, skúlp'til. a. Made by carving.

SCULPTOR, skúlp'túr. s. (166). A carver, one who cuts wood or stone into images.

SCULPTURE, skúlp'tshùre. s. (461). The art of carving wood, or hewing stone.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll. fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- into images; carved work; the act of engraving.
- TO SCULPTURE**, skûlp'tshûr. v. a. To cut, to engrave.
- SCUM**, skûm. s. That which rises to the top of any liquor; the dross, the refuse, the recement.
- TO SCUM**, skûm. v. a. To clear off the scum.
- STUMMER**, skûm'mâr. s. (98). A vessel with which liquor is scummed.
- SCUPPER HOLES**, skûp'p'r. s. (98). In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.
- SCURF**, skûrf. s. A kind of dry milialy scab; soil or stain adherent; any thing sticking on the surface.
- SCURFINESS**, skûrf'ê-nês. s. The state of being scurfy.
- SCURRIL**, skûr'ril. a. Low, mean, grossly opprobrious.
- SCURRILITY**, skûr'ril'ê-tê. s. Grossness of reproach; low abuse.
- SCURRILOUS**, skûr'ril'is. a. (314). Grossly opprobrious, using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant.
- SCURRILOUSLY**, skûr'ril'is-lê. ad. With gross reproach, with low buffoonery.
- SCURVILY**, skûr'vê-lê. ad. Vilely, basely, coarsely.
- SCURVY**, skûr'vê. s. A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and among those who inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils.
- SCURVY**, skûr'vê. a. Scabbed, diseased with the scurvy; vile, worthless, contemptible.
- SCURVYGRASS**, skûr'vê-grâs. s. The spoonwort.
- SCUT**, skût. s. The tail of those animals whose tails are very short.
- SCUTAGE**, skû'tâdjê. s. (90). Shield money. A tax formerly granted to the king for an expedition to the Holy Land.—*Ash.*
- SCUTCHEON**, skûtsh'ln. s. (259). The shield represented in heraldry.
- SCUTIFORM**, skû'tê-fôrm. a. Shaped like a shield.
- SCUTTLE**, skû'tl. s. (405). A wide shallow basket; a small grate; a quick pace, a short run, a pace of affected precipitation.
- TO SCUTTLE**, skû'tl. v. n. To run with affected precipitation.
- TO 'SDEIGN**, zdânc. v. a. To disdain. This contraction is obsolete.
- SEA**, sê. s. The ocean, the water opposed to the land; a collection of water, a lake; proverbially for any large quantity; any thing rough and tempestuous; Half Seas over, half drunk.
- SEABEAT**, sê'bête. a. Dashed by the waves of the sea.
- SEABOAT**, sê'bôte. s. Vessel capable to bear the sea.
- SEABORN**, sê'bôrn. a. Born to the sea, produced by the sea.
- SEABOY**, sê'bôe. s. Boy employed on shipboard.
- SEABREACH**, sê'bretsh. s. Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.
- SEABREEZE**, sê'brêze. s. Wind blowing from the sea.
- SEABUILT**, sê'bilt. a. Built for the sea.
- SEACALF**, sê-kâf'. s. The seal.
- SEACAP**, sê'kâp. s. Cap made to be worn on shipboard.
- SEACHART**, sê-kârt'. s. Map on which only the coasts are delineated. See CHART.
- SEACOAL**, sê'kôle. s. Coal so called, because brought to London by sea.
- SEACOAST**, sê-kôte'. s. Shore, edge of the sea.
- SEACOMPASS**, sê-kûm'pâs. s. The card and needle of mariners.
- SEACOW**, sê-kôh'. s. The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.
- SEADOG**, sê-dôg'. s. Perhaps the shark.
- SEAFARER**, sê'fâ-rûr. s. A traveller by sea, a mariner.
- SEAFARING**, sê'fâ-rîng. a. (410). Travelling by sea.
- SEAFENNEL**, sê-fên'nîl. s. (99). The same with SAMPHIRE, which see.
- SEAFIGHT**, sê-flîe'. s. Battle of ships, battle on the sea.
- SEAFOWL**, sê-fôul'. s. A bird that lives at sea.
- SEAGIRT**, sê'gêrt. a. Guided or encircled by the sea.
- SEAGREEN**, sê'grêen. a. Resembling the colour of the distant sea, cerulean.
- SEAGULL**, sê-gûl'. s. A sea bird.
- SEAHEDGEHOG**, sê-hêdjê'hôg. s. A kind of sea shell-fish.
- SEAHOG**, sê-hôg'. s. The porpus.
- SEAHOLLY**, sê-hêl'lê. s. A plant.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—lîn, THIS.

SEAHORSE, sê-hôrse'. s. The sea-horse is a fish of a very singular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part; the morse; by the sea-horse Dryden means the hippopotamus.

SEAMAID, sê'mâde. s. Mermaid.

SEAMAN, sê'mân. s. (88). A sailor, a navigator, a mariner; merman, the male of the mermaid.

SEAMARK, sê'mârk. s. Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea.

SEAMEW, sê-mû'. s. A fowl that frequents the sea.

SEAMONSTER, sê-môn'stûr. s. A strange animal of the sea.

SEANYMPH, sê-nîmf'. s. A goddess of the sea.

SEAONION, sê-ôn'yûn. s. An herb.

SEAOOSE, sê-ôoze'. s. The mud in the sea or shore.

SEAPIECE, sê-péese. s. A picture representing any thing at sea.

SEAPOOLE, sê'pôol. s. A lake of salt water.

SEAPORT, sê'pôrt. s. A harbour.

SEARISQUE, sê'risk. s. Hazard at sea.

SEAROCKET, sê'rôk-kit. s. A plant.

SEAROOM, sê'rôôm. s. Open sea, spacious main.

SEAROVER, sê'rô-vûr. s. A pirate.

SEASERPENT, sê'sêr-pênt. a. Serpent generated in the water.

SEASERVICE, sê'sêr-vis. s. Naval war.

SEASHARK, sê-shârk'. s. A ravenous sea-fish.

SEASHELL, sê-shêl'. s. Shells found on the sea shore.

SEASHORE, sê-shôre'. s. The coast of the sea.

SEASICK, sê'sîk. a. Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

SEASIDE, sê-side'. s. The edge of the sea.

SEASURGEON, sê'sûr-jûn. s. A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

SEATERM, sê'têrm. s. Word of art used by seamen.

SEAWATER, sê'wâ-tûr. s. The salt water of the sea.

SEAL, sêle. s. (227). The seacalf.

SEAL, sêle. s. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony; the impression made in wax; any act of confirmation.

TO SEAL, sêle. v. a. To fasten with a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal; to confirm, to ratify, to settle; to shut, to close; to mark with a stamp.

TO SEAL, sêle. v. n. To fix a seal.

SEALER, sê'lûr. s. (98). One that seals.

SEALINGWAX, sê'ling-wâks. s. Hard wax used to seal letters.

SEAM, sême. s. (227). The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the suture where the two edges are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; a cicatrix, a scar; grease, hog's lard. In this last sense not used.

TO SEAM, sême. v. a. To join together by suture or otherwise; to mark, to scar with a long cicatrix.

SEAMLESS, sême'lês. a. Having no seam.

SEAMSTRESS, sêm'strês. s. (234)(515). A woman whose trade is to sew.

SEAMY, sê'mê. a. Having a seam, shewing the seam.

SEAR, sêre. a. (227). Dry, not any longer green.

TO SEAR, sêre. v. a. To burn, to cauterize.

SEARCE, sêrse. s. (234). A fine sieve or bolter.

TO SEARCE, sêrse. v. a. To sift finely.

SEARCLOTH, sêre'klôth. s. A plaster, a large plaster.

TO SEARCH, sêrtsh. v. a. (234).

To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to seek; to probe as a chirurgeon; to search out, to find by seeking.

TO SEARCH, sêrtsh. v. n. To make a search; to make inquiry; to seek, to try to find.

SEARCH, sêrtsh. s. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place; inquiry, examination, act of seeking; quest, pursuit.

SEARCHER, sêrtsh'ûr. s. Examiner, inquirer, trier; officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

SEASON, sê'z'n. s. (227) (443). One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter; a time as distinguished from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence; a time not very long; that which gives a high relish.

TO SEASON, sê'z'n. v. a. (170). To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish; to give a relish to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to im-

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâ, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

bue, to unge or taint; to fit for any use by time or habit, to mature.
TO SEASON, sê'z'n. v. n. To be mature, to grow fit for any purpose.
SEASONABLE, sê'z'n-â-bl. a. (405). Oppor-tune, happening or done at a proper time.
SEASONABLENESS, sê'z'n-âbl-nês. s. Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.
SEASONABLY, sê'z'n-â-blê. ad. Properly with respect to time.
SEASONER, sê'z'n-ûr. s. (98). He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.
SEASONING, sê'z'n-ing. s. (410). That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.
SEAT, sête. s. (227). A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit; a chair of state; tribunal; mansion, abode; situation, site.
TO SEAT, sête. v. a. To place on seats; to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority, or place of distinction; to fix in any particular place or situation, to settle; to fix, to place firm.
SEAWARD, sê'ward. ad. (88). To-wards the sea.
SECANT, sê'kânt. s. In Geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.
TO SECEDE, sê-sêéd'. v. a. To with-draw from fellowship in any affair.
SECEDER, sê-sêéd'ûr. s. (98). One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.
TO SECERN, sê-sêrn'. v. a. To se-parate finer from grosser matter, to make the separation of substances in the body.
SECESSION, sê-sêsh'ûn. s. The act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions.
TO SECLUDE, sê-klûde'. v. a. To confine from, to shut up apart, to exclude.
SECOND, sêk'kûnd. a. (166). The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity, inferior.
SECOND-HAND, sêk'kûnd-hând. (525). Possession received from the first possessor.
SECOND, sêk'kûnd. s. One who ac-companies another in a duel, to direct or defend him; one who supports or main-tains; the sixtieth part of a minute.
TO SECOND, sêk'kûnd. v. a. To sup-port, to forward, to assist, to come in af-ter the act as a maintainer; to follow in the next place.

SECOND-SIGHT, sêk'kûnd-site'. s. The power of seeing things future, or things distant; supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.
SECONDARILY, sêk'kûn-dâ-rê-lê. ad. In the second degree, in the second order.
SECONDARINESS, sêk'kûn-dâ-rê-nês. s. The state of being secondary.
SECONDARY, sêk'kûn-dâ-rê. a. Not primary, not of the first rate; acting by transmission or deputation.
SECONDARY, sêk'kûn-dâ-rê. s. A de-legate, a deputy.
SECONDLY, sêk'kûnd-lê. ad. In the second place.
SECONDRATE, sêk'kûnd-râte'. s. The second order in dignity or value; it is some-times used adjectively.
SECRECY, sê'krê-sê. s. Privacy, state of being hidden; solitude, retirement; for-bearance of discovery; fidelity to a secret, taciturnity inviolate, close silence.
SECRET, sê'krît. a. (99). Kept hid-den not revealed; retired, private, un-seen; faithful to a secret entrusted; pri-vy, obscene.
SECRET, sê'krît. s. Something stu-diously hidden; a thing unknown, some-thing not yet discovered; privacy, secrecy.
SECRETARISHIP, sêk'krê-tâ-rê-ship. s. The office of a secretary.
SECRETARY, sêk'krê-tâ-rê. s. One entrusted with the management of busi-ness, one who writes for another.
TO SECRETE, sê-krête'. v. a. To put aside, to hide; in the animal econo-my, to secern, to separate.
SECRETION, sê-krê'shûn. s. The part of the animal economy that consists in se-parating the various fluids of the body; the fluid secreted.
SECRETITIOUS, sêk-rê-tish'ûs. (530). a. Parted by animal secretion.
SECRETIST, sê'krê-tist. s. A dealer in secrets.
SECRETLY, sê'krît-lê. ad. Privately, privily, not openly, not publickly.
SECRETNESS, sê'krît-nês. s. State of being hidden; quality of keeping a secret.
SECRETORY, sê-krê-tûr-ê. a. (512). Performing the office of secretion.
SECT, sêkt. s. A body of men follow-ing some particular master, or united in some tenets.
SECTARISM, sêk'tâ-rizm. s. Disposi-tion to petty sects in opposition to things established.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SECTARY, sèk'tà-rè. *s.* One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims; a follower, a pupil.

SECTATOR, sèk-tà'tùr. *s.* (521). A follower, an imitator, a disciple.

SECTION, sèk'shùn. *s.* The act of cutting or dividing; a part divided from the rest; a small and distinct part of a writing or book.

SECTOR, sèk'tùr. *s.* (166). A mathematical instrument for laying down or measuring angles.

SECULAR, sèk'kù-làr. *a.* (88). Not spiritual, relating to affairs of the present world; in the Church of Rome, not bound by monastick rules; happening or coming once in a century.

SECULARITY, sèk'kù-làr-è-té. *s.* Worldliness, attention to the things of the present life.

TO SECULARIZE, sèk'kù-là-rize. *v. a.* To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use; to make worldly.

SECULARLY, sèk'kù-làr-lè. *ad.* In a worldly manner.

SECULARNESS, sèk'kù-làr-nès. *s.* Worldliness.

SECUNDINE, sèk'kùn-dìne. *s.* (149). The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped, the after-birth.

SECURE, sè-kùrè'. *a.* Free from fear, easy, assured; careless, wanting caution; free from danger, safe.

TO SECURE, sè-kùrè'. *v. a.* To make certain, to put out of hazard, to ascertain; to protect, to make safe; to insure; to make fast.

SECURELY, sè-kùrè'lè. *ad.* Without fear, without danger, safely.

SECUREMENT, sè-kùrè'mént. *s.* The cause of safety, protection, defence.

SECURITY, sè-kùrè-té. *s.* Carelessness, freedom from fear; confidence, want of vigilance; protection, defence; any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; safety, certainty.

SEDAN, sè-dàn'. *s.* A kind of portable coach, a chair.

SEDATE, sè-dàtè'. *a.* Calm, unruffled, serene.

SEDATELY, sè-dàtè'lè. *ad.* Calmly, without disturbance.

SEDATENESS, sè-dàtè'nès. *s.* Calmness, tranquillity.

SEDENTARINESS, sèd'dèn-tà-ré-nès. *s.* The state of being sedentary, inactivity.

SEDENTARY, sèd'dèn-tà-rè. *a.* Passed in sitting still, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive.

☞ We sometimes hear this word with the accent on the second syllable; but I find this pronunciation only in Buchanan. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Bailey, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Smith, place the accent on the first syllable.

SEDGE, sèdje. *s.* A growth of narrow flags, a narrow flag.

SEDGY, sèd'jè. *a.* Overgrown with narrow flags.

SEDIMENT, sèd'è-mént. *s.* That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

SEDITION, sè-dish'ùn. *s.* A tumult, an insurrection, a popular commotion.

SEDITIONIOUS, sè-dish'ùs. *a.* Factious with tumult, turbulent.

SEDITIONOUSLY, sè-dish'ùs-lè. *ad.* Tumultuously, with factious turbulence.

SEDITIONOUSNESS, sè-dish'ùs-nès. *s.* Turbulence, disposition to sedition.

TO SEDUCE, sè-dùsè'. *v. a.* To draw aside from the right, to tempt, to corrupt, to deprave, to mislead, to deceive.

SEDUCEMENT, sè-dùsè'mént. *s.* Practice of seduction, art or means used in order to seduce.

SEDUCER, sè-dù'sùr. *s.* (98). One who draws aside from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.

SEDUCIBLE, sè-dù'sè-bl. *a.* (405). Corruptible, capable of being drawn aside.

SEDUCTION, sè-dùk'shùn. *s.* The act of seducing, the act of drawing aside.

SEDULITY, sè-dù'lè-té. *s.* Diligent assiduity, laboriousness, industry, application.

SEDULOUS, sèd'h-lùs, or sèd'jù-lùs. *a.* (293) (294) (375). Assiduous, industrious, laborious, diligent, painful.

SEDULOUSLY, sèd'jù-lùs-lè. *ad.* Assiduously, industriously, laboriously, diligently, painfully.

SEDULOUSNESS, sèd'jù-lùs-nès. *s.* Assiduity, assiduousness, industry, diligence.

SEE, sèè. *s.* (246). The seat of episcopal power, the diocese of a bishop.

TO SEE, sèè. *v. a.* To perceive by the eye; to observe, to find; to discover, to descry; to converse with.

TO SEE, sèè. *v. n.* To have the power of sight, to have by the eye perception of things distant; to discern without de-

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pln;—

ception; to inquire, to distinguish; to be attentive; to scheme, to contrive.

SEE, sêê. interject. Lo, look!

SEED, sêêd. s. (246). The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; first principle, original; principle of production; progeny, offspring; race, generation.

TO SEED, sêêd. v. n. To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed.

SEEDCAKE, sêêd-kâke'. s. A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds.

SEEDLIP, sêêd'lip. } s. A vessel in
SEEDLOP, sêêd'lôp. } which the sower carries his seed.

SEEDPEARL, sêêd-pêrl'. s. Small grains of pearl.

SEEDPLOT, sêêd'plôt. s. The ground in which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

SEEDTIME, sêêd'time. s. The season of sowing.

SEEDLING, sêêd'ling. s. (410). A young plant just risen from the seed.

SEEDSMAN, sêêdz'mân. s. (88). The sower, he that scatters the seed.

SEEDY, sêêd'ê. a. (182). Abounding with seed.

SEEING, sêê'ing. s. (410). Sight, vision.

SEEING, sêê'ing. }
SEEING THAT, sêê'ing-thât } ad.
Since, it being so that.

TO SEEK, sêêk. v. a. Pret. Sought; Part. pass. Sought. To look for, to search for; to solicit, to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to pursue by secret machinations.

TO SEEK, sêêk. v. n. (246). To make search, to make inquiry, to endeavour; to make pursuit; to apply to, to use solicitation; to endeavour after.

SEEKER, sêêk'ûr. s. (98). One that seeks, an inquirer.

TO SEEL, sêêl. v. a. (246). To close the eyes. A term of Falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled.

TO SEEM, sêêm. v. n. (246). To appear, to make a show; to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth; It seems, there is an appearance, though no reality; It is sometimes a slight affirmation, it appears to be.

SEEMER, sêêm'ûr. s. (98). One that carries an appearance.

SEEMING, sêêm'ing. s. (410). Appearance, show, resemblance; fair appearance; opinion.

SEEMINGLY, sêêm'ing-lê. ad. In appearance, in show, in semblance.

SEEMINGNESS, sêêm'ing-nês. s. Plausibility, fair appearance.

SEEMLINESS, sêêm'lê-nês. s. Decency, handsomeness, comeliness, grace, beauty.

SEEMLY, sêêm'lê. a. (182). Decent, becoming, proper, fit.

SEEMLY, sêêm'lê. ad. In a decent manner, in a proper manner.

SEEN, sêên. a. (246). Skilled, versed.

SEER, sêêr. s. One who sees; a prophet, one who foresees future events.

SEERWOOD, sêêr'wôd. s. Dry wood.
—See SEARWOOD.

SEESAW, sê'sâw. s. A reciprocating motion.

TO SEESAW, sê'sâw. v. n. To move with a reciprocating motion.

TO SEETH, sêêth. v. a. (246). To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.

TO SEETH, sêêth. v. n. (467). To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot.

SEETHER, sêêth'ûr. s. (98). A boiler, a pot.

SEGMENT, sêg'mênt. s. A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

TO SEGREGATE, sêg'grê-gâte. v. a. To set apart, to separate from others.

SEGREGATION, sêg'grê-gâ'shûn. s. Separation from others.

SEIGNEURIAL, sê-nû'rê-âl. a. (250). Invested with large powers, independent.

SEIGNIOR, sêné'yûr. s. (166). A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNIORY, sêné'yûr-ê. s. (113). A lordship, a territory.

SEIGNORAGE, sêné'yûr-ldge. s. (90). Authority, acknowledgment of power.

TO SEIGNORIZE, sêné'yûr-ize. v. a. To lord over.

SEINE, sêne. s. A net used in fishing.

TO SEIZE, sêze. v. a. (250). To take possession of, to grasp, to lay hold on, to fasten on; to take forcible possession of by law.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

To SEIZE, sêze. v. n. To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

SEIZIN, sê'zîn. s. The act of taking possession; the things possessed.

SEIZURE, sê'zhûre. s. (450). The act of seizing; the thing seized; the act of taking forcible possession; gripe, possession; catch.

SELDOM, sêl'dûm. ad. (166). Rarely, not often.

SELDOMNESS, sêl'dûm-nês. s. Uncommonness, rareness.

To SELECT, sê-lêkt'. v. a. To choose in preference to others rejected.

SELECT, sê-lêkt'. a. Nicely chosen, choice, culled out on account of superior excellence.

SELECTION, sê-lêk'shûn. s. The act of culling or choosing, choice.

SELECTNESS, sê-lêkt'nês. s. The state of being select.

SELECTOR, sê-lêk'tûr. s. (166). He who selects.

SELENOGRAPHY, sêl-lê-nôg'gráf-ê. s. (518). A description of the moon.

SELF, sêlf. pron. plur. Selves. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective; very, particular, this above others; it is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun It, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, as I did not hurt Him, he hurt Himself; The people hiss Me, but I clap Myself; compounded with Him, a pronoun substantive, Self is in appearance an adjective; joined to My, Thy, Our, Your, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive: it is much used in Composition.

SELFISH, sêlf'ish. a. Attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others.

SELFISHNESS, sêlf'ish-nês. s. Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.

SELFISHLY, sêlf'ish-lê. ad. With regard only to his own interest, without love of others.

SELF-SAME, sêlf'sâme. a. Numerically the same.

To SELL, sêl. v. a. To give for a price.

To SELL, sêl. v. n. To have commerce or traffick with one.

SELLANDER, sêl'lân-dûr. s. (98). A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.

SELLER, sêl'lâr. s. (98). The person that sells, vender.

SELVAGE, sêl'vidje. s. (90). The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

SELVES, sêlvz. The plural of Self.

SEMBLABLE, sêm'blâ-bl. a. (405). Like, resembling.

SEMBLABLY, sêm'blâ-blê. ad. With resemblance.

SEMBLANCE, sêm'blânse. s. Likeness, similitude; appearance, show, figure.

SEMBLANT, sêm'blânt. a. Like, resembling, having the appearance of any thing. Little used.

SEMBLATIVE, sêm'blâ-tiv. a. (512). Resembling.

To SEMBLE, sêm'bl. v. n. (405). To represent, to make a likeness.

SEMI, sêm'mê. s. (182). A word which, used in Composition, signifies half.

SEMIANNULAR, sêm-mê-ân'nû-lâr. a. Half round.

SEMI BRIEF, sêm'mê-brêf. s. A note in musick relating to time.

SEMICIRCLE, sêm'mê-sêr-kl. s. A half round, part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIRCLED, sêm-mê-sêr'kl'd. }

SEMICIRCULAR, sêm-mê-sêr'kû- } a.

lâr. (88) (359). Half round.

SEMICOLON, sêm-mê-kô'lôn. s. Half a colon, a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMI DIAMETER, sêm-mê-di-âm'ê-tûr. s. (98). Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

SEMI FLUID, sêm-mê-flû'id. a. Imperfectly fluid.

SEMI LUNAR, sêm-mê-lû'nâr. (88). }

SEMI LUNARY, sêm-mê-lû'nâr-ê. } ad. Resembling in form a half-moon.

SEMI METAL, sêm'mê-mêt-tl. s. Half metal, imperfect metal.

SEMINALITY, sêm-ê-nâl'ê-tê. s. The nature of seed; the power of being produced.

SEMINAL, sêm'ê-nâl. a. (88). Belonging to seed; contained in the seed radical.

SEMINARY, sêm'ê-nâ-rê. s. (512). The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted; the place or original stock whence any thing is brought; seminal state; original, first principles; breeding place, place of education from whence scholars are transplanted into life

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pln;—

SEMINATION, sêm-ê-ná'shùn. s. The act of sowing.

SEMINIFICAL, sêm-ê-nîf'ê-kál. } a.

SEMINIFICK, sêm-ê-nîf'ê-k. (509). }
Productive of seed.

SEMINIFICATION, sêm-ê-nîf'ê-ká'shùn. s. The propagation from the seed or seminal parts.

SEMIOPACOUS, sêm-mê-ô-pá'kús. a. Half dark.

SEMIORDINATE, sêm-mê-ôr'dé-náte. s. A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another.

SEMIPEDAL, sê-mîp'ê-dál. a. (518). Containing half a foot.

SEMPIPELLUCID, sêm-mê-pêl-lú'sîd. a. Half clear, imperfectly transparent.

SEMIOPACOUS, sêm-mê-pêr-splk'û-ûs. a. Half transparent, imperfectly clear.

SEMIQUADRATE, sêm-mê-kwá'drát. (91). } s.

SEMIQUARTILE, sêm-mê-kwâr'tîl. (140).

In Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sine and a half.

SEMIQUAVER, sêm'mê-kwá-vêr. s. In Musick, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMIQUINTILE, sêm-mê-kwîl'tîl. s. (140). In Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

SEMISEXILE, sêm-mê-sêks'tîl. (140). s. A Semisixth, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMISSPHERICAL, sêm-mê-sfêr'rê-kál. a. (88). Belonging to half a sphere.

SEMISSPHEROIDAL, sêm-mê-sfê-rôid'ál. a. Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITERTIAN, sêm-mê-tûr-shùn. s. An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

SEMI VOWEL, sêm'mê-vôû-ll. s. A consonant which has an imperfect sound of its own.

SEMPITERNAL, sêm-pê-têr'nál. a. Eternal in futurity, having beginning, but no end; in Poetry, it is used simply for eternal.

SEMPITERNITY, sêm-pê-têr'né-té. s. Future duration without end.

SEMPSTRESS, sêm'strês. s. (515). A woman whose business is to sew, a woman

who lives by her needle.—This word ought to be written *Seamstress*.

SEMARY, sên'nâ-rê. a. See GRANARY. Belonging to the number six, containing six.

SENATE, sên'nát. s. (91). An assembly of counsellors, a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

SENATEHOUSE, sên'nât-hôûse. s. Place of publick council.

SENATOR, sên'nâ-tûr. s. (166). A publick counsellor.

SENATORIAL, sên'nâ-tô-rê-ál. } a.

SENATORIAN, sên'nâ-tô-rê-ân. }
Belonging to senators, befitting senators.

To SEND, sênd. v. a. To dispatch from one place to another; to commission by authority to go and act; to grant as from a distant place; to inflict as from a distance; to emit, to immit; to diffuse, to propagate.

To SEND, sênd. v. n. To deliver or dispatch a message; To send for, to require by message, to come or cause to be brought.

SENDER, sênd'ûr. s. (98). He that sends.

SENESCENCE, sê-nês'sênce. s. (510). The state of growing old, decay by time.

SENESECHAL, sên'nês-kál. s. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestic ceremonies.

☞ Dr. Kenrick pronounces the *ch* in this word like *sh*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Barclay, like *k*. As the word does not come from the learned languages (352), if usage were equal, I should prefer Dr. Kenrick's pronunciation. The rest of our orthoëpists either have not the word, or do not mark the sound of these letters.

SENILE, sên'nîle. a. (140). Belonging to old age, consequent on old age.

SENIOR, sên'nê-ûr, or sên'e'yûr. (113). s. One older than another, one who on account of longer time has some superiority; an aged person.

SENIORITY, sê-nê-ôr'ê-tê. s. Eldership, priority of birth.

SENNA, sên'nâ. s. A physical tree.

SENNIGHT, sên'nîl. s. (144). The space of seven nights and days, a week.

SENOCLAR, sê-nôk'-kû-lâr. s. Having six eyes.

SENSATION, sên-sá-shùn. s. Perception by means of the senses.

SENSE, sênce. s. (427). Faculty or power by which external objects are

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

perceived; perception by the senses, sensation; perception of intellect, apprehension of mind; sensibility, quickness or keenness of perception; understanding, soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason; reason, reasonable meaning; opinion, notion, judgment; consciousness, conviction; moral perception; meaning, import.

SENSELESS, sên'sê-lês. a. Wanting sense, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception; unreasonable, stupid; contrary to true judgment; wanting sensibility, wanting quickness or keenness of perception; wanting knowledge, unconscious.

SENSELESSLY, sên'sê-lês-lê. ad. In a senseless manner, stupidly, unreasonably.

SENSELESSNESS, sên'sê-lês-nês. s. Folly, absurdity.

SENSIBILITY, sên-sê-bll'ê-tê. s. Quickness of sensation; quickness of perception.

SENSIBLE, sên'sê-bl. a. (405). Having the power of perceiving by the senses; perceptible by the senses; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either mind or senses; having moral perception; having quick intellectual feeling, being easily or strongly affected; convinced, persuaded; in low conversation, it has sometimes the sense of reasonable, judicious, wise.

SENSIBLENESS, sên'sê-bl-nês. s. Possibility to be perceived by the senses; actual perception by mind or body; quickness of perception, sensibility; painful consciousness.

SENSIBLY, sên'sê-blê. ad. Perceptibly to the senses; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impression on the senses; with quick intellectual perception; in low language, judiciously, reasonably.

SENSITIVE, sên'sê-tiv. a. (157). Having sense of perception, but not reason.

SENSITIVELY, sên'sê-tiv-lê. ad. In a sensitive manner.

SENSORIUM, sên-sô-rê-ùm. }

SENSORY, sên'sô-rê. (557). } s. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind, the seat of sense; organ of sensation.

SENSUAL, sên'shù-ál. a. (452). Consisting in sense, depending on sense, affecting the senses, pleasing to the senses, carnal, not spiritual; devoted to sense, lewd, luxurious.

SENSUALIST, sên'shù-ál-ist. s. A carnal person, one devoted to corporeal pleasures.

SENSUALITY, sên'shù-ál'ê-tê. s. Addiction to brutal and corporeal pleasures.

TO SENSUALIZE, sên'shù-à-lize. v. a. To sink to sensual pleasures, to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

SENSUALLY, sên'shù-ál-ê. ad. In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS, sên'shù-ús. a. (452). Tender, pathetic, full of passion.

SENT, sênt. The part. pass. of Send.

SENTENCE, sên'tênce. s. Determination or decision, as of a judge, civil or criminal; it is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; a maxim, an axiom, generally moral; a short paragraph, a period in writing.

TO SENTENCE, sên'tênce. v. a. To pass the last judgment on any one; to condemn.

SENTENTIORITY, sên-tên-shê-ôs'ê-tê. s. Comprehension in a sentence.

SENTENTIOUS, sên-tên'shùs. a. (292) (314). Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic.

SENTENTIOUSLY, sên-tên'shùs-lê. ad. In short sentences, with striking brevity.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, sên-tên'shùs-nês. s. Pithiness of sentences, brevity with strength.

SENTERY, sên'têr-ê. s. One who is sent to watch in a garrison, or in the out-lines of an army.

SENTIENT, sên'shê-ênt. a. (542). Perceiving, having perception.

SENTIENT, sên'shê-ênt. s. He that has perception.

SENTIMENT, sên'tê-mênt. s. Thought, notion, opinion; the sense considered distinctly from the language or things, a striking sentence in composition.

SENTINEL, sên'tê-nêl. s. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

SENTRY, sên'trê. s. A watch, a sentinel, one who watches in a garrison or army; guard, watch, the duty of a sentry.

SEPARABILITY, sêp-pâr-â-bil'ê-tê. The quality of admitting disunion or discernption.

SEPARABLE, sêp-pâr-â-bl. a. (405). Susceptive of disunion, discernible; possible to be disjoined from something.

SEPARABLENESS, sêp-pâr-â-bl-nês. s. Capableness of being separable.

TO SEPARATE, sêp-pâr-âte. v. a. To break, to divide into parts; to disunite, to

TO SEPARATE, sêp'pâr-âc. v. n. To part, to be disunited.

SEPARATE, sêp'pâr-ât. a. (91). Divided from the rest; disunited from the body, disengaged from corporeal nature.

SEPARATELY, sêp'pâr-ât-lê. ad. Apart, singly, distinctly.

SEPARATENESS, sêp'pâr-ât-nês. s. The state of being separate.

SEPARATION, sêp'pâr-â-shûn. s. The act of separating, disjunction; the state of being separate, disunion; the chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married state.

SEPARATIST, sêp'pâr-â-tist. s. One who divides from the Church, a schismatick.

SEPARATOR, sêp'pâr-â-tûr. s. (521). One who divides, a divider.

SEPARATORY, sêp'pâr-â-tûr-ê. (512). a. Used in separation.

SEPOSITION, sêp-pô-zish'ûn. s. (530). The act of setting apart, segregation.

SEPT, sêpt. s. A clan, a race, a generation.

SEPTANGULAR, sêp-tâng'gû-lâr. a. Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER, sêp-tên'bûr. s. The ninth month of the year, the seventh from March.

SEPTENARY, sêp'tên-âr-ê. a. (512). Consisting of seven.

SEPTENARY, sêp'tên-nâr-ê. s. The number seven.

SEPTENNIAL, sêp-tên'nê-âl. a. (113). Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEPTENTRION, sêp-tên'trê-ûn. s. The north.

SEPTENTRION, sêp-tên'trê-ûn. }

SEPTENTRIONAL, sêp-tên'trê-ûn-âl. }

a. Northern.

SEPTENTRIONALITY, sêp-tên'trê-ûn-âl-ê-tê. s. Northerliness.

SEPTENTRIONALLY, sêp-tên'trê-ûn-âl-lê. ad. Towards the north, northerly.

TO SEPTENTRIONATE, sêp-tên'trê-ô-nâ-te. v. n. (91). To tend northerly.

SEPTICAL, sêp'tê-kâl. a. Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, sêp-tê-lât-êr-âl. a. Having seven sides.

SEPTUAGENARY, sêp-tshû-âd'jê-nâ-rê. a. (463) (528). Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGINT, sêp'tshû-â-jint. s. (463). The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUPLE, sêp'tû-pl. a. (405). Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL, sê-pûl'krâl. a. Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

SEPULCHRE, sêp'pûl-kûr. s. (416) (177). A grave, a tomb.

¶ I consider this word as having altered its original accent on the second syllable, either by the necessity or caprice of the poets, or by its similitude to the generality of words of this form and number of syllables (503), which generally have the accent on the first syllable. Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakspeare and Milton on the second syllable, but by Johnson and Prior more properly on the first, and he might have added, as Shakspeare has sometimes done:

"Ah me! this sight of death is as a bell
That warns my old age to its sepulchre."

Shakspeare.
"Go to thy lady's grave and call her thence."

"Or at the least in hers, sepulchre thine."
Shakspeare.

"I am glad to see that time survive,
Where merit is not sepulchred alive."

Ben Jonson.
"Thou so sepulchred in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die."

Milton.

To accent this word on the second syllable, as Shakspeare and Milton have done, is agreeable to a very general rule, that when we introduce into our own language a word from the Greek or Latin, and either preserve it entire, or the same number of syllables; in this case we present the accent on the same syllable as in the original word. This rule has some exceptions, as may be seen in the Principles, No. 503. (c.) but has still a very great extent. Now *sepulchrum*, from which this word is derived, has the accent on the second syllable; and *sepulchre* ought to have it on the same; while *sepulchre*, on the contrary, being formed from *sepultura*, by dropping a syllable the accent moves to the first (see ACADEMY). As a confirmation that the current pronunciation of *Sepulchre* was with the accent on the second syllable, every old inhabitant of London can recollect always

—nò. mòve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bôll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, Tais.

having heard the Church called by that name so pronounced; but the antepenultimate accent seems now so fixed as to make an alteration hopeless. Mr. Forster, in his Essay on Accent and Quantity, says that this is the common pronunciation of the present day; and Dr. Johnson, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Entick, and W. Johnston, place the accent on the first syllable both of this word and *sepulture*. Fenning places the accent on the second syllable of *Sepulchre* when a noun, and on the first when a verb. Mr. Sheridan very properly reverses this order: W. Johnston places the accent on the second syllable of *Sepulture*; and Bailey on the second of both. All our orthoëpists place the accent on the second syllable of *sepulchral*, except Dr. Ash and Barclay, who place it upon the same syllable as in *sepulchre*; and the uncouth pronunciation this accentuation produces, is a fresh proof of the impropriety of the common accent (493).

TO SEPULCHRE, sè-pûl'kûr. v. a. (493).
To bury, to entomb.

SEPULTURE, sèp'pûl-tûre. s. (177).
Interment, burial.

SEQUACIOUS, sè-kwá'shûs. a. (414).
Following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

SEQUACITY, sè-kwás'è-tè. s. Ductility, toughness.

SEQUEL, sè'kwèl. s. Conclusion, succeeding part; consequence, event; consequence inferred, consequentialness.

SEQUENCE, sè'kwènsè. s. Order of succession; series, arrangement, method.

SEQUENT, sè'kwént. a. Following, succeeding; consequential.

TO SEQUESTER, sè-kwès'tûr. v. a.
To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside, to remove; to withdraw, to segregate; to set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; to deprive of possessions.

SEQUESTERABLE, sè-kwès'trá-bl. a.
Subject to privation; capable of separation.

TO SEQUESTERATE, sè-kwès'tráte. v. n. (91).
To sequester, to separate from company.

SEQUESTRATION, sèk-wès-trá'shûn. s. (330).
Separation, retirement; disunion, disjunction; state of being set aside; deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

SEQUESTRATOR, sèk-wès-trá'tûr. s.
One who takes from a man the profits of his possessions.

SERAGLIO, sé-rál'yò. s. (388).
A house of women kept for debauchery.

SERAPH, sér'ráf. s. (413).
One of the orders of angels.

SERAPHICAL, sé-ráf'fè-kál. } a.

SERAPHICK, sé-ráf'fik. (509).

Angelick, angelical.

SERAPHIM, sér'rá-fim. s. Plural. Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

SERE, sére. a. Dry, withered, no longer green.

SERENADE, sér-è-nàde'. s. Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

TO SERENADE, sér-è-nàde'. v. a. To entertain with nocturnal musick.

SERENE, sé-rèné'. a. Calm, placid; unruffled, even, of temper.

SERENELY, sé-rèné'tè. ad. Calmly, quietly; with unruffled temper, coolly.

SERENENESS, sé-rèné'nès. s. Serenity.

SERENITUDE, sé-rén'nè-tùde. s. Calmness, coolness of mind.

SERENITY, sé-rén'nè-tè. s. (530).
Calmness, temperance; peace, quietness; evenness of temper.

SERGE, sèrdje. s. A kind of cloth.

SERGEANT, sér'jánt. s. (100).
An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge; it is a title given to some of the king's servants, as Sergeant chirurgeons.

SERGEANTRY, sàr'jánt-trè. s. A peculiar service due to the king for the tenure of lands.

SERGEANTSHIP, sàr'jánt-ship. s. The office of a serjeant.

SERIES, sér-rè-èz. s. Sequence, order; succession, course.

SERIOUS, sér-rè-ûs. a. (314). Grave, solemn; important.

SERIOUSLY, sér-rè-ûs-lè. ad. Gravely, solemnly, in earnest.

SERIOUSNESS, sér-rè-ûs-nès. s. Gravity, solemnity, earnest attention.

SERMON, sér'mûn. s. (100) (166).
A discourse of instruction pronounced by a Divine for the edification of the people.

SERMONIZE, sér'mûn-ize. v. n. To preach or give instruction in a formal manner.—*Verb.*

♣ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

SEROSITY, sê-rôs'sê-tê. s. Thin or watery part of the blood.

SEROUS, sê'rûs. a. Thin, watery; adapted to the serum.

SERPENT, sêr'pênt. s. An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

SERPENTINE, sêr'pên-tine. a. (149). Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

SERPIGINOUS, sêr-pl'd'jê-nûs. a. Dis-cased with a serpigo.

SERPIGO, sêr-pl'gô, or sêr-pê'gô. s. (112). A kind of tetter.—See **VERTIGO**.

SERRATE, sêr'râte. (91). } a. Form-

SERRATED, sêr'râ-têd. } ed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

SERRATURE, sêr'râ-tûre. s. Indenture like teeth of a saw.

TO SERRY, sêr'rê. v. a. To press close, to drive hard together.

SERVANT, sêr'vânt. s. (100). One who attends another, and acts at his command; one in a state of subjection, Unusual; a word of civility used to superiors or equals.

♣ This is one of the few words which has acquired by time a softer signification than its original, *Slave*; which originally signified only a servant, but is now degenerated into a *Cheat*: while *Servant*, which signified originally a person reserved from death by the conqueror, and reserved for slavery, signifies only an obedient attendant.

TO SERVE, sêrv. a. (100). To attend at command; to bring as a menial attendant; to be subservient or subordinate to; to supply with any thing; to obey in military actions; to be sufficient to; to be of use to, to assist; to promote; to comply with; to satisfy, to content; to stand instead of any thing to one; to requite, as He served me ungratefully; in Divinity, to worship the Supreme Being; To serve a warrant, to seize an offender and carry him to justice.

TO SERVE, sêrv. v. n. To be a servant, or slave; to be in subjection; to attend, to wait; to act in war; to produce the end desired; to be sufficient for a purpose: to suit, to be convenient; to conduce, to be of use; to officiate or minister.

SERVICE, sêr'vls. s. (142). Menial office, low business done at the command of a master; attendance of a servant; place, office of a servant; any thing done by way of duty to a superior; attendance on any superior; profession of respect

uttered or sent; obedience, submission; act on the performance of which possession depends; actual duty, office; employment, business; military duty; a military achievement; purpose, use; useful office, advantage; favour; publick office of devotion; course, order of dishes; a tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, sêr'vls-â-bl. a. Active, diligent, officious; useful, beneficial.

SERVICEABLENESS, sêr'vis-â-bl-nês. s. Officiousness, activity; usefulness, beneficialness.

SERVEILE, sêr'vil. a. (140). Slavish, mean; fawning, cringing.

SERVEILELY, sêr'vil-lê. ad. Meanly, slavishly.

SERVEILENESS, sêr'vil-nês. } s. Slav-

SERVILITY, sêr-vil'ê-tê. } ishness, involuntary obedience; meanness, dependence, baseness: slavery, the condition of a slave.

SERVING-MAN, sêr'ving-mân. s. A menial servant.

SERVITOR, sêr'ê-tûr. s. (166). Servant, attendant; one of the lowest order in the university.

SERVITUDE, sêr'vê-tûde. s. Slavery, state of a slave, dependence; servants collectively.

SERUM, sê'rûm. s. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor; the part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

SESQUIALTER, sês-kwê-âl'têr. }

SESQUIALTERAL, sês-kwê-âl'têr-âl. } a. In Geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another, once and half as much more; as six and nine.

SESQUPLICATE, sês-kwlp/plê-kât. a. (91). In Mathematicks, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another in the ratio of one half.

SESQUIPEDAL, sês-kwlp/pê-dâl. }

SESQUIPEDALIAN, sês-kwê-pê-dâ' } a. lê-ân. (518).

Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUITERTIAN, sês-kwê-têr'shûn. s. Having such a ratio as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between six and eight.

SESS, sês. s. Rate, cess charged, tax.

SESSION, sêsh'ûn. s. The act of sitting; an assembly of magistrates or senators; the space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess; a meeting of justices, as the Sessions of the peace.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—dìl;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SESTERSE, sès'tèrse. s. Among the Romans, a sum of about eight pounds one shilling and five-pence, halfpenny sterling.

TO SET, sèt. v. a. Pret. i S.t. Part. pass. I am set. To place, to put in any situation or place; to put into any condition, state, or posture; to make motionless; to fix, to state by some rule; to regulate, to adjust, to set to musick, to adapt with notes; to plant, not sow; to interperse or mark with any thing; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to appoint, to fix; to stake at play; to fix in metal; to embarrass, to distress; to apply to something; to fix the eyes; to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame; to station, to place; to oppose; to bring to a fine edge, as To set a razor; To set about, to apply to; To set against, to place in a state of enmity or opposition; To set apart, to neglect for a season; To set aside, to omit for the present; to reject; to abrogate, to annul; To set by, to regard, to esteem; to reject or omit for the present; To set down, to mention, to explain, to relate in writing; to set forth, to publish, to promulgate, to make appear; To set forward, to advance, to promote; To set off, to recommend, to adorn, to embellish; To set on or upon, to animate, to instigate, to incite; to attack, to assault; to fix the attention, to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution; To set out, to assign, to allot; to publish; to mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to adorn, to embellish; to raise, to equip; To set up, to erect, to establish newly; to raise, to exalt; to place in view; to place in repose, to fix, to rest; to raise with the voice; to advance; to raise to a sufficient fortune.

TO SET, sèt. v. n. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night; to set musick to words; to become not fluid; to go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture; to catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out, to plant, not sow; to apply one's self; To set about, to fall to, to begin; To set in, to fix in a particular state; To set on or upon, to begin a march, or enterprise; To set on, to make an attack; To set out, to have beginning; to begin a journey; to begin the world; To set to, to apply himself to; To set up, to begin a trade openly.

SET, sèt. part. a. Regular, not lax; made in consequence of some formal thing.

SET, sèt. s. A number of things suited to each other; any thing not sown,

but put in a state of some growth into the ground; the fall of the sun below the horizon; a wager at dice.

SETACEOUS, sé-tá'shùs a. (357). Bristly, set with strong hairs.

SETON, sét'n. s. (170). A seton is made when the skin is taken up with the needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle Rowelling.

SETTEE, sét-tée. s. A large long seat with a back to it.

SETTER, sét'túr. s. (98). One who sets; a dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen; a man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered; a bailiff's follower.

SETTING-DOG, sét'ting-dóg. s. A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsmen.

SETTLE, sét'tl. s. (405). A long wooden seat with a back, a bench.

TO SETTLE, sét'tl. v. a. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place; to establish, to confirm; to determine, to affirm, to free from ambiguity; to fix to make certain or unchangeable; to make close or compact; to fix unalienably by legal sanctions; to affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom; to compose, to put into a state of calmness.

TO SETTLE, sét'tl. v. n. To subside, to sink to the bottom and repose there; to lose motion or fermentation; to fix one's self, to establish a residence; to choose a method of life, to establish a domestick state; to become fixed so as not to change; to take any lasting state; to grow calm; to make a jointure for a wife.

SETTLEDNESS, sét'tl'd-nés. s. The state of being settled, confirmed state.

SETTLEMENT, sét'tl-mént. s. The act of settling, the state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction; a jointure granted to a wife; subsidence, dregs; act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life; a colony, a place where a colony is established.

¶ When this word means dregs, it would be better to write it *settling*.

SEVEN, sév'v'n. a. (103). Four and three, one more than six.

SEVENFOLD, sév'v'n-föld. a. Repeated seven times, having seven doubles.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mé, mêt;—pine, pln;—

SEVENTFOLD, sêv'v'n-fôld. ad. Seven times.

SEVENNIGHT, sên'mt. s. (144). A week, the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was Sevennight, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday Sevennight, that is, on the Monday after Monday.

SEVENSORE, sêv'v'n-akôre. a. Seven times twenty.

SEVENTEEN, sêv'v'n-téén. a. Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, sêv'v'n-téénth. a. The seventh after the tenth.

SEVENTH, sêv'v'nth. a. The ordinal of seven, the first after the sixth; containing one part in seven.

SEVENTHLY, sêv'v'nth-lê. ad. In the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, sêv'v'n-tê-êth. s. The tenth seven times repeated.

SEVENTY, sêv'v'n-tê. a. (182). Seven times ten.

TO SEVER, sêv'vûr. v. a. (98). To part by violence from the rest; to force asunder; to disjoin, to disunite; to keep distinct, to keep apart.

TO SEVER, sêv'vûr. v. n. (98). To make a separation, to make a partition.

SEVERAL, sêv'ûr-âl. a. (88). Different, distinct, unlike one another; divers, many; particular, single; distinct, appropriate.

SEVERAL, sêv'ûr-âl. s. Each particular singly taken; any inclosed or separate place.

SEVERALLY, sêv'ûr-âl-ê. ad. Distinctly, particularly, separately.

SEVERALTY, sêv'ûr-âl-tê. s. State of separation from the rest.

SEVERANCE, sêv'ûr-ânse. s. Separation, partition.

SEVERN, sê-vêr'. a. Sharp, apt to punish, apt to blame, rigorous; austere, morose; cruel, inexorable; regulated by rigid rule, strict; grave, sober, sedate; rigidly exact; painful, afflictive; concise, not luxuriant.

SEVERELY, sê-vêr'-lê. ad. Painfully, afflictively; ferociously, horridly.

SEVERITY, sê-vêr'-lê. s. (511). Cruel treatment, sharpness of punishment; hardness, power of distressing; strictness, rigid accuracy; rigour, austerity, harshness.

TO SEW, sô. v. n. (266). To join any thing by the use of the needle.

TO SEW, sô. v. a. To join by threads drawn with a needle.

SEWER, sô'ûr. s. (266). An officer who serves up a feast.

SEWER, sô'ûr. s. He or she that uses a needle.

SEWER, shôre. s. A passage for the foul or useless water of a town to run through and pass off.

☞ The corrupt pronunciation of this word is become universal, though in Junius's time it should seem to have been confined to London; for, under the word *Shore*, he says, "*Common Shore*, Londinensibus ita corruptè dicitur, the *common sewer*."—Johnson has given us no etymology of this word; but skinner tells us, "Non infelicitè *Cowellus* declinat à verb. *Issue*, dic. 'tumque putat quasi *Issuer* abjecta initiali syllaba." Nothing can be more natural than this derivation; the *s* going into *sh* before *u*, preceded by the accent, is agreeable to analogy (452); and the *u* in this case being pronounced like *ew*, might easily draw the word into the common orthography, *sewer*; while the sound of *sh* was preserved, and the *ew* as in *shew*, *strew*, and *sew*, might soon slide into *o*, and thus produce the present anomaly.

SEX, sêks. s. The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind, by way of emphasis.

SEXAGENARY, sêks-âd'jên-âr-ê. a. Aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, sêks-â-jês'sê-mâ. s. The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, sêks-â-jês'sê-mâl. a. Sixtieth, numbered by sixties.

SEXANGLED, sêks-âng'gl'd. (359). }

SEXANGULAR, sêks-âng'gû-lâr. }
a. Having six corners or angles, hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, sêks-âng'gû-lâr-lê. ad. With six angles, hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, sêks-ên'nê-âl. a. (113). Lasting six years, happening once in six years.

SEXTAIN, sêks'tîn. s. (208). A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT, sêks'tânt. s. The sixth part of a circle.

SEXTILE, sêks'tîl. a. (140). Is a position or aspect of two planets, when sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óil,—póund;—thin, THIS.

SEXTON, sêks'tún. s. (170). An under-officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

SEXTONSHIP, sêks'tún-shíp. s. The office of a sexton.

SEXTUPLE, sêks'tù-pl. a. (405). Six-fold, six times told.

SHABBILY, sháb'òé-lé. ad. Meanly, reproachfully, despicably.

SHABBINESS, sháu'òé-nês. s. Meanness, paltriness.

SHABBY, sháb'bé. a. Mean, paltry.

TO SHACKLE, shák'kl. v. a. (405). To chain, to fetter, to bind.

SHACKLES, shák'klz. s. Wanting the singular. Fetters, givés, chains.

SHAD, shád. s. A kind of fish.

SHADE, sháde. s. The cloud or darkness made by interception of the light; darkness, obscurity; coolness made by interception of the sun; an obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded; screen causing an exclusion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, shelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light; the figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the soul separated from the body, so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit, a ghost, manes.

TO SHADE, sháde. v. a. To overspread with darkness; to cover from the light or heat; to shelter, to hide; to protect, to cover, to screen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obscure colours.

SHADINESS, shá'dé-nês. s. The state of being shady, umbrageousness.

SHADOW, shád-dò. s. (327) (515). The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted; darkness, shade; shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obscure place; dark part of a picture; any thing perceptible only to the sight; an imperfect and faint representation, opposed to substance; type, mystical representation; protection, shelter, favour.

TO SHADOW, shád'dò. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to screen; to screen from danger, to shroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent imperfectly; to represent typically.

SHADOWY, sháu'dò-é. a. Full of shade, gloomy; faintly representative, typical; unsubstantial, unreal; dark, opaque.

SHADY, shá'dé. a. Full of shade, mildly gloomy; secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

SHAFT, sháf. s. An arrow, a missile weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; any thing straight, the spire of a church.

SHAG, shág. s. Rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

SHAGGED, shág'géd. (366).
SHAGGY, shág'gè. (383). } a. Ruggedly, hairy; rough, rugged.

SHAGREEN, shá-green'. s. The skin of a kind of fish; or skin made rough in imitation of it.

TO SHAKE, sháke. v. a. Pret. Shook; Part. pass. Shaken or Shook. To put into a vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backwards and forwards, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw away, to drive off; to weaken, to put in danger; to drive from resolution, to depress, to make afraid; To shake hands—this phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies To join with, to take leave of; To shake off; to rid himself of, to free from, to divest of.

TO SHAKE, sháke. v. n. To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble, to be unable to keep the body still; to be in terror, to be deprived of firmness.

SHAKE, sháke. s. Concussion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

SHAKER, shá'kár. s. (98). The person or thing that shakes.

SHALE, shále. s. A husk, the case of seeds in siliquous plants.

SHALL, shál. v. defective. It has no tenses but Shall future, and Should imperfect.—See BEZEL.

☞ Children are generally taught to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *all*; and when they are fixed in this pronunciation, and come to read tolerably, they have this sound to break themselves of, and pronounce it like the first syllable of *shal-low*.

SHALLOON, shál-lóon'. s. A slight woollen stuff.

SHALLOP, shál'láp. s. A small boat.

☞ (559).—Fåte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

- SHALLOW**, shâl'lò. a. (327). Not deep, not profound; trifling, futile, silly; not deep of sound.
- SHALLOW**, shâl'lò. s. A shelf, a sand, a flat, a shoal, a place where the water is not deep.
- SHALLOWBRAINED**, shâl'lò-brân'd. Foolish, futile, trifling.
- SHALLOWLY**, shâl'lò-lê. ad. With no great depth; simply, foolishly.
- SHALLOWNESS**, shâl'lò-nês. s. Want of depth; want of thought, want of understanding, futility.
- SHALM**, shâm. s. (*German*). (403). A kind of musical pipe.
- SHALT**, shâlt. The second person of *Shall*.
- TO SHAM**, shâm. v. n. To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to delude with false pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.
- SHAM**, shâm. s. Fraud, trick, false pretence, imposture.
- SHAM**, shâm. a. False, counterfeit, pretended.
- SHAMBLES**, shâm'blz. s. (359). The place where butchers kill or sell their meat, a butchery.
- SHAMBLING**, shâm'bl-ing. a. (410). Moving awkwardly and irregularly.
- SHAME**, shâme. s. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost, or on the detection of a bad action; the cause or reason of shame; disgrace, ignominy, reproach.
- TO SHAME**, shâme. v. a. To make ashamed, to fill with shame; to disgrace.
- TO SHAME**, shâme. v. n. To be ashamed.
- SHAMEFACE**, shâme'fâste. a. (359). Modest, bashful, easily put out of countenance.
- SHAMEFACEDLY**, shâme'fâste-lê. ad. Modestly, bashfully.
- SHAMEFACEDNESS**, shâme'fâste-nês. s. Modesty, bashfulness, timidity.
- SHAMEFUL**, shâme'fûl. a. Disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.
- SHAMEFULLY**, shâme'fûl-ê. a. Disgracefully, ignominiously, infamously.
- SHAMELESS**, shâme'lês. a. Wanting shame, impudent, immodest, audacious.
- SHAMELESSLY**, shâme'lês-lê. ad. Impudently, audaciously, without shame.
- SHAMELESSNESS**, shâme'lês-nês. s. Impudence, want of shame, immodesty.
- SHAMMER**, shâm'mûr. s. (98). A cheat, an impostor.
- SHAMOIS**, shâm'mâ. s. A kind of wild goat.—See *CHAMOIS*.
- SHAMROCK**, shâm'rûk. s. (166). The Irish name for three-leaved grass.
- SHANK**, shângk. s. (408). The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any instrument.
- SHANKED**, shângkt. a. (359). Having a shank.
- SHANKER**, shângk'âr. s. (98). A venereal excrescence.
- TO SHAPE**, shâpe. v. a. To form, to mould with respect to external dimensions; to mould, to regulate; to image, to conceive.
- SHAPE**, shâpe. s. Form, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; idea, pattern.
- SHAPELESS**, shâpe'lês. a. Wanting regularity or form, wanting symmetry of dimensions.
- SHAPELINESS**, shâpe'lê-nês. s. Beauty or proportion of form.
- SHAPELY**, shâpe'lê. a. Symmetrical, well formed.
- SHARD**, shârd. s. A fragment of an earthen vessel; a plant; a sort of fish.
- SHARDBORN**, shârd'börn. a. Born or produced among broken stones or pots.
- SHARDED**, shârd'êd. a. Inhabiting shards.
- TO SHARE**, shâre. v. a. To divide to part among many; to partake with others; to cut; to separate, to sheer.
- TO SHARE**, shâre. v. n. To have part, to have a dividend.
- SHARE**, shâre. s. Part, allotment; dividend; a part; the blade of the plough that cuts the ground.
- SHAREBONE**, shâre'bône. s. The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.
- SHARER**, shâ'rûr. s. (98). One who divides or apporions to others, a divider, a partaker, one who participates any thing with others.
- SHARK**, shârk. s. A voracious sea fish; a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine.
- TO SHARK**, shârk. v. a. To pick up hastily or slyly.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

TO SHARK, shàrk. v. n. To play the petty thief; to cheat, to trick.

SHARP, shàrp. a. Keen, piercing; having a keen edge, having an acute point; acute of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of sight or hearing; shrill, piercing the ear with a quick noise, not flat; severe, biting, sarcastick; severely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a quest; painful, afflictive; fierce; attentive, vigilant; pinching, piercing, as the cold; subtle, witty, acute; among workmen, hard; emaciated, lean.

SHARP, shàrp. s. A sharp or acute sound; a pointed weapon, small sword, rapier.

TO SHARP, shàrp. v. a. To make keen.

TO SHARP, shàrp. v. n. To play thievish tricks.

TO SHARPEN, shàrp'n. v. a. (103). To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute; to make quicker of sense; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting or sarcastick; to make less flat, more piercing to the ears; to make sour.

SHARPER, shàrp'úr. s. (98). A tricking fellow, a petty thief, a rascal.

SHARPLY, shàrp'lè. ad. With keenness, with good edge or point; severely, rigorously; keenly, acutely, vigorously, afflictively, painfully; with quickness; judiciously, acutely, wittily.

SHARPNESS, shàrp'nès. s. Keenness of edge or point; severity of language, satirical sarcasm; spurness; painfulness, afflictiveness; intellectual acuteness, ingenuity, wit; quickness of senses.

SHARPSET, shàrp-sét'. a. Eager, vehemently desirous.

SHARP-VISAGED, shàrp-vlè'íd'j'd. (40). a. Having a sharp countenance.

SHARP-SIGHTED, shàrp-sí'èd. a. Having quick sight.

TO SHATTER, shát'túr. v. a. (98). To break at once into many pieces, to break so as to scatter the parts; to dissipate, to make incapable of close and continued attention.

TO SHATTER, shát'túr. v. n. To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

SHATTER, shát'túr. s. One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, shát'túr-brán'd. (359).

SHATTERPATED, shát'túr-pá-tèd. a. Inattentive, not consistent.

SHATTERY, shát'túr-è. a. (182). Disunited, not compact, easily falling into many parts.

TO SHAVE, shàve. v. a. Preterite Shaved; Part. pass. Shaved or Shaven, To pare off with a razor; to pare close to the surface; to skim, by passing near, or slightly touching; to cut in thin slices.

SHAVELING, shàve'ling. s. (410). A man shaved, a name of contempt for a friar or religious.

SHAVER, shà'vúr. s. (98). A man that practises the art of shaving; a man closely attentive to his own interest.

SHAVING, shà'ving. s. (410). Any thin slice pared off from any body.

SHAWM, sháwin. s. A hautboy, a coronet.

SHE, shéè. pron. in oblique cases. Her. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman before mentioned; it is sometimes used for a woman absolutely; the female, not the male.

SHEAF, shéfe. s. (227). A bundle of stalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

TO SHEAL, shéle. v. a. (227). To shell.

TO SHEAR, shére. v. a. (227). Pret. Shore, or Shared; Part. pass. Shorn. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut.

SHEARD, shèrd. s. (234). A fragment.

SHEARS, shérz. s. (227). An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin.

SHEARER, shéér'úr. s. (98). One that clips with shears, particularly one that fleeces sheep.

SHEARMAN, shéér'mán. s. (88). He that shears.

SHEATH, shéth. s. (227). The case of any thing, the scabbard of a weapon.

TO SHEATH, } shéth. { v. a. To enclose in a sheath or scabbard, to enclose in any case; to fit with a sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.

SHEATHWINGED, shéth'wíng'd. a. Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

SHEATHY, shé/h'è. a. (182). Forming a sheath.

TO SHED, shéd. v. a. To effuse, to pour out, to spill; to scatter, to let fall.

TO SHED, shéd. v. n. To let fall its parts.

SHED, shéd. s. A slight temporary covering; in Composition, effusion, as blood-shed.

SHEDDER, shéd'dér. s. (98). A spiller, one who sheds.

SHEEN, shéén. (246).

SHEENY, shéén'è. (182). } a. Bright, glittering, showy.

SHEEN, shéén. s. Brightness, splendour.

SHEEP, shéép. s. (246). The animal that bears wool; a foolish silly fellow.

TO SHEEPBITE, shéép'bíte. v. n. To use petty thefts, to injure slyly.

SHEEPBITER, shéép'bíte'úr. s. A petty thief, a sly injurer.

SHEEPCOT, shéép/kót. s. A little enclosure for sheep.

SHEE FOLD, shéép/fôld. s. The place where sheep are enclosed.

SHEEPHOOK, shéép/hóók. s. A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

SHEEPIH, shéép'ish. a. Bashful, over-modest, timorously and meanly diffident.

SHEEPISHNESS, shéép'ish-nés. s. Bashfulness, mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEEPMASER, shéép/más'túr. s. An owner of sheep.

SHEEPSHEARING, shéép/shéér-ing. s. The time of shearing sheep, the feast made when sheep are shorn.

SHEEP'S-EYE, shéép's-í. s. A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

SHEEPWALK, shéép/wáwk. s. Pasture for sheep.

SHEER, shéer. a. (246). Pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, shéer. ad. (246). Clean, quick, at once.

SHEERS, shéérz. s.—See **SHEARS**.

SHEET, shéét. (246). A broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; in a ship, ropes bent to the clews of the sails; as much paper as is made in one body; a single complication or fold of paper in a book; any thing expanded.

SHEET-ANCHOR, shéét-ángk'kúr. In a ship, is the largest anchor.

TO SHEET, shéét. v. a. To furnish with sheets; to enfold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.

SHEKEL, shék'k'l. s. (102). An ancient Jewish coin, in value about two shillings and six pence sterling.

SHELF, shélf. s. A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it; a sand bank in the sea, a rock under shallow water.

SHELFY, shélf'è. a. Full of hidden rocks or banks, full of dangerous shallows.

SHELL, shél. s. The hard covering of any thing, the external crust; the covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal; the covering of the seeds of siliquous plants; the covering of kernels; the covering of an egg; the outer part of a house; it is used for a musical instrument in Poetry; the superficial part.

TO SHELL, shél. v. a. To take out of the shell, to strip off the shell.

TO SHELL, shél. v. n. To fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHELLDUCK, shél'dúk. a. A kind of wild duck.

SHELLFISH, shél'fish. s. Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

SHELLY, shél'le. a. Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

SHELTER, shél'túr. s. (98). A cover from any external injury or violence; a protector, defender, one that gives security; the state of being covered, protection, security.

TO SHELTER, shél'túr. v. a. To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect, to succour with refuge, to harbour; to betake to cover; to cover from notice.

TO SHELTER, shél'túr. v. n. To take shelter; to give shelter.

SHELTERLESS, shél'túr-lés. a. Harbourless, without home or refuge.

SHELVING, shélv'ing. a. (410). Sloping, inclining, having declivity.

SHELVY, shél'vé. a. Shallow, rocky, full of banks.

TO SHEND, shénd. v. a. Pret. and Part. pass. Shent. To ruin to disgrace, to surpass. Obsolete.

SHEPHERD, shép'púrd. s. (98) (515). One who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain; a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a pastor.

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—sh, —pòund;—thin, THIS.

SHEPHERDESS, shép/púr-clés. s. A woman that tends sheep, a rural lass.
SHEPHERDISH, shép/púr-d-ish. a. Resembling a shepherd, suiting a shepherd, pastoral, rustick.
SHERBET, shér-bét'. s. The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.
SHERD, shérd. s. The fragment of broken earthenware.
SHERIFF, shér'íf. s. An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.
SHERIFFALTY, shér'íf-ál-té. } s. The
SHERIFFSHIP, shér'íf-ship. } office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
SHERMS, shér'ris. } s. A kind of
SHERRY, shér'ré. } sweet Spanish wine.
SHAW, shó.—See **SHOW**.
SHAWBREAD.—See **SHOWBREAD**.
SHIELD, shéeld. s. (275). A buckler, a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows; defence, protection; one that gives protection or security.
TO SHIELD, shéeld. v. a. To cover with a shield; to defend; to protect, to secure; to keep off, to defend against.
TO SHIFT, shíft. v. n. To change place; to change, to give place to other things; to change clothes, particularly the linen; to find some expedient to act or live though with difficulty; to practise indirect methods; to take some method for safety.
TO SHIFT, shíft. v. a. To change, to alter; to transfer from place to place; to change in position; to change, as clothes; to dress in fresh clothes; To shift off; to defer, to put away by some expedient.
SHIFT, shíft. s. Expedient found/or used with difficulty, difficult means; mean refuge, last resource; fraud, artifice; evasion, elusory practice; a woman's linen.
SHIFTER, shíft'úr. s. (98). One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.
SHIFTLESS, shíft'lés. a. Wanting expedients, wanting means to act or live.
SHILLING, shíll'ing. s. (410). a. A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.
SHILL-I-SHALL-I, shíll'le-shál-é. A corrupt reduplication of Shall I? To stand Shill-I-shall-I, is to continue hesitating.
SHILLY, shíll'le. ad. Not familiarly, not frankly.
SHIN, shín. s. The forepart of the leg.

TO SHINE, shíne. v. n. Pret. I Shone, I have shone; sometimes I shined, I have shined. To glitter, to glisten; to be splendid; to be eminent or conspicuous; to be propitious; to enlighten.
SHINE, shíne. s. Fair weather; brightness, splendour, lustre. Little used.
SHINESS, shí'nés. s. Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.
SHINGLE, shíng'gl. s. (405). A thin board to cover houses.
SHINGLES, shíng'glz. s. (405). A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.
SHINY, shí'né. a. Bright, luminous.
SHIP, shíp. s. A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.
TO SHIP, shíp. v. a. To put into a ship; to transport in a ship.
SHIPBOARD, shíp'bórd. s. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases, a-shipboard, on shipboard, in a ship; the plank of a ship.
SHIPBOY, shíp'bóé. s. Boy that serves in a ship.
SHIPMAN, shíp'mán. s. (88). Sailor, seaman.
SHIPMASTER, shíp'más-túr. s. Master of a ship.
SHIPPING, shíp'ping. s. (410). Vessels of navigation; passage in a ship.
SHIPWRECK, shíp'rék. s. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves; the parts of a shattered ship; destruction, miscarriage.
☞ The pronunciation of the latter part of this word, as if written *rack*, is now become vulgar.
TO SHIPWRECK, shíp'rék. v. a. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows, to make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.
SHIPWRIGHT, shíp'rite. s. A builder of ships.
SHIRE, shère. s. (8) (106). A division of the kingdom, a county.
☞ The pronunciation of this word is very irregular, as it is the only pure English word in the language where the *e* does not produce the long diphthongal sound of *i* when the accent is on it: but this irregularity is so fixed as to give the regular sound a pedantic stiffness. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott and Buchanan, however, have adopted this sound, in which they have been followed by Mr. Smith; but Mr. Elphinstone, Dr. Lowth, Dr. Kenrick, Mr.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pin;—

Perry, and Barclay, are for the irregular sound; W. Johnston gives both, but places the irregular first: and the Grammar called Bickerstaff's, recommended by Steele, adopts the sound, and gives this rule:

"To sound like double (e) (i) does incline;
"As in *Machine* and *Shire*, and *Migazine*:
"Like (a) in *Sirrah*; but writ (oi) in *join*."

It may likewise be observed, that this word, when unaccented at the end of words, at *Nottinghamshire*, *Wiltshire*, &c. is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*.

SHIRT, shûrt. s. (108). The under linen garment of a man.

TO SHIRT, shûrt. v. a. To cover, to clothe as in a shirt.

SHIRTLESS, shûrt'less. a. Wanting a shirt

SHITTAN, shît'tâ. } a. Hebrew. A
SHITTIM, shît'tim. } sort of precious wood growing in Arabia.

SHITTLECOCK, shît'tl-kôk. s. A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

☞ The most natural derivation of this word seems to arise from the motion of a *shuttle*, and therefore it ought to be written *shuttlecock*.

SHIVE, shive. s. A slice of bread, a thick splinter or lamina cut off from the main substance.

TO SHIVER, shiv'ûr. v. n. (98). To quake, to tremble, to shudder as with cold or fear.

TO SHIVER, shiv'ûr. v. n. To fall at at once into many parts or shives.

TO SHIVER, shiv'ûr. v. a. To break by one act into many parts, to shatter.

SHIVER, shiv'ûr. s. (515). One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

SHIVERY, shiv'ûr-ê. a. Loose of coherence, easily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL, shôle. s. (295). A crowd, a multitude, a throng; a shallow, a sand-bank.

TO SHOAL, shôle. v. n. To crowd, to throng, to be shallow, to grow shallow.

SHOAL, shôle. a. Shallow, obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, shô'lê-nês. s. Shallow-ness, frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY, shô'lê. a. Full of shoals, full of shallow places.

SHOCK, shôk. s. Conflict, mutual impression of violence, violent concourse;

concussion, external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence, impression of disgust; a pile of sheaves of corn; a rough dog.

TO SHOCK, shôk. v. a. To shake by violence; to offend, to disgust.

TO SHOCK, shôk. v. n. To be offensive.

TO SHOCK, shôk. v. n. To build up piles of sheaves.

SHOD, shôd. for Shoed. The Pret. and Part. pass. of To shoe.

SHOE, shôd. s. (296). The cover of the foot.

TO SHOE, shôd. v. a. Pret. I Shod; Part. pass. Shod To fit the foot with a shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOEBY, shôd'bôe. s. A boy that cleans shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, shôd'ing-hôrn. s. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.

SHOEMAKER, shôd'mâ-kûr. s. One whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOETLE, shôd'tl. s. The riband with which women tie shoes.

SHOG, shôg. s. Violent concussion.

TO SHOG, shôg. v. a. To shake, to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

SHONK, shôn. The Pret. of Shine.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *tane*; but the short sound of *e* is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers.

This sound is adopted by Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith; nor do I find the other sound in any of our Dictionaries that have the word.

SHOOK, shôók. (306). The Pret. and in Poetry, Part. pass. of Shake.

TO SHOOT, shôót. v. a. Pret. I Shot; Part. Shot or Shotten. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence; to discharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thrust forth; to fit to each other by planning, a workman's term; to pass through with swiftness.

TO SHOOT, shôót. v. n. To perform the act of shooting; to germinate, to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape; to be emitted; to protuberate, to jut out; to pass as an arrow, to become any thing suddenly; to move swiftly along; to feel a quick pain.

SHOOT, shôót. s. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—whin, THIS.

Obsolete; branches issuing from the main stock.

SHOOTER, shôôt'âr. s. (98). One that shoots, an archer, a gunner.

SHOP, shôp. s. A place where any thing is sold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOPBOARD, shôp'bôrd. s. Bench on which any work is done.

SHOPBOOK, shôp'bôók. s. Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, shôp'kéép'âr. s. A trader who sells in a shop, not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale.

SHOPMAN, shôp'mân. s. (88). A petty trader; one who serves in a shop.

SHORE, shôre. The pret. of Shear.

SHORE, shôre. s. The coast of the sea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly Sewer; the support of a building, a buttress.

TO SHORE, shôre. v. a. To prop, to support; To set on shore, not in use.

SHORELESS, shôre'lës. a. Having no coast.

SHORN, shôrne. The part. pass. of Shear.

☞ This word was inadvertently marked with the third sound of *o* in the first edition of this Dictionary; but from considering its analogy with *wear*, *wear*, and *tear*, I do not hesitate to alter it to the first sound of that vowel; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnston, are for the first pronunciation; but Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Elphinston, are for the last; and these authorities, with analogy on their side, are decisive.

SHORT, shôrt. a. (167). Not long, commonly not long enough; repeated by quick iterations; not reaching the purposed point, not adequate; not far distant in time; defective; scanty; not going so far as was intended; narrow, contracted; brittle.

SHORT, shôrt. s. A summary account.

SHORT, shôrt. ad. Not long.

TO SHORTEN, shôrt'n. v. a. (103).

To make short; to contract, to abbreviate; to confine, to hinder from progression; to cut off; to lop.

SHORTHAND, shôrt'hând. s. A method of writing in compendious characters.

SHORTLIVED, shôrt-lliv'd. a. (59). Not living or lasting long.

SHORTLY, shôrt'lë. ad. Quickly, soon, in a little time; in a few words, briefly.

SHORTNESS, shôrt'nës. s. The quality of being short; fewness of words, brevity, conciseness; want of retention; deficiency, imperfection.

SHORTRIBS, shôrt-ribz'. s. The bastard ribs.

SHORTSIGHTED, shôrt-s'téd. a. Unable to see far.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, shôrt-s'téd-nës. s. Defect of sight.

SHORTWAISTED, shôrt-wâst'éd. a. Having a short body.

SHORTWINDED, shôrt-wind'éd. a. Shortbreathed, asthmatic, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

SHORTWINGED, shôrt-wing'd. a. Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and short-winged.

SHORY, shô-rë. a. Lying near the coast.

SHOT, shôt. The pret. and part. pass. of Shoot.

SHOT, shôt. s. The act of shooting; the flight of a shot; the charge of a gun; bullets or small pellets for the charge of a gun; any thing discharged from a gun, or other instrument; a sum charged, a reckoning.

SHOTFREE, shôt'frëë. a. Clear of the reckoning.

SHOTTEN, shôt't'n. a. (103). Having ejected the spawn.

TO SHOVE, shûv. v. a. (165). To push by main strength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to push, to rush against.

TO SHOVE, shûv. v. n. To push forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

SHOVE, shûv. s. The act of shoving, a push.

SHOVEL, shûv'v'l. s. (102). An instrument consisting of a long handle and short blade with raised edges.

TO SHOVEL, shûv'v'l. v. a. To throw or heap with a shovel; to gather in great quantities.

SHOVELBOARD, shûv'v'l-bôrd. s. A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHOUGH, shôk. s. (321). A species of shaggy dog, a shock.

SHOULD, shûd. (320). This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.—See *BARN*.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

SHOULDER, shôl'dûr. s. (318). The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beast; the upper part of the back; the shoulders are used as emblems of strength; a rising part, a prominence.—See **MOULD**.

To SHOULDER, shôl'dûr. v. a. To push with insolence and violence; to put upon the shoulder.

SHOULDERBELT, shôl'dûr-bêlt. s. A belt that comes across the shoulder.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, shôl'dûr-klâp-pûr. s. One who affects familiarity.

SHOULDERSHOTTEN, shôl'dûr-shôt-t'n. a. Strained in the shoulder.

SHOULERSLIP, shôl'dûr-silp. s. Dislocation of the shoulder.

To SHOUT, shôût. v. n. (315). To cry in triumph or exultation.

SHOUT, shôût. s. A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation.

SHOUTER, shôût'ûr. s. (98). He who shouts.

To SHOW, shô. v. a. (324). Pret. Shewed and Shown; Part. pass. Shown. To exhibit to view; to give proof of, to prove; to make known; to point the way, to direct; to offer, to afford; to explain, to expound; to teach, to tell.

To SHOW, shô. v. n. To appear, to look, to be in appearance.

SHOW, shô. s. A spectacle, something publicly exposed to view for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; object attracting notice; splendid appearance; semblance; speciousness, external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent spectacle; phantoms; not realities; representative action.

SHOWBREAD, or **SHEWBREAD**, shô'brêd. s. Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctum before the Lord.

SHOWER, shôû'ûr. s. (323). Rain either moderate or violent; storm of any thing falling thick; any very liberal distribution.

To SHOWER, shôû'ûr. v. a. To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or scatter with great liberality.

To SHOWER, shôû'ûr. v. n. To be rainy.

SHOWERY, shôû'ûr-ê. a. Rainy.

SHOWISH, or **SHOWY**, shô'ish. a. Splendid, gaudy; ostentatious.

SHOWN, shône. Pret. and Part. pass. of To show. Exhibited.

SHRANK, shrânk. The pret. of Shrink. **To SHRED**, shrêd. v. a. Pret. Shred. To cut into small pieces.

SHRED, shrêd. s. A small piece cut off; a fragment.

SHREW, shrôô. s. (265) (339). A peevish, malignant, clamorous, turbulent woman.

SHREWD, shrôôd. a. Having the qualities of a shrew, malicious, troublesome; maliciously sly, cunning; ill-betokening; mischievous.

SHREWDLY, shrôôd'lê. ad. Mischievously; vexatiously; cunningly; sily.

SHREWDNESS, shrôôd'nês. s. Sly cunning, archness; mischievousness, petulance.

SHREWISH, shrôô'ish. a. Having the qualities of a shrew; froward, petulantly clamorous.

SHREWISHLY, shrôô'ish-lê. ad. Petulantly, peevishly, clamorously.

SHREWISHNESS, shrôô'ish-nês. s. The qualities of a shrew, frowardness, petulance, clamorousness.

SHREWMOUSE, shrôô'môûse. s. A mouse of which the bite was generally supposed venomous.

To SHRIEK, shrêék. v. n. (275). To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror, to scream.

SHRIEK, shrêék. s. An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.

SHRIEVE, shrêév. s. (275). A sheriff.

☞ This was the ancient mode of writing and pronouncing this word. Stow, indeed writes it *shrive*; but it is highly probable that the *i* had exactly the sound of *ie* in *grieve*, *thieve*, &c. and the common people of London to this day have preserved this old pronunciation, though it is wearing away fast among them. That this is the true etymological manner of writing and pronouncing it, we need but attend to the Saxon word from which it is derived, to be convinced, *Rece*, or *Reeve*, signifies, a steward; and *Shrive* is but a contraction of *Shire Reeve* or *Shire Steward*. But however just this orthography and pronunciation maybe in other respects, it wants the true stamp of polite usage to make it current; it is now grown old and vulgar, and Pope's use of this word, "Now Mayors and *Shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay,"—

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

must only be looked upon as assisting the humour of the scene he describes.

SHRIEVALTY, shrée'vål-tè. s. The office of a sheriff.

By a caprice common in language, this compound is not nearly so antiquated as its simple; though it should seem, that if the old root be taken away, and another planted in its stead, the branches ought to spring from the latter and not the former. —But though we seldom hear *Shrieve* for Sheriff, except among the lower classes of people in London, we not unfrequently hear, even among the better sort, *Shrievalty* for *Sheriffalty*; and Junius, in one of his letters to the Duke of Grafton, says, 'Your next appearance in office is marked with his election to the *Shrievalty*.' Public Advertiser, July 9, 1771. This is certainly an inaccuracy; and such an inaccuracy, in such a writer as Junius, is not a little surprising.

SHRIFT, shrift. s. Confession made to a priest.

SHRILL, shril. a. Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

TO SHRILL, shril. v. n. To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of sound.

SHRILLY, shril'lè. ad. With a shrill noise.

SHRILINESS, shril'nès. s. The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP, shrìmp. s. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf.

SHRINE, shrine. s. A case in which something sacred is reposed.

TO SHRINK, shrink. v. n. Pret. I Shrunk, or Shrank; Participle, Shrunk. To contract itself into less room, to shrivel; to withdraw as from danger; to express fear, horror, or pain, by shrugging or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.

TO SHRINK, shrink. v. a. Part. pass. Shrunk, Shrank, or Shrunk. To make to shrink.

SHRINK, shrink. s. Contraction into less compass; contraction of the body from fear or horror.

SHRINKER, shrink'ùr. s. (98). He who shrinks.

TO SHRIVE, shrive. v. a. To hear at confession.

TO SHRIVEL, shriv'v'l. v. n. (102). To contract itself into wrinkles.

TO SHRIVEL, shriv'v'l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.

SHRIVER, shriv'vùr. s. (98). A confessor.

SHROUD, shròud. s. (313). A shelter, a cover; the dress of the dead, a winding-sheet; rope that supports the mast.

TO SHROUD, shròud. v. n. To shelter, to cover from danger; to dress for the grave; to cover or conceal; to defend, to protect.

TO SHROUD, shròud. v. n. To harbour, to take shelter.

SHROVETIDE, shròve'tide.

SHROVETUESDAY, shròve-tùze'dè. s. (223). The time of confession, the day before Ash-wednesday or Lent.

SHRUB, shrùb. s. A small tree; spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

SHRUBBY, shrùb'bè. a. Resembling a shrub; full of shrubs, bushy.

TO SHRUG, shrùg. v. n. To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.

TO SHRUG, shrùg. v. a. To contract or draw up.

SHRUG, shrùg. s. A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.

SHRUNK, shrùnk. The pret. and part. pass of Shrink.

SHRUNKEN, shrùnk'k'n. (103). The part. pass. of Shrink.

TO SHUDDER, shùd'dùr. v. a. (98). To quake with fear, or with aversion.

TO SHUFFLE, shùff'l. v. a. (405). To throw into disorder, to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to form fraudulently.

TO SHUFFLE, shùff'l. v. n. To throw the cards into a new order; to play mean tricks, to practise fraud, to evade fair questions; to struggle, to shift; to move with an irregular gait.

SHUFFLE, shùff'l. s. (405). The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice.

SHUFFLECAP, shùff'l-káp. s. A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

SHUFFLER, shùff'l-ùr. s. (98). He who plays tricks, or shuffles.

SHUFFLINGLY, shùff'l-ing-lè. ad. (410). With an irregular gait.

TO SHUN, shùn. v. a. To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to escape.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pm;—

SHUNLESS, shûn'lês. a. Inevitable, unavoidable.

TO SHUT, shût. v. a. Pret. I Shut; Part. pass Shut To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress; to enclose, to confine, to prohibit, to bar; to exclude; to contract, not to keep expanded; To shut out, to exclude, to deny admission; To shut up, to close, to confine; to conclude.

TO SHUT, shût. v. n. To be closed, to close itself.

SHUT, shût. part. a. Rid, clear, free.

SHUT, shût. s. Close, act of shutting; small door or cover.

SHUTTER, shût'ûr. s. (98). One that shuts; a cover, a door.

SHUTTLE, shût'tl. s. (405). The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

SHUTTLECOCK, shût'tl-kôk. s. A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.—See SHUTTLECOCK.

SHY, shl. a. Reserved; cautious; keeping at a distance, unwilling to approach.

SIBILANT, sib'ê-lânt. a. Hissing.

SIBILATION, sib-ê-lâ'shûn. s. A hissing sound.

SICAMORE, sik'â-môre. s. A tree.

SICCITY, sik'sê-tê. s. Dryness, aridity, want of moisture.

SICE, sze. s. The number six at dice.

SICK, slk. a. Afflicted with disease; ill in the stomach; corrupted; disgusted.

TO SICKEN, sik'k'n. v. a. (103). To make sick; to weaken, to impair.

TO SICKEN, sik'k'n. v. n. To grow sick; to be satiated; to be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languish.

SICKLE, slk'kl. s. (405). The hook with which corn is cut, a reaping-hook.

SICKLEMAN, slk'kl-mân. } s. A reaper.
SICKLER, slk'kl-ûr. (98).

SICKLINESS, slk'lê-nês. s. Disposition to sickness, habitual disease.

SICKLY, slk'lê. a. Not healthy, somewhat disordered; faint, weak, languid.

TO SICKLY, sick'lê. v. a. To make disease, to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.

SICKNESS, slk'nês. s. State of being diseased; disease, malady; disorder in the organs of digestion.

IDE, side. s. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body opposed to any other part; the right or left; margin, verge; any kind of local respect; party, faction, sect; any part placed in contradiction or opposition to another.

IDE, slide. a. Lateral, oblique, being on either side.

TO SIDE, slide. v. n. To take a party, to engage in a faction.

SIDEBOARD, side'bôrd. s. The side-table, on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.

SIDEBOX, side'bôks. s. Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.

SIDEFLY, side'fli. s. An insect.

TO SIDLE, si'dl. v. n. (405). To go with the body the narrowest way.

SIDELONG, side'lông. a. Lateral, oblique, not in front, not direct.

SIDELONG, side'lông. ad. Laterally, obliquely, not in pursuit, not in position, on the side.

SIDER, si'dûr. s. (98).—See CIDER.

SIDERAL, sid'dér-âl. a. Starry, astral.

SIDERATION, sid-dér-â'shûn. s. A sudden mortification, a blast, or a sudden deprivation of sense.

SIDESADDLE, side'sâd-dl. s. A woman's seat on horseback.

SIDESMAN, sidz'mân. s. (88). An assistant to the churchwardens.

SIDEWAYS, side'wâze. } ad. Laterally, on one side.
SIDEWISE, side'wize.

SIEGE, sédje. s. The act of besetting a fortified place, a league; any continued endeavour to gain possession; place, class, rank. Obsolete.

SIEVE, siv. s. (277). Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran; a boulder, a scarce.

TO SIFT, slft. v. a. To separate by a sieve; to separate, to part; to examine, to try.

SIFTER, slft'ûr. s. (98). He who sifts.

TO SIGH, sl. v. n. To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

SIGH, sl. s. A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained.

☞ A very extraordinary pronunciation of this word prevails in London, and what is more extraordinary, on the Stage, so different from every other word of the same form as to make it a perfect oddity.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

in the language. This pronunciation approaches to the word *scythe*; and the only difference is, that *scythe* has the flat aspiration as in *this*; and *sigh* the sharp one as in *thin*. It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason of this departure from analogy, unless it were to give the word a sound which seems an echo to the sense; and if this intention had gone no farther than the lengthening or shortening of a vowel, it might have been admitted, as in *fearful cheerful, pierce, fierce great, leisure*, and some others; but pronouncing *gh* like *th* in this word is too palpable a contempt of orthography to pass current without the stamp of the best, the most universal and permanent usage or its side. The Saxon combination *gh*, according to the general rule, both in the middle and at the end of a word, is silent. It had anciently a guttural pronunciation, which is still retained in great part of Scotland, and in some of the northern parts of England: but every guttural sound has been long since banished from the language; not, however, without some efforts to continue, by changing these letters, sometimes into the related guttural consonant *k*, as in *laugh, hough*, &c. and sometimes into a consonant entirely unrelated to them, as in *laugh, cough*, &c. These are the only transmutations of these letters; and these established irregularities are quite sufficient without admitting such as are only candidates for confusion. If it be pleaded that *sithe* better expresses the emission of breath in the act of sighing, it may be answered, that nothing can be more erroneous, as the tongue and teeth have nothing to do in this action.—Mr. Sheridan has, indeed, to assist this expression, spelled the word *sih*, as an aspiration must necessarily accompany the act of sighing; but (to take no notice that, in this case, the *h* ought to be before the *i*) (397), though such expression may be very proper in oratory, when accompanied by passion, it would be as affected to give it this aspiration in ordinary speech, as to pronounce the word *fearful* with a tremour of the voice and a faltering of the tongue, or to utter the word *laugh* with a convulsive motion of the breast and lungs. To these reasons may be added the laws of rhyme; which necessarily exclude this affected pronunciation, and oblige us to give the word its true analogical sound:

“ Love is a smoke, rais’d with the fume of sighs;

“ Being purg’d, a fire, sparkling in lovers’ eyes.”

Shakespeare.

SIGHT, site. s. (393). Perception by the eye, the sense of seeing; open view, a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye; act of seeing or beholding; notice, knowledge; eye, instrument of seeing; aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye, as the Sights of a quadrant; spectacle, show, thing wonderful to be seen.

IGHTLESS, site’lès. a. Wanting sight; blind; not sightly.

IGHTLY, site’lè. a. Pleasing to the eye, striking to the view.

SIGIL, sid’jil. s. (544). A seal.

SIGN, sine. s. (385). A token of any thing, that by which any thing is shown; a wonder, a miracle; a picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within; a constellation in the Zodiac; typical representation, symbol; a subscription of one’s name, as a sign-manual.

To SIGN, sine. v. a. To mark; to ratify by hand or seal; to betoken, to signify, to represent typically.

SIGNAL, sig’nál. s. (88). Notice given by a signal, a sign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, sig’nál. a. Eminent, memorable, remarkable.

SIGNALITY, sig-nál’è-té. s. Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

To SIGNALIZE, sig’nál-ize. v. a. To make eminent, to make remarkable.

SIGNALLY, sig’nál-è. ad. Eminently, remarkably, memorably.

SIGNATTON, sig-ná’shùn. s. Sign given, act of betokening.

SIGNATURE, sig’ná-tùr. s. (463). A sign or mark impressed upon any thing, a stamp; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out; proof, evidence; among printers, some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNET, sig’nèt. s. (99). A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, sig-nif’è-kánse. } s.

SIGNIFICANCY, sig-nif’è-kán-se. }
Power of signifying, meaning; energy, power of impressing the mind; importance, moment.

SIGNIFICANT, sig-nif’è-kánt. a. Expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening, standing as a sign of something; expressive or representative in an eminent degree; important, momentous.

TO SINGLE, sing'gl. v. a. To choose out from among others; to sequester, to withdraw; to take alone; to separate.

SINGLENESS, sing'gl-nês. s. Simplicity, sincerity, honest plainness.

SINGLY, sing'glê. ad. Individually, particularly; without partners or associates; honestly, simply, sincerely.

SINGULAR, sing'gû-lâr. a. (88) (179). Single, not complex, not compound; in Grammar, expressing only one, not plural; particular, unexampled; having something not common to others; alone, that of which there is but one.

SINGULARITY, sing'gû-lâr'ê-tê. s. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others; any thing remarkable, a curiosity.

SINGULARLY, sing'gû-lâr-lê. ad. Particularly, in a manner not common to others.

SINISTER, sin'nls-tûr. a. (98) (503). Being on the left hand; left, not right; bad, deviating from honesty, unfair; unlucky, inauspicious.

☞ This word, though uniformly accented on the second syllable by the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers, and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers. Mr. Nares tells us, that Dr. Johnson seems to think, that when this word is used in its literal sense, as

“In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,
“He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale.”

Dryden.

It has the accent on the second syllable; but when in the figurative sense of *corrupt, insidious*, &c. on the first. This distinction seems not to be founded on the best usage, and is liable to the objections noticed under the word **BOWL**.—See Principles, No. 495.

SINIStROUS, sin'n's-trûs. a. Absurd, perverse, wrong-headed.

SINIStROUSLY, sin'nls-trûs-lê. ad. With a tendency to the left; perversely, absurdly. Accented according to the adjective.

TO SINK, singk. v. n. Pret. I sunk, anciently Sank; Part. Sunk or Sunken. To fall down through any medium, not to swim, to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to lose height, to fall to a level; to lose or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to be received, to be impressed; to decline, to decrease, to decay; to fall into rest or indolence; to fall

into any state worse than the former, to tend to ruin.

TO SINK, singk. v. a. (408). To put under water, to disable from swimming or floating; to delve, to make by delving; to depress, to degrade; to plunge into destruction; to make to fall; to bring low, to diminish in quantity; to crush, to diminish; to make to decline; to suppress, to conceal.

SINK, singk. s. (408). A drain or jakes; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINLESS, sin'lês. a. Exempt from sin.

SINLESSNESS, sin'lês-nês. s. Exemption from sin.

SINNER, sin'nûr. s. (98). One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good; an offender, a criminal.

SINOFFERING, sin'ôf-fûr-ing. s. A expiation or sacrifice for sin.

SINOPER, sin'ô-pûr. s. (98). A species of earth, ruddle.

TO SINUATE, sin'yû-âte. v. a. To bend in and out.

SINUATION, sin'yû-â-shûn. s. (111). A bending in and out.

SINUOUS, sin'yû-ûs. a. (113). Bending in and out.

SINUS, sin'ûs. s. A bay of the sea, an opening of the land; any fold or opening.

TO SIP, sip. v. a. To take a small quantity of liquid in at the mouth.

SIP, sip. s. A small quantity of liquid taken in at the mouth.

SIPHON, si'fûn. s. (166). A tube through which liquors are conveyed.

SIPPER, sip'pûr. s. (98). One who sips.

SIPPET, sip'pît. s. (99). A small sip.

SIR, sîr. s. (109). The title of respect in compellation; the title of a knight or baronet; it is sometimes used for Man; a title given to the heir which a King of England knighted for fit of good humour.

SIRE, sire. s. A father, in Proverb it is used of beasts, as the horse good sire; it is used in Composition grand-sire.

SIREN, si'rên. s. A goddess worshipped men by singing, and devoured them.

SIRIASIS, sé-rî'â-sis. s. (133). An inflammation of the brain membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—tùln, THIS.

SIRIUS, sl'rè-ús. s. The dogstar.

SIROCCO, sè-ròk'kò. s. The south-east or Syrian wind.

SIRRAH, sàr-râ. s. A compellation of reproach and insult.

☞ This is a corruption of the first magnitude, but too general and inveterate to be remedied. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it as I have done. W. Johnston alone pronounces it as if written *serrah*; and Mr. Elphinston, because it is derived from *Sir* and the interjection *ah*, says it ought to have the first syllable like *Sir*. See quotation under the word *Shire*.

SIROP, or **SIRUP**, sùr-rùp. s. (166). The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.

☞ The *i* in this word and its compounds is irrecoverably corrupted into short *u*.

SIRUPED, sùr-rùpt. a. (359). Sweet, like sirup, bedewed with sweets.

SIRUPY, sùr-rùp-é. a. Resembling sirup.

SISTER, sls'tùr. s. (98). A woman born of the same parents, correlative to brother; one of the same faith, a Christian; one of the same nature, human being; one of the same kind, one of the same office.

SISTER-IN-LAW, sls'tùr-lìn-lâw. s. A husband or wife's sister.

SISTERHOOD, sls'tùr-hùd. s. The office or duty of a sister; a set of sisters; a number of women of the same order.

SISTERLY, sls'tùr-lè. a. Like a sister, becoming a sister.

TO SIT, slt. v. n. Pret. I sat. To rest upon the buttocks; to be in a state of rest, or idleness; to be in any local position; to rest as a weight or burden; to settle, to abide; to brood, to incubate; to be placed in order to be painted; to be in any situation or condition; to be fixed, as an assembly; to be placed at the table; to be in any solemn assembly as a member; To sit down, to begin a siege; to rest, to cease as satisfied; to settle, to fix abode; To sit out, to be without engagement or employment; to continue to the end; To sit up, to rise from lying or sitting; to watch, not to go to bed.

TO SIT, slt. v. a. To keep upon the seat; to be settled, to do business.

SITE, slte. s. Situation, local position.

SITH, slth. ad. Since, seeing that. Obsolete.

SITHE, or **SCYTHER**, slthe. s. The instrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

SITTER, slt'tùr. s. (98). One that sits; a bird that broods.

SITTING, slt'ting. s. (410). The posture of sitting on a seat; the act of resting on a seat; a time at which one exhibits himself to a painter; a naming of an assembly; a course of study uninterrupted; a time for which one sits without rising; incubation.

SITUATE, slt'tshù-âte. part. a. (463). Placed with respect to any thing else.

SITUATION, slt-tshù-â'shùn. s. Local respect, position; condition, state.

SIX, slks. s. Twice three, one more than five.

SIXPENCE, slks'pénse. s. A coin, half a shilling.

SIXSCORE, slks'skòre. a. Six times twenty.

SIXTEEN, slks'tèen. a. Six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, slks'tèen'h. a. The sixth from the tenth.

SIXTH, slks'th. a. The first after the fifth, the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, slks'th. s. A sixth part.

SIXTELY, slks'th'lè. ad. In the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, slks'tè-è'th. a. (379). The tenth six times repeated.

SIXTY, slks'té. a. Six times ten.

SIZE, slze. s. Bulk, quantity of superficies, comparative magnitude; condition; any viscous or glutinous substance.

TO SIZE, slze. v. a. To adjust, to arrange according to size; to settle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to besmear with size.

SIZED, slz'd. a. (359). Having a particular magnitude.

SIZEABLE, sl'zâ-bl. a. Reasonably, bulky.

SIZER, sl'zùr. s. (98). A certain rank of students in the universities.

SIZINESS, sl'zé-nès. s. Glutinousness, viscosity.

SIZY, sl'zé. a. Viscous, glutinous.

SKAINSMATE, skânz'mâte. s. A messmate. Obsolete.

SKATE, skâte. s. A flat sea fish; a sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

SKEAN, skène. s. A short sword, a knife.

☛ (559).—Fåte, får, fäll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

SKEG, skêg. s. A wild plum.

SKEGGER, skêg'gûr. s. (98). Skeggers are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea.

SKEIN, skâne. s. (249). A knot of thread or silk wound.

SKELETON, skêl'ê-tûn. s. (166). The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation; the compages of the principal parts.

SKEPTICK, skêp'tik. s. (350). One who doubts or pretends to doubt of every thing.—See **SCIRRHUS**.

☛ It is with some reluctance I have given this word, as Dr. Johnson has written it, a place in this Dictionary; not because it is not generally pronounced in this manner, but that I think conforming our spelling to a prevailing pronunciation, when this pronunciation is contrary to analogy, is pregnant with the greatest evils that can happen to a language. While the original landmark is standing, the true proprietor may claim his rights; but when once that is effaced, there is no hope of a resumption. How Dr. Johnson could remove this landmark is astonishing. It is one of those unaccountable absurdities that sometimes enter into the characters of men, whose understandings are as much above the rest of the world in some things, as they are below them in others. The truth is, this great man troubled himself little about pronunciation, he seems to have cared as little for etymologies; and even grammatical disquisitions seem not to have been his favourite study; but when words were to be precisely defined, when the boundaries of their significations were to be fixed, and their most delicate shades of meaning to be distinguished and exemplified, this task, so difficult to the strongest mind, seemed to present him with an operation worthy of his powers; in this labour he was, indeed, a literary Hercules, and in this he has toiled with honour to himself, and to the essential improvement of the English language.

SKEPTICAL, skêp'tê-kâl. a. Doubtful, pretending to universal doubt.

SKEPTICISM, skêp'tê-sizm. s. Universal doubt, pretence or profession of universal doubt.

SKETCH, skêtsh. s. An outline, a rough draught, a first plan.

To **SKETCH**, skêtsh. v. n. To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the first or principal motion.

SKEWER, skûre. s. (265). A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

To **SKEWER**, skûre. v. a. (98). To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF, skiff. s. A small light boat.

SKILFUL, skil'fûl. a. Knowing, qualified with skill.

SKILFULLY, skil'fûl-ê. ad. With skill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterously.

SKILFULNESS, skil'fûl-nês. s. Art, ability, dexterousness.

SKILL, skill. s. Knowledge of any practice or art, readiness in any practice.

To **SKILL**, skill. v. n. To be knowing in, to be dexterous at.

SKILLED, skil'd. a. (359). Knowing, dexterous, acquainted with.

SKILLESS, skil'lês. a. Wanting art. Not in use.

SKILLET, skil'lit. s. (99). A small kettle or boiler.

To **SKIM**, skim. v. a. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface; to take by skimming; to brush the surface lightly, to pass very near the surface.

To **SKIM**, skim. v. n. To pass lightly, to glide along.

SKIMBLESKAMBLE, skim'bl-skâm-bl. a. Wandering wild. A cant word.

SKIMMER, skim'mûr. s. (98). A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

SKIMMILK, skim'milk. s. Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIN, skln. s. The natural covering of the flesh; hide, pelt, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

To **SKIN**, skln. v. a. To flay, to strip or divest of the skin; to cover with the skin; to cover superficially.

SKINK, sklngk. s. A Saxon word.—Drink, any thing potable; pottage.

To **SKINK**, sklngk. v. n. (408). To serve drink.

SKINKER, sklngk'ûr. s. One that serves drink.

SKINNED, skin'd. a. (359). Having the nature of skin or leather.

SKINNER, skin'nûr. s. (98). A dealer in skins.

SKINNINESS, skin'ê-nês. s. The quality of being skinny.

SKINNY, skin'nê. a. Consisting only of skin, wanting flesh.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll,—pôund;—thin, THIS.

TO SKIP, skîp. v. n. To fetch quick bounds, to pass by quick leaps, to bound lightly and joyfully; to pass without notice.

TO SKIP, skîp. v. a. To miss, to pass. **SKIP**, skîp. s. A light leap or bound.

SKIPJACK, skîp'jâk. s. An upstart.

SKIPKENNEL, skîp'kên-nîl. s. A lackey, a footboy.

SKIPPER, skîp'pûr. s. (98). A ship-master, or shipboy.

SKIRMISH, skér'mîsh. s. (108). A slight fight, less than a set battle; a contest, a contention.

TO SKIRMISH, skér'mîsh. v. n. To fight loosely, to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

SKIRMISHER, skér'mîsh-ûr. s. He who skirmishes.

TO SKIRKE, skér. v. a. To scour, to ramble over in order to clear.

TO SKIRRE, skér. v. n. To scour, to scud, to run in haste.

SKIRRET, skér'rit. s. (99). A plant.

SKIRT, skért. s. (108). The loose edge of a garment, a part which hangs loose below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; edge, margin, border, extreme part.

TO SKIRT, skért. v. a. To border, to run along the edge.

SKITTISH, skî'tîsh. a. Shy, easily frightened; wanton, volatile; changeable, fickle.

SKITTISHLY, skî'tîsh-lê. ad. Wantonly, uncertainly, fickly.

SKITTISHNESS, skî'tîsh-nês. s. Wantonness, fickleness, shyness.

SKITTLE, skî'tl. s. (405). A piece of wood like a sugar-loaf used in the play of skittles.

SKITTLES, skî'tlz. s. plur.

☞ This word is in no Dictionary that I have seen; nor do I know its derivation. It is described by Johnson, under the word *Loggats*, to be *little-pins* set up and thrown down by a bowl: but what *little-pins* are, neither he nor any other of our lexicographers inform us.

SKONCE, skônse. s.—See **SCONCE**.

SKREEN, skréén. s. (246). Riddle or coarse sieve; any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off; shelter, concealment. Better written *Screen*.

TO SKREEN, skréén. v. a. To riddle, to sift; to shade from sun or light, or weather; to shelter or protect.

SKUE, skû. a. (335). Oblique, side-long.

TO SKULK, skûlk. v. n. To hide, to lurk in fear or malice.

SKULL, skûl. s. The bone that incloses the head; a shoal.

SKULLCAP, skûl'kâp. s. A headpiece.

SKY, skél. s. (166). The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere; it is taken for the whole region without the earth; the heavens; the weather.

SKYEY, Skél'è. a. Ethereal.

SKYCOLOUR, skél'kûl-ûr. s. An azure colour, the colour of the sky.

SKYCOLOURED, skél'kûl-lûr'd. a. Blue, azure, like the sky.

SKYDYED, skél'dide. a. Coloured like the sky.

SKYED, skéide. a. (359). Enveloped by the skies.

SKYISH, skél'îsh. a. Coloured by the ether.

SKYLARK, skél'lârk. s. A bird that mounts and sings.

SKYLIGHT, skél'lîte. s. A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

SKYROCKET, skél'rôk-îl. s. A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

SLAB, slâb. s. A puddle; a plane of stone, as a marble slab.

SLAB, slâb. a. Thick, viscous, glutinous.

TO SLABBER, slâb'bûr, or slôb'bûr. v. n. To let the spittle fall from the mouth, to drivel; to shed or pour any thing.

☞ The second sound of this word is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound. Correct usage seems somewhat inclined to this reformation, and every lover of correctness ought to favour it.

SLABBERER, slâb'bûr-ûr. s. (98). He who slabbers.

SLABBY, slâb'bê. a. Thick, viscous; wet, floody.

SLACK, slâk. a. Loose; remiss; relaxed.

TO SLACK, slâk.

TO SLACKEN, slâk'k'n. (103). } v. n.
To be remiss, to neglect; to lose the power of cohesion; to abate; to languish; to flag.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

To SLACK, slák.

To SLACKEN, slák'k'n.

} v. a. To

loosen, to make less tight; to relax, to remit; to ease, to mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to repress; to make less quick and forcible.

SLACK, slák. s. Small coal, coal broken in small parts.

SLACKLY, slák'lé. ad. Loosely, negligently, remissly.

SLACKNESS, slák'nés. s. Looseness, not tightness; negligence, remissness; want of tendency; weakness.

SLAG, slág. s. The dross or recement of metal.

SLATE, slá. s. A weaver's reed.

SLAIN, sláne. The part. pass. of Slay.

To SLAKE, sláke. v. a. To quench, to extinguish.

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word like the word *slack*. This is the word, as Dr. Johnson observes, from which it is evidently derived; but as it has acquired a distinct and appropriated meaning, it is with great propriety that it differs a little from its original, both in orthography and pronunciation.

All our orthoëpists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but as Mr. Smith observes, bricklayers and their labourers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack*; and it may be added, that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *un-slacked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided.

To SLAM, slám. v. a. To slaughter, crush; to win all the tricks in a hand at Whist.

SLAM, slám. s. A term at Whist, when all the tricks in a hand are won.

To SLANDER, slán'dúr. v. a. (78). To censure falsely, to belie.

SLANDER, slán'dúr. s. False invective; disgrace, reproach; disreputation, ill name.

SLANDERER, slán'dúr-úr. s. One who belies another, one who lays false imputations on another.

SLANDEROUS, slán'dúr-ús. a. (314). Uttering reproachful falsehoods; containing reproachful falsehoods, calumnious.

SLANDEROUSLY, slán'dúr-ús-lé. ad. Calumniously, with false reproach.

SLANG, sláng. The pret. of Sling.

SLANK, sláنگ. s. An herb.

SLANT, slánt. (78).

SLANTING, slánt'ng. } a. Oblique, not direct, not perpendicular.

SLANTLY, slánt'lé. (78).

SLANTWISE, slánt'wize. } ad. Obliquely, not perpendicularly, slope.

SLAP, sláp. s. A smart blow.

SLAP, sláp. ad. With a sudden and violent blow.

To SLAP, sláp. v. a. To strike with a slap.

SLAPDASH, sláp-dásh'. interject. All at once. A low word.

To SLASH, slásh. v. a. To cut, to cut with long cuts; to lash. Slash is improper.

To SLASH, slásh. v. n. To strike at random with a sword.

SLASH, slásh. s. Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.

SLATCH, slátsh. s. The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.

SLATE, sláte. s. A gray fossil stone, easily broke into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.

To SLATE, sláte. v. a. To cover the roof, to tile.

SLATER, slá'túr. s. (98). One who covers with slates or tiles.

SLATTERN, slát'túr. s. (98). A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

SLATTERNLY, slát'túr-lé. Negligent in dress, inelegant in dress.—*Ash*.

To SLATTERN away, slát'túr-á-wá'. v. a. To lose by negligence.—*Mason*.

SLATY, slá'té. a. Having the nature of slate.

SLAVE, sláve. s. One mancipiated to a master, not a freeman, a dependent.

To SLAVE, sláve. v. n. To drudge, to toil, to toil.

SLAVER, sláv'úr. s. (98). Spittle running from the mouth, drivel.

To SLAVER, sláv'úr. v. n. To be smeared with spittle; to emit spittle.

To SLAVER, sláv'úr. v. a. To smear with drivel.

SLAVERER, sláv'úr-úr. s. (98). One who cannot hold his spittle, a driveller, an idiot.

SLAVKRY, sláv'úr-é. s. (557). Servitude, the condition of a slave, the offices of a slave.

SLAUGHTER, sláw'túr. s. (213) (390). Massacre, destruction by the sword.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

- TO SLAUGHTER**, sláw'túr. v. a. To massacre, to slay, to kill with the sword.
- SLAUGHTERHOUSE**, sláw'túr-hòuse. s. House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.
- SLAUGHTERMAN**, sláw'túr-mán. s. One employed in killing.
- SLAUGHTEROUS**, sláw'túr-ús. a. Destructive, murderous.
- SLAVISH**, slá'vish. a. Servile, mean, base, dependent.
- SLAVISHLY**, slá'vish-lè. ad. Servilely, meanly.
- SLAVISHNESS**, slá'vish-nès. s. Servility, meanness.
- TO SLAY**, slá. v. a. Pret. Slow; Part. pass. Slain. (220). To kill, to butcher, to put to death.
- SLAYER**, slá'úr. s. (98). Killer, murderer, destroyer.
- SLEAZY**, slé'zé. a. (227). Weak, wanting substance.
- SLED**, sléd. s. A carriage drawn without wheels.
- SLEDDER**, sléd'dld. a. (99). Mounted on a sled.
- SLEDGE**, slédje. s. A large heavy hammer; a carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels.
- SLEEK**, sléék. a. (246). Smooth, glossy.
- TO SLEEK**, sléék. v. a. To comb smooth, and even; to render soft, smooth, or glossy.
- SLEEKLY**, sléék'lè. ad. Smoothly, glossily.
- TO SLEEP**, sléép. v. n. (246). To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers; to rest, to be motionless; to live thoughtlessly; to be dead, death being a state from which man will sometimes awake; to be inattentive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed, or unattended.
- SLEEP**, sléép. s. Repose, rest, suspension of the mental powers, slumber.
- SLEEPER**, sléép'úr. s. (98). One who sleeps; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect; a fish.
- SLEEPILY**, sléép'è-lè. ad. Drowsily, with desire to sleep; dully, lazily; stupidly.
- SLEEPINESS**, sléép'è-nès. s. Drowsiness, disposition to sleep, inability to keep awake.
- SLEEPLESS**, sléép'lès. a. Wanting sleep.
- SLEEPY**, sléép'è. a. Drowsy, disposed to sleep; soporiferous, causing sleep.
- SLEET**, sléét. s. (246). A kind of smooth or small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.
- TO SLEET**, sléét. v. n. To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.
- SLEETY**, sléét'è. a. Bringing sleet.
- SLEEVE**, sléév. s. (246). The part of a garment that covers the arms; a fish.
- SLEEVED**, sléév'd. a. (359). Having sleeves.
- SLEEVELESS**, sléév'lès. a. Wanting sleeves; wanting reasonableness, wanting propriety.
- SLEIGHT**, slite. s. (253). Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice.
- SLENDER**, slén'dúr. a. (98). Thin, small in circumference compared with the length; small in the waist, having a fine shape; slight; small, weak; sparing; not amply supplied.
- SLENDERLY**, slén'dúr-lè. ad. Without bulk; slightly, meanly.
- SLENDERNESS**, slén'dúr-nès. s. Thinness, smallness of circumference; want of bulk or strength; slightness; want of plenty.
- SLEPT**, slépt. The pret. of Sleep.
- SLEW**, slù. (265). The pret. of Slay.
- TO SLEY**, slá. v. n. (269). To part or twist into threads.
- TO SLICE**, slise. v. n. To cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off; to cut, to divide.
- SLICE**, slise. s. A broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle, a peel, a spatula.
- SLID**, slld. The pret. of Slide.
- SLIDDEN**, slld'd'n. (103). The part. pass. of Slide.
- TO SLIDDER**, slld'dúr. v. n. (98). To slide with interruption.
- TO SLIDE**, slide. v. n. Slid. pret.; Slidden, part. pass. To pass along smoothly, to glide; to move without change of the foot; to pass along by silent and unobserved progression; to pass silently and gradually from good to bad; to pass without difficulty or obstruction; to move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet; to fall by error; to be not firm; to pass with a free and gentle course or flow.
- TO SLIDE**, slide. v. a. To pass imperceptibly.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

SLIDE, slide. s. Smooth and easy passage; slow, even course.

SLIDER, slî'dûr. s. One who slides.

SLIGHT, slite. a. (393). Small, inconsiderable; weak; negligent; foolish, weak of mind; not strong, thin, as a slight silk.

SLIGHT, slite. s. Neglect, contempt; artifice, cunning practice.

TO SLIGHT, slite. v. a. To neglect, to disregard; to throw carelessly; To slight over, to treat or perform carelessly.

SLIGHTER, slî'tûr. s. (98). One who disregards.

SLIGHTLY, slî'ting-lê. ad. (410). Without reverence, with contempt.

SLIGHTLY, slite'lê. ad. Negligently, contemptuously; weakly, without force; without worth.

SLIGHTNESS, slite'nês. s. Weakness, want of strength; negligence, want of attention.

SLIM, slim. ad. Slender, thin of shape.

SLIME, slime. s. Viscous mire, any glutinous substance.

SLIMINESS, slî'mê-nês. s. Viscosity, glutinous matter.

SLIMY, slî'mê. a. Overspread with slime; viscous, glutinous.

SLINESS, slî'nês. s. Designing artifice.

SLING, sling. s. (410). A missile weapon made by a strap; a throw, a stroke; a kind of hanging bandage.

TO SLING, sling. v. a. To throw by a sling; to throw, to cast; to hang loosely by a string; to move by means of a rope.

SLINGER, sling'ûr. s. (409) (410). One who slings, or uses the sling.

TO SLINK, slingk. v. n. Pret. Slunk. To sneak, to steal out of the way.

TO SLINK, slingk. v. a. (408) (410). To cast, to miscarry off.

TO SLIP, slip. v. n. To slide, not to tread firm; to move or fly out of place; to sneak, to slink; to glide, to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to fall into fault or error; to escape, to fall out of the memory.

TO SLIP, slip. v. a. To convey secretly; to lose by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to escape from, to leave slily; to let loose; to throw off any thing that holds one; to pass over negligently.

SLIP, slip. s. The act of slipping, a false step; error, mistake, fault; a twig

torn from the main stock; a leash or string in which a dog is held; an escape, a desertion; a long narrow piece.

SLIPBOARD, slip'bôrd. s. A board sliding in grooves.

SLIPKNOT, slip'îôt. s. A bow knot, a knot easily untied.

SLIPPER, slip'pûr. s. (98). A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

SLIPPERINESS, slip'pûr-ê-nês. s. State or quality of being slippery, smoothness, glibness; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, slip'pûr-ê. a. Smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold; hard to keep; not standing firm; uncertain, changeable; not chaste.

SLIPPY, slip'pê. a. Slippery.

SLIPSHOD, slip'shôd. a. Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

SLIPSLOP, slip'slôp. s. Weak liquor. Affectation of using elegant words, and mistaking them.

TO SLIT, slit. v. a. Pret. and Part. Slit and Slitted. To cut longwise.

SLIT, slit. s. A long cut and narrow opening.

TO SLIVE, slive. }

TO SLIVER, slî'vûr. } v. a. To split, to divide longwise, to tear off longwise.

SLIVER, slî'vûr. s. (98). A branch torn off.

SLOATS, slôts. s. (295). Sloats of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together.

SLOBBER, slôb'bûr. s. Slaver.—See SLABBER.

SLOE, slô. s. (296). The fruit of the blackthorn.

SLOOP, slôôp. s. (306). A small ship.

SLOP, slôp. s. Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLOP, slôp. s. Generally used in the plural. Trowsers, loose breeches.

SLOPE, slôpe. a. Oblique, not perpendicular.

SLOPE, slôpe. s. An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLOPE, slôpe. ad. Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

TO SLOPE, slôpe. v. a. To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pònd;—tùln, THIS.

TO SLOPE, slòpe. v. n. To take an oblique or decursive direction.

SLOPENESS, slòpe'nès. s. Obliquity, declivity.

SLOPEWISE, slòpe'wize. a. Obliquely, **SLOPINGLY**, slò'ping-lé. ad. (410). Obliquely.

SLOPPY, slòp'pé. a. Miry and wet.

SLOT, slòt. s. The track of a deer.

SLOTH, slòth. s. (467). Laziness, sluggishness, idleness; an animal of very slow motion.

SLOTHFUL, slòth'fùl. a. Lazy, sluggish, dull of motion.

SLOTHFULLY, slòth'fùl-é. ad. With sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, slòth'fùl-nès. s. Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity.

SLOUCH, slòútsh. s. (313). A downcast look, a depression of the head; a man who looks heavy and clownish.

TO SLOUCH, slòútsh. v. n. To have a downcast clownish look.

SLOVEN, slòv'vén. s. (103). A man indecently negligent of cleanliness, a man dirtily dressed.

SLOVENLINESS, slòv'vén-lé-nès. s. Indecent negligence of dress, neglect of cleanliness.

SLOVENLY, slòv'vén-lé. a. Negligent of dress, negligent of neatness, not cleanly.

SLOVENLY, slòv'vén-lé. ad. In a coarse, inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY, slòv'vén-ré. s. Dirtiness, want of neatness.

SLOUGH, slòú. s. (313)(309). A deep miry place.

SLOUGH, slúff. s. (391). The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; the part that separates from a foul sore.

SLOUGHY, slòú-é. a. Miry, boggy, muddy.

SLOW, slò. a. (324). Not swift, not quick of motion; late, not happening in a short time; not ready, not quick; acting with deliberation; dull, inactive; dull, heavy in wit.

SLOW, slò. In Composition, is an adverb. Slowly.

TO SLOW, slò. v. a. To delay, to procrastinate. Not in use.

SLOWLY, slò'ú. ad. Not speedily; not soon; not hastily; not promptly; tardily, sluggishly.

SLOWNESS, slò'nès. s. Smallness of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; dulness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness; deliberation, cool delay; dilatoriness, procrastination.

SLOWWORM, slò'wùrm. s. The blind worm, a small viper.

TO SLUBBER, slúb'bùr. v. a. (98). To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; to stain, to daub; to cover coarsely or carelessly.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, slúb'bùr-dé-gùll' yùn. s. A sorry wretch. A low word.

SLUDGE, slúdje. s. Mire, dirt mixed with water.

SLUG, slúg. s. An idler, a drone; a kind of slow creeping snail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

SLUGGARD, slúg'gùrd. s. (88). An inactive lazy fellow.

TO SLUGGARDISE, slúg'gùr-díze. v. a. To make idle, to make dronish.

SLUGGISH, slúg'glsh. a. Lazy, slothful.

SLUGGISHLY, slúg'glsh-lé. ad. Lazily, idly, slowly.

SLUGGISHNESS, slúg'glsh-nès. s. Sloth, laziness, idleness.

SLUICE, slúse. s. (342). A water-gate, a floodgate, a vent for water.

TO SLUICE, slúse. v. a. To emit by floodgates.

SLUICY, slú'sé. a. Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

TO SLUMBER, slùm'bùr. v. n. To sleep lightly, to be not awake nor in profound sleep; to sleep, to repose; Sleep and Slumber are often confounded; to be in a state of negligence and supineness.

SLUMBER, slùm'bùr. s. (98). Light sleep; sleep, repose.

SLUMBEROUS, slùm'bùr-ús. } a. So-
SLUMBERY, slùm'bùr-é. } poriferous, causing sleep; sleepy.

SLUNG, slúng. The pret. and part. pass. of Sling.

SLUNK, slúngk. The pret. and part. pass. of Slink.

TO SLUR, v. a. To sully, to soil; to pass lightly; to cheat, to trick.

SLUR, slùr. s. Slight disgrace.

SLUT, slút. s. A dirty woman; a word of slight contempt to a woman.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pinc, pin;—

SLUTTERY, slút'túr-ê. s. (557). The qualities or practice of a slut.

SLUTTISH, slút'tish. a. Nasty, dirty, indecently negligent of cleanliness.

SLUTTISHLY, slút'tish-lê. ad. In a sluttish manner, nastily, dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, slút'tish-nê.s. s. The qualities or practice of a slut, nastiness, dirtiness.

SLY, slî. a. Meanly artful, secretly insidious.

SLYLY, slî lê. ad. With secret artifice, insidiously.

TO SMACK, smák. v. n. To be tintured with any particular taste; to have a tincture or quality infused; to make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste; to kiss with a close compression of the lips.

TO SMACK, smák. v. a. To kiss; to make any quick smart noise.

SMACK, smák. s. Taste, flavour; tincture, quality from something mixed; a small quantity, a taste; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste; a loud kiss; a small ship.

SMALL, smáll. a. (84). Little in quantity; slender, minute; little in degree; little in importance, petty; little in the principal quality, as Small beer; not strong, weak.

SMALL, smáll. s. The small or narrow part of any thing, particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLCOAL, smáll'kòle. a. Little wood coals used to light fires.

SMALLCRAFT, smáll'kráft. s. A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

SMALLPOX, smáll-pòks'. s. (406). An eruptive distemper of great malignity.

SMALLNESS, smáll'nê.s. s. Littleness, not greatness; want of bulk, minuteness; weakness.

SMALLY, smáll'lê. ad. In a little quantity, with minuteness, in a little or low degree.

SMARAGDINE, smâ-râg'dîn. a. (140). Made of emerald, resembling emerald.

SMART, smârt. s. (78). Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporeal or intellectual.

TO SMART, smârt. v. n. To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, smârt. a. Pungent, sharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; brisk, lively.

SMART, smârt. s. A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

SMARTLY, smârt'lê. ad. After a smart manner, sharply, briskly.

SMARTNESS, smârt'nê.s. s. The quality of being smart, quickness, vigour, liveliness, briskness, wittiness.

SMATCH, smâtsh. s. Taste, tincture, twang; a bird.

TO SMATTER, smât'túr. v. n. To have a slight, superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly.

SMATTER, smât'túr. s. (98). Superficial or slight knowledge.

SMATTERER, smât'túr-úr. s. One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

TO SMEAR, sméér. v. a. (227). To overspread with something viscous and adhesive, to besmear; to soil, to contaminate.

SMEARY, sméér'ê. a. Dauby, adhesive.

TO SMELL, smèll. v. a. To perceive by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

TO SMELL, smèll. v. n. To strike the nostrils; to have any particular scent; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to practise the act of smelling.

SMELL, smèll. s. Power of smelling, the sense of which the nose is the organ; scent, power of affecting the nose.

SMELLER, smèll'úr. s. (98). He who smells.

SMELLFEAST, smèll'fêste. s. A parasite, one who haunts good tables.

SMELT, smèlt. The pret. and part. pass. of smell.

SMELT, smèlt. s. A small sea-fish.

TO SMELT, smèlt. v. a. To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

SMELTER, smèlt'úr. s. (98). One who melts ore.

TO SMERK, smêrk. v. a. To smile wantonly.

SMERKY, or **SMIRKY**, smêrk'ê. (108). a. Nice, smart, jaunty.

SMERLIN, smér'lin. s. A fish.

SMICKET, smík'kit. s. (99). The under garment of a woman.

TO SMILE, smile. v. n. To express pleasure by the countenance; to express slight contempt; to look gay or joyous, to be favourable, to be propitious.

SMILE, smile. s. A look of pleasure, or kindness.

SMILINGLY, smí'ling-lê. ad. (410). With a look of pleasure.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—/hin, THIS.

To SMIRCH, smértsh. v. a. (108). To cloud, to dusk, to soil.

To SMIRK, smérk. v. n.

☞ Johnson defines this word, "To look affectedly soft or kind;" Ash, "To smile wantonly;" and Mason defines the substantive *smirk* to be "a settled smile." Ash appears to me to have come the nearest to the true signification; but the quality of wantonness does not seem to enter into the idea of this word: the genuine meaning seems to be that which he has given us from Spenser under the adjective *smert*, which signifies *nice*, *smart*; therefore the verb may perhaps not be improperly defined to be, "To assume a pleasant vivacity of countenance."

SMIT, smit. The part. pass. of Smite.

To SMITE, smite. v. a. Pret. Smote; Part. pass. Smit, Smitten. To strike; to kill, to destroy; to afflict, to chasten; to affect with any passion.

To SMITE, smite. v. n. To strike, to collide.

SMITER, smit'ûr. s. (98). He who smites.

SMITH, smith. s. (467). One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.

SMITHCRAFT, smit'h'krâft. s. The art of a smith.

SMITHERY, smit'h'ûr-ê. s. The shop of a smith.

SMITHY, smit'h'ê. s. The work-shop of a smith.

SMITTEN, smit't'n. (103). The part. pass. of Smite.

SMOCK, smók. s. The under garment of a woman, a shift.

SMOCKFACED, smók'fâste. a. (359). Palefaced, maidenly.

SMOKE, smôke. s. The visible effluvia or sooty exhalation from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, smôke. v. n. To emit a dark exhalation by heat; to move with such swiftness as to kindle; to smell, or hunt out; to use tobacco in a pipe.

To SMOKE, smôke. v. a. To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke; to smoke a pipe; to smell out, to find out.

SMOKER, smók'ûr. s. (98). One that dries or perfumes by smoke; one that uses tobacco in a pipe.

SMOKELESS, smôke'lês. a. Having no smoke.

SMOKY, smók'ê. a. Emitting smoke, fumid; having the appearance or nature of smoke; noisome with smoke.

SMOOTH, smôôth. a. (306) (467). Even on the surface, level; evenly spread, glossy; equal in pace, without starts or obstruction; flowing, soft; mild, adulatory.

To SMOOTH, smôôth. v. a. To level, to make even on the surface; to work into a soft uniform mass; to make easy, to rid from obstruction; to make flowing, to free from harshness; to palliate, to soften; to calm, to mollify; to ease; to flatter, to soften with blandishments.

SMOOTHFACED, smôôth'fâste. (359). a. Mild looking, having a soft air.

SMOOTHLY, smôôth'lê. ad. Evenly; with even glide; without obstruction, easily, readily; with soft and bland language.

SMOOTHNESS, smôôth'nês. s. Evenness on the surface; softness or mildness on the palate; sweetness and softness of numbers; blandness and gentleness of speech.

SMOTE, smôte. The pret. of Smite.

To SMOTHER, smûth'ûr. v. a. (469). To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air; to suppress.

SMOTHER, smûth'ûr. s. (98). A state of suppression; smoke, thick dusk.

SMOTHER, smûth'ûr. v. n. To smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.

SMOULDERING, smôl'dûr-ing. }

SMOULDER, smôl'drê. (318). }

Burning and smoking without vent.

SMUG, smûg. a. Nice, spruce, dressed with affectation of niceness.

To SMUGGLE, smûg'gl. v. a. (405). To import or export goods without payment of the customs.

SMUGGLER, smûg'gl-ûr. s. (98). A wretch who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.

SMUGLY, smûg'lê. ad. Neatly, sprucely.

SMUGNESS, smûg'nês. s. Spruceness, neatness.

SMUT, smût. s. A spot made with soot or coal; must or blackness gathered on corn, mildew; obscenity.

To SMUT, smût. v. a. To stain, to mark with soot or coal; to taint with mildew.

To SMUT, smût. v. n. To gather must.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

- To **SMUTCH**, smûts'h. v. a. To black with smoke.
- SMUTTILY**, smût'té-lé. ad. Blackly, smokily; obscenely.
- SMUTTINESS**, smût'té-nés. s. Soil from smoke; obscenity.
- SMUTTY**, smût'té. a. Black with smoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obscene.
- SNACK**, snák. s. A share, a part taken by compact.
- SNAPPLE**, snâpf. s. (405). A bridle which crosses the nose; a kind of bit for a bridle.
- To **SNAPPLE**, snâpf. v. a. To bridle, to hold in a bridle, to manage.
- SNAG**, snág. s. A jag or sharp protuberance; a tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.
- SNAGGED**, snág'géd. (366). } a. Full
- SNAGGY**, snág'gè. (383). } a. Full of snags, full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.
- SNAIL**, snâle. s. (202). A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; a name given to a drone, from the slow motion of a snail.
- SNAKE**, snâke. s. A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. The snake's bite is harmless.
- SNAKE-ROOT**, snâke'rôôt. s. A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.
- SNAKESHEAD**, snâks'héd. s. A plant.
- SNAKEWEED**, snâke'wééd. s. A plant.
- SNAKEWOOD**, snâke'wûd. s. A kind of wood used in medicine.
- SNAKY**, snâ'ké. a. Serpentine, belonging to a snake, resembling a snake; having serpents.
- To **SNAP**, snâp. v. a. To break at once, to break short; to strike with a sharp short noise; to bite; to catch suddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with sharp language.
- To **SNAP**, snâp. v. n. To break short, to fall asunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerness.
- SNAP**, snâp. s. The act of breaking with a quick motion; a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite; a catch, a theft.
- SNAPDRAGON**, snâp'drâg'ûn. s. A plant; a kind of play.
- SNAPPER**, snâp'pâr. s. (98). One who snaps.
- SNAPPISH**, snâp'plsh. a. Eager to bite; peevish, sharp in reply.
- SNAPPISHLY**, snâp'plsh-lé. ad. Peevishly, tartly.
- SNAPPISHNESS**, snâp'plsh-nés. s. Peevishness, tartness.
- SNAPSACK**, snâp'sák. s. See **KNAPSACK**. A soldier's bag.
- SNARE**, snâre. s. Any thing set to catch an animal, a gin, a net; any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled.
- To **SNARE**, snâre. v. a. To entrap, to entangle.
- To **SNARL**, snârl. v. n. To growl, as an angry animal; to speak roughly, to talk in rude terms.
- SNARLER**, snârlûr. s. (98). One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome fellow.
- SNARY**, snâ're. a. Entangling, insidious.
- To **SNATCH**, snâtsh. v. a. To seize any thing hastily; to transport or carry suddenly.
- SNATCH**, snâtsh. s. A hasty catch; a short fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a short fit.
- SNATCHER**, snâtsh'ûr. s. (98). One that snatches.
- SNATCHINGLY**, snâtsh'ing-lé. (410). ad. Hastily, with interruption.
- To **SNEAK**, snêke. v. n. (227). To creep slyly, to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility, to crouch.
- SNEAKER**, snê'kûr. s. (98). A small bowl of punch.
- SNEAKING**, snê'king. part. a. Servile, mean, low; covetous, niggardly.
- SNEAKINGLY**, snê'king-lé. ad. (410). Meanly, servilely.
- SNEAKUP**, snê'kûp. s. A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel.
- To **SNEAP**, snêpe. v. a. (227). To reprimand, to check; to nip. Not in use.
- To **SNEER**, snêre. v. a. (246). To show contempt by looks; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to utter with grimace; to show awkward mirth.
- SNEER**, snêre. s. A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expression of ludicrous scorn.
- To **SNEEZE**, snêéze. v. n. (246). To emit wind audibly by the nose.
- SNEEZE**, snêéze. s. Emission of wind audibly by the nose.
- SNEEZEWORD**, snêéz'wûrt. s. A plant.
- SNET**, snét. s. The fat of a deer.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

SNICK-AND-SNEE, snik'ând-snêé'. s. A combat with knives.

To **SNIFF**, snîf. v. n. To draw breath audibly by the nose.

To **SNIP**, snîp. v. a. To cut at once with scissors.

SNIP, snîp. s. A single cut with scissors; a small shred.

SNIFE, snîpe. s. A small fen fowl with a long bill; a fool, a blockhead.

SNIPPER, snîp'pûr. s. (98). One who snips.

SNIPPET, snîp'plt. s. A small part, a share.

SNIPSNAP, snîp'snâp. s. Tart dialogue.

SNIVEL, snîv'v'l. s. (402). Snot, the running of the nose.

To **SNIVEL**, snîv'v'l. v. n. To run at the nose; to cry as children.

SNIVELLER, snîv'v'l-ûr. s. (98). A weeper, a weak lamenter.

To **SNORE**, snôre. v. n. To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

SNORE, snôre. s. Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

To **SNORT**, snôrt. v. n. To blow through the nose as a high mettled horse.

SNOT, snôt. s. The mucus of the nose.

SNOTTY, snôt'tè. a. Full of snot.

SNOUT, snôût. s. (313). The nose of a beast; the nose of a man in contempt; the nosel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOUTED, snôût'éd. a. Having a snout.

SNOW, snô. s. (324). The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.

To **SNOW**, snô. v. n. To have snow fall.

To **SNOW**, snô. v. a. To scatter like snow.

SNOWBALL, snô'bâll. s. A round lump of congealed snow.

SNOWBROTH, snô'brôth. s. Very cold liquor.

SNOWDROP, snô'drôp. s. An early flower.

SNOW-WHITE, snô'hwhite. a. White as snow.

SNOWY, snô'é. a. White like snow; abounding with snow.

To **SNUB**, snûb. v. a. To check, to reprimand; to nip.

SNUFF, snûf. s. The useless excrement of a candle; a candle almost burnt out; the fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame; resentment expressed by sniffing, perverse resentment; powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

To **SNUFF**, snûf. v. a. To draw in with the breath; to scent; to crop the candle.

To **SNUFF**, snûf. v. n. To snort, to draw breath by the nose; to sniff in contempt.

SNUFFBOX, snûf'bôks. s. The box in which snuff is carried.

SNUFFERS, snûf-fîrz. s. The instrument with which the candle is clipped.

To **SNUFFLE**, snûf'fl. v. n. (405). To speak through the nose, to breathe hard through the nose.

To **SNUG**, snûg. v. n. To lie close.

SNUG, snûg. a. Close, free from any inconvenience; close, out of notice; slyly or insidiously close.

To **SNUGGLE**, snûg'gl. v. a. (405). To lie close, to lie warm.

So, sô. ad. In like manner; it answers to **As** either preceding or following; to such a degree; in such a manner; in the same manner; thus, in this manner; therefore, for this reason, in consequence of this; on these terms, noting a conditional petition; provided that, on condition that; in like manner, noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to **As**; it notes a kind of abrupt beginning, **Well**; a word of assumption, thus be it; a form of petition; **So so**, an exclamation after something done or known; indifferently; not much amiss or well; **So then**, thus then it is that, therefore.

To **SOAK**, sôke. v. n. (295). To lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink gluttonously and intemperately.

To **SOAK**, sôke. v. a. To macerate in any moisture, to steep, to keep wet till moisture is imbibed, to drench; to drain, to exhaust.

SOAP, sôpe. s. (295). A substance used in washing.

SOAP-BOILER, sôpe'bôil-ûr. s. One whose trade is to make soap.

SOAPWORT, sôpe'wûrt. s. Is a species of campion.

To **SOAR**, sôre. v. n. (295). To fly aloft, to tower, to mount, properly to fly without visible action of the wings; to

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

mount intellectually, to tower with the mind; to rise high.

SOAR, sôre. a. Towering flight.

To SOB, sôb. v. n. To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow, to sigh with convulsion.

SOB, sôb. s. A convulsive sigh, a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

SOBER, sô'bûr. a. (98). Temperate, particularly in liquors; not overpowered by drink; not mad, right in the understanding; regular, calm, free from inordinate passion; serious, solemn, grave.

To SOBER, sô'bûr. v. a. To make sober.

SOBERLY, sô'bûr-lê. ad. Without intemperance; without madness; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly.

SOBERNESS, sô'bûr-nês. s. Temperance in drink; calmness, freedom from enthusiasm, coolness.

SOBRIETY, sô-brî'ê-tê. s. Temperance in drink; general temperance; freedom from inordinate passion; calmness, coolness; seriousness, gravity.

SOCAGE, sôk'kâdjê. s. (90). A tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

SOCIABILITY, sô-shê-â-blî'ê-tê. s. Natural tendency to be sociable.—*Mason.*

SOCIABLE, sô'shê-â-bl. a. (405). Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly, familiar; inclined to company.

SOCIABLE, sô'shê-â-bl. s. A kind of less exalted Phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.—*Mason.*

SOCIABLENESS, sô'shê-â-bl-nês. s. Inclination to company and converse; freedom of conversation, good fellowship.

SOCIABLY, sô'shê-â-blê. ad. Conversationally, as a companion.

SOCIAL, sô'shâl. a. (357). Relating to a general or public interest; easy to mix in friendly gayety; consisting in union or converse with another.

SOCIALNESS, sô'shâl-nês. s. The quality of being social.

SOCIETY, sô-sî'ê-tê. s. (460). Union of many in one general interest; numbers united in one interest, community; company, converse; partnership, union on equal terms.

SOCINIAN, sô-sîn'ê-ân. s. One who adopts the tenets of Socinus.—*Mason.*

SOCK, sôk. a. Something put between the foot and shoe; the shoe of the ancient comick actors.

SOCKET, sôk'kît. s. (99). Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candlestick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives something inserted.

SOCLE, sô'kl. s. (405). With architects, a flat square member under the bases of the pedestals of statues and vases.—*See CODLE.*

SOD, sôd. s. A turf, a clod.

SODALITY, sô-dâl'ê-tê. s. A fellowship, a fraternity.

SODDEN, sôd'd'n. The part. pass. of Seethe (105). Boiled, seethed.

To SODER, sôd'qûr. v. a. (98). To cement with some metallick matter.

SODER, sôd'dûr. s.—*See SOLDER.* Metallick cement.

SÖEVER, sô-êv'ûr. ad. (98). A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever.

SOFA, sô'fâ. s. (92). A splendid seat covered with carpets.

SOFT, sôft. a. (163). Not hard; ductile; flexible, yielding; tender, timorous; mild, gentle, meek, civil; placid; effeminate, viciously nice; delicate, elegantly tender; weak, simple; smooth, flowing.

☞ When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is sometimes lengthened into *sawft*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but in other cases such a pronunciation borders on vulgarity.

SOFT, sôft. interject. Hold, stop, not so fast!

To SOFTEN, sôff'n. v. a. (472). To make soft, to make less hard; to make less fierce or obstinate; to make easy, to compose; to make less harsh.

To SOFTEN, sôff'n. v. n. (103). To grow less hard; to grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.

SOFTLY, sôft'lê. ad. Without hardness; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently, placidly; mildly, tenderly.

SOFTENER, sôff'n-ûr. s. That which makes soft; one who palliates.

SOFTNESS, sôft'nês. s. Quality contrary to hardness; mildness; gentleness; effeminacy, vicious delicacy; timorousness, pusillanimity; quality contrary to harshness; easiness to be affected; meekness.

SOHO, sô-hô. interject. A form of calling from a distant place.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

To SOIL, sòil. v. a. (299). To foul, to dirt, to pollute, to stain, to sully; to dung, to manure.

SOIL, sòil. s. Dirt, spot, pollution, foulness; ground, earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land, country; dung, compost; cut grass given to cattle.

SOILINESS, sòil'è-nès. s. Stain, foulness.

SOILURE, sòil'yùre. s. (113). Stain, pollution. Not in use.

To SOJOURN, sò'jùrn. v. n. (314). To dwell any where for a time, to live as not at home, to inhabit as not in a settled habitation.

☞ This verb and noun, as may be seen in Johnson, are variously accented by the poets; but our modern orthœpists have in general given the accent to the first syllable of both words. Dr. Kenrick, Perry, Entick, and Buchanan, accent the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Bailey, Barclay and Fenning, the first. Mr. Scott gives both accents, but that on the first syllable the first place.

SOJOURN, sò'jùrn. s. A temporary residence, a casual and no settled habitation.

SOJOURNER, sò'jùrn-ùr. s. A temporary dweller.

To SOLACE, sòil'ás. v. a. (91) (544). To comfort, to cheer, to amuse.

To SOLACE, sòil'ás. v. n. To take comfort.

SOLACE, sòil'ás. s. Comfort, pleasure, alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleasure.

SOLAR, sòil'ár. (544). }
SOLARLY, sòil'ár-lè. } a. Being of the sun; belonging to the sun; measured by the sun.

SOLD, sòld. The pret. and part. pass. of Sell.

SOLD, sòld. s. Military pay, warlike entertainment.

SOLDAN, sòil'dán. s. The emperor of the Turks.

To SOLDER, sòil'dùr. v. a. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement; to mend, to unite any thing broken.

☞ Dr. Johnson seems to favour writing this word without the *l*, as it is sometimes pronounced; but the many examples he has brought where it is spelled with *l*, show sufficiently how much this orthography is

established. It is highly probable, that omitting the sound of *l* in this word began with mechanicks; and as the word has been lately little used, except in mechanical operations, this pronunciation has crept into our Dictionaries, but ought not to be extended to the liberal and metaphorical use of the word. It is derived from the Latin *solidare*, the Italian *solidare*, or the French *souder*: and when other things are equal, Dr. Johnson's rule of deriving words rather from the French than the Latin, is certainly a good one, but ought not to overturn a settled orthography, which has a more original language than the French in its favour. Though our orthœpists agree in leaving out the *l*, they differ in pronouncing the *o*. Sheridan sounds the *o* as in *sod*; W. Johnston as in *sober*; and Mr. Nares as the diphthong *aw*. Mr. Smith says, that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*: to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen.—See CLEFF.

SOLDER, sòil'dùr. s. Metallick cement.

SOLDERER, sòil'dùr-ùr. s. One that solders or amends.

SOLDIER, sòil'jùr. s. (293) (376). A fighting man, a warrior; it is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

☞ No orthœpist, except W. Johnston, leaves out the *l* in this word; but I have frequently had occasion to differ from this gentleman, and in this I do devoutly.

SOLDIERLIKE, sòil'jùr-lìke. }

SOLDIERLY, sòil'jùr-lè. (404). } a.
Martial, military, becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERSHIP, sòil'jùr-shìp. s. (404). Military character, martial qualities, behaviour becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERY, sòil'jùr-è. s. Body of military men, soldiers collectively; soldierish, martial skill.

SOLE, sòle. s. The bottom of the foot; the bottom of the shoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground; a kind of sea-fish.

To SOLE, sòle. v. a. To furnish with soles, as, To sole a pair of shoes.

SOLE, sòl. a. Single, only; in Law, not married.

SOLFISM, sòil'è-sìzm. a. (503). Unfitness of one word to another.

SOLELY, sòle'lè. ad.—See WHOLLY. Singly, only.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

SOLEMN, sôl'ém. a. (411). Anniversary, observed once a year; religiously grave; awful, striking with seriousness; grave, affectedly serious.

SOLEMNNESS, sôl'ém-nés. } s. Cere-

SOLEMNITY, sôl'ém-nè-té. } mony or rite annually performed; religious ceremony; awful ceremony or procession; manner of acting awfully serious; gravity; steady seriousness; awful grandeur, sober dignity; affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZATION, sôl'ém-nè-zâ'shùn. s. The act of solemnizing.

To **SOLEMNIZE**, sôl'ém-nize. v. a. To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year.

SOLEMNLY, sôl'ém-lè. ad. With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity; with religious seriousness.

To **SOLICIT**, sô-lis'sit. v. a. To importune, to entreat; to call to action, to excite; to implore, to ask; to attempt, to try to obtain; to disturb, to disquiet.—See OBEEDIENCE.

SOLICITATION, sô-lis-è-tâ'shùn. s. Importunity; act of importuning; invitation, excitement.

SOLICITOR, sô-lis'it-ûr. s. (166). One who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.

SOLICITOUS, sô-lis'it-ûs. a. (314). Anxious, careful, concerned.

SOLICITOUSLY, sô-lis'sit-ûs-lè. ad. Anxiously, carefully.

SOLICITUDE, sô-lis'sè'tùde. s. Anxiety, carefulness.

SOLICITRESS, sô-lis'it-très. s. A woman who petitions for another.

SOLID, sôl'id. a. Not fluid; not hollow, compact, dense; having all the geometrical dimensions; strong, firm; sound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not superficial; grave, profound.

SOLID, sôl'id. s. (544). In Physick, the part containing the fluids.

SOLIDITY, sô-lid'è-té. s. Fulness of matter, not hollowness; firmness, hardness, compactness; density; truth, not fallaciousness, intellectual strength, certainty.

SOLIDLY, sôl'id-lè. ad. Firmly, densely, compactly; truly, on good ground.

SOLIDNESS, sôl'id-nés. s. Firmness, density.

SOLILOQUY, sô-lil'ô-kwê. s. A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

SOLITAIRE, sôl-lè-târe'. s. A recluse, a hermit: an ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY, sôl'lè-tâ-rè-lè. ad. In solitude; without company.

SOLITARINESS, sôl'lè-tâ-rè-nés. s. Solitude, forbearance of company, habitual retirement.

SOLITARY, sôl'lè-tâ-rè. a. Living alone; retired, gloomy, dismal; single.

SOLITARY, sôl'lè-tâ-rè. s. One that lives alone, an hermit.

SOLITUDE, sôl'lè-tùde. s. Lonely life, state of being alone; a lone place, a desert.

SOLO, sô'lô. s. A tune played by a single instrument.

SOLSTICE, sôl'stis. s. (140). The point beyond which the sun does not go, the tropical point, the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter; it is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.

SOLSTITIAL, sôl-stilsh'âl. a. Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.

SOLUBLE, sôl'û-bl. a. (405). Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

SOLUBILITY, sôl'û-bil'è-té. s. Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

To **SOLVE**, sôlv. v. a. To clear, to explain, to untie an intellectual knot.

SOLVENCY, sôl'ven-sé. s. Ability to pay.

SOLVENT, sôl'vent. a. Having the power to cause dissolution; able to pay debts contracted.

SOLVIBLE, sôl've-bl. a. (405). See DISSOLVIBLE.—Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

SOLUND-GOOSE, sô-lund'gôose'. s. A fowl in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer.

SOLUTION, sô-lil'shùn. s. Dissolution, separation; matter dissolved, that which contains any thing dissolved; resolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty.

SOLUTIVE, sôl'û-tiv. a. (157) (511). Laxative, causing relaxation.

SOME, sôm. a. (165). More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer, noting an indeterminate number; certain persons; Some is often used absolutely for some people; Some is opposed

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òñ;—pòund;—zhin, THIS.

to Some, or to others; one, any, without determining which.

SOMEBODY, sùm'bòd-ê. s. One, a person indiscriminate and undetermined; a person of consideration.

SOMERSET, sùm'mwêr sê. s. Corrupted from *Somersault*; from *sommer*, a beam; and *sault*, Fr. a leap. A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam and turns over his head.

SOMEHOW, sùm'hòu. a. One way or other.

SOMETHING, sùm'thìng. s. (410). A thing indeterminate; more or less; part, distance not great.

SOMETHING, sùm'thìng. ad. In some degree.

SOMETIME, sùm'time. ad. Once, formerly.

SOMETIMES, sùm'timz. ad. Now and then, at one time or other; at one time, opposed to Sometimes, or to Another time.

SOMEWHAT, sùm'hwòt. s. (475). Something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or less; part greater or less.

SOMEWHAT, sùm'hwòt. ad. In some degree.

SOMEWHERE, sùm'hwàre. ad. In one place or other.

SOMEWHILE, sùm'hwile. s. Once, for a time.

SOMNIFEROUS, sòm-nlf'fêr-ús. a. Causing sleep, procuring sleep.

SOMNIFICK, sòm-nlf'fik. a. (509). Causing sleep.

SOMNOLENCY, sòm'nò-lên-sê. s. Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.

SON, sùn. s. (165). A male child correlative to father or mother; descendant, however distant; compellation of an old to a young man; native of a country; the second person of the Trinity; product of any thing.

SON-IN-LAW, sùn'ln-làw. s. One married to one's daughter.

SONSHIP, sùn'ship. s. Filiation; the state of being a son.

SONATA, sò-nà'tà. s. A tune.

SONG, sòng. s. (408) (409). Any thing modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated to the voice; a ballad; a poem, lay, strain; poetry, poesy; notes of birds; an old song, a trifle.

SONGISH, sòng'ish. a. Containing songs, consisting of songs. A low word.

SONGSTER, sòng'stúr. s. (98). A singer.

SONGSTRESS, sòng'strê. s. A female singer.

SONNET, sòn'nét. s. (99). A small poem.

SONNETTEER, sòn-nét-tèér'. s. A small poet, in contempt.

SONIFEROUS, sò-nlf'fêr-ús. a. Giving or bringing sound.

SONORIFICK, sòn-ò-rif'fik. a. (509). Producing sound.

SONOROUS, sò-nò'rús. a. (512). Loud sounding, giving loud or shrill sound; high sounding, magnificent of sound.

SONOROUSLY, sò-nò'rús-lê. ad. With high sound, with magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS, sò-nò'rús-nê. s. The quality of giving sound; magnificence of sound.

SOON, sòón. ad. (306). Before long time be past, shortly after any time assigned; early, opposed to late; readily, unwillingly; soon as, immediately.

SOOPBERRY, sòóp'bêr-rê. s. A plant.

SOOT, sòót. s. (809). Condensed or embodied smoke.

☞ Notwithstanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and the professors of the Black Art themselves, against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective *sooty* has its regular sound among the correctest speakers, which has induced Mr. Sheridan to mark it so; but nothing can be more absurd than to pronounce the substantive in one manner and the adjective derived from it by adding *y* in another. The other orthoepists, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the *oo* like *u*, are more consistent than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right.

SOOTED, sòót'éd. a. Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

SOOTERKIN, sòót'têr-kin. s. A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

SOOTH, sòóth. s. (467). Truth, reality. Obsolete.

SOOTH, sòóth. a. (467). Pleasing, delightful.

TO SOOTH, sòóth. v. a. (467). To flatter, to please; to calm, to soften; to gratify.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

SOOTHER, sôôth-ûr. s. A flatterer, one who gains by blandishments.
TO SOOTH SAY, sôôth'sâ. v. n. To predict, to foretel.
SOOTH SAYER, sôôth'sâ-ûr. s. A foreteller, a prognosticator.
SOOTINESS, sôôt'ê-nês. s. The quality of being sooty.
SOOTY, sôô'tê. a.—See **SOOT**. Breeding soot; consisting of soot; black, dark, dusky.
SOP, sôp. s. Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten; any thing given to pacify.
TO SOP, sôp. v. a. To steep in liquor.
SOPE, sôpe.—See **SOAP**.
SOPH, sôf. s. A young man who has been two years at the university.
SOPH, sô'fê. s. The emperor of Persia.
SOPHISM, sôf'fizm. s. A fallacious argument.
SOPHIST, sôf'fist. s. (514). A professor of philosophy.
SOPHISTER, sôf'fis-tûr. s. (98). A disputant fallaciously subtle, an artful but insidious logician; a name given to those of a certain class in the university between Freshmen and Bachelors.
SOPHISTICAL, sô-fis'tê-kâl. a. (88). Fallaciously subtle, logically deceitful.
SOPHISTICALLY, sô-fis'tê-kâl-ê. ad. With fallacious subtilty.
TO SOPHISTICATE, sô-fis'tê-kâte. v. a. To adulterate, to corrupt with something spurious.
SOPHISTICATE, sô-fis'tê-kâte. (91). Part. a. Adulterate, not genuine.
SOPHISTICATION, sô-fis-tê-kâ'shûn. s. Adulteration, not genuineness.
SOPHISTICATOR, sô-fis'tê-kâ-tûr. s. (521). Adulator, one that makes things not genuine.
SOPHISTRY, sôf'fis-trê. s. Fallacious ratiocination.
SOPORIFEROUS, sôp-ô-rif'ûr-ûs. a. Productive of sleep, opiate.
SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sôp-ô-rif'ûr-ûs-nês. s. (518) (527). The quality of causing sleep.
SOPORIFICK, sôp-ô-rif'fik. a. (530) (509). Causing sleep, opiate.
SORES, sôrbz. s. The berries of the sorb or service-tree.
SORCERER, sôr'sêr-ûr. s. (98). A conjuror, an enchanter, a magician.

SORCERESS, sôr'sêr-ês. s. A female magician, an enchantress.
SORCERY, sôr'sêr-ê. s. (555). Magick, enchantment, conjuration.
SORD, sôrd. s.—See **SOD**. Turf, grassy ground.
SORDID, sôr'dld. a. Foul, filthy; mean, vile, base; covetous, niggardly.
SORDIDLY, sôr'dld-lê. ad. Meanly, poorly, covetously.
SORDIDNESS, sôr'dld-nês. s. Meanness, baseness; nastiness.
SORDINE, sôr-dêen'. s. A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower and shriller.
SORE, sôre. s. A place tender and painful, a place excoriated, an ulcer.
SORE, sôre. a. Tender to the touch; tender to the mind, easily vexed; violent with pain, afflictively vehement.
SORE, sôre. ad. With painful or dangerous vehemence.
SOREL, sôr'il. s. (99). The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second a pricket, the third a Sorel.
SORELY, sôre'lê. ad. With a great degree of pain or distress; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive.
SORENESS, sôre'nês. s. Tenderness of a hurt.
SORITE, sô-rî'têz. s. (433). An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.
SORORICIDE, sô-rôr'rê-side. s. (143). The murder of a sister.
SORREL, sôr'rîl. s. (99). A plant like dock, but having an acid taste.
SORRILY, sôr'rê-lê. ad. Meanly, despicably, wretchedly.
SORRINESS, sôr'rê-nês. s. Meanness, despicableness.
SORROW, sôr'rô. s. (327). Grief, pain for something past; sadness, mourning.
TO SORROW, sôr'rô. v. n. To grieve, to be sad, to be dejected.
SORROWED, sôr'rôde. a. (359). Accompanied with sorrow. Obsolete.
SORROWFUL, sôr'rô-fûl. a. Sad for something past, mournful, grieving; expressing grief, accompanied with grief.
SORRY, sôr-rê. a. Grieved for something past; vile, worthless, vexatious.
SORT, sôrt. s. A kind, a species; a manner, a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality; a class, or order.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòtnd;—thin, THIS.

persons; rank, condition above the vulgar; a lot. In this last sense out of use.

☞ There is an affected pronunciation of this word so as to rhyme with *port*. This affectation, however, seems confined to a few in the upper ranks of life, and is not likely to descend to their inferiours, as it does not appear to have made any progress among correct and classical speakers.

It may be observed, that the long open *o* is confined to those words where *p* precedes it, and to the word *fort*.

TO SORT, sòrt. v. a. To separate into distinct and proper classes; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to conjoin, to put together in distribution; to cull, to choose, to select.

TO SORT, sòrt. v. n. To be joined with others of the same species; to consort, to join; to suit, to fit; to fall out.

SORTANCE, sòrt'ânse. s. Suitableness, agreement. Not in use.

SORTILEGE, sòrt'è-lèdjé. s. The act of drawing lots.

SORTITION, sòrt'itsh'ûn. s. The act of casting lots. *Ash*.

SORTMENT, sòrt'mént. s. The act of sorting, distribution; a parcel sorted or distributed.

TO SOSS, sòs. v. n. To fall at once in to a chair.

SOT, sòt. s. A blockhead, a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow, a dolt; a wretch stupified by drinking.

TO SOT, sòt. v. a. To stupify, to besot.

TO SOT, sòt. v. n. To tittle to stupidity.

SOTTISH, sòt'tish. a. Dull, stupid, doltish; dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY, sòt'tish-lè. ad. Stupidly, dully, senselessly.

SOTTISHNESS, sòt'tish-nès. s. Dullness, stupidity, insensibility.

SOUCHONG, sòu'tshóng'. s. The finest sort of Bohea tea.

SOVEREIGN, sùv'ér-in a. (255). Supreme in power, having no superiour; supremely efficacious.

SOVEREIGN, sùv'ér-in. s. (165). Supreme lord.

SOVEREIGNLY, sùv'ér-in-lè. ad. Supremely, in the highest degree.

SOVEREIGNTY, sùv'ér-in-tè. s. Supremacy, highest place, highest degree of excellence.

SOUGHT, sàwt. s. (319). The pret. and part. pass. of Scek,

SOUL, sòle. s. (318). The immaterial and immortal spirit of man; vital principle; spirit, essence, principal part; interior power; a familiar appellation joined to words expressing the qualities of the mind; human being; active power; spirit, fire, grandeur of mind; intelligent being in general.

SOULED, sòl'd. a. (359). Furnished with mind.

SOULLESS, sòle'lès. a. Mean, low, spiritless.

SOUND, ròund. a. (313). Healthy, hearty; right, not erroneous; stout, lusty; valid; fast, hearty.

SOUND, sòund. ad. Soundly, heartily, completely fast.

SOUND, sòund. s. A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.

SOUND, sòund. s. A probe, an instrument used by surgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

TO SOUND, sòund. v. a. To search with a plummet, to try depth; to try, to examine.

TO SOUND, sòund. v. n. To try with the sounding line.

SOUND, sòund. s. Any thing audible, a noise, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

TO SOUND, sòund. v. n. To make a noise, to emit a noise; to exhibit by likeness of sound.

TO SOUND, sòund. v. a. To cause to make a noise, to play on; to betoken or direct by a sound; to celebrate by sound.

SOUNDBOARD, sòund'bòrd. s. Board which propagates the sound in organs.

SOUNDING, sòund'ing. a. (410). Sonorous, having a magnificent sound.

SOUNDING-BOARD, sòund'ing'bòrd. s. The canopy of the pulpit; the ceiling over the front of the stage.

SOUNDLY, sòund'lè. ad. Healthily, heartily; lustily, stoutly, strongly; truly, rightly; fast, closely.

SOUNDNESS, sòund'nès. s. Health, heartiness; truth, rectitude, incorrupt state; strength, solidity.

SOUP, sòp. s. (315). Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

SOÜR, sòur. a. (313). Acid, austere; harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish; afflictive, painful, expressing discontent.

SOÜR, sòur. s. Acid substance.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

To SOUR, sôûr. v. a. To make acid; to make harsh; to make uneasy, to make less pleasing; to make discontented.

To SOUR, sôûr. v. n. To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.

SOURCE, sôrse. s. (318). Spring, fountain-head; original, first producer.

☞ Some respectable speakers have attempted to give the French sound to the diphthong in this word and its compound *resource*, as if written *source* and *resorce*; but as this is contrary to analogy, so it is to general usage. Sheridan, Nares, Smith, and W. Johnston, give the same sound to both these words as I have done. Mr. Perry gives the same sound to *source*, and, as well as I can guess from the blindness of the print, to *resource* also. Mr. Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first; Kenrick only gives *source* the sound of *source*; and the diphthong *ou* in *resource*, the same sound as in *hour, town, &c.*

SOURISH, sôûr'ish. a. Somewhat sour.

SOURLY, sôûr'lê. ad. With acidity; with acrimony.

SOURNESS, sôûr'nês. s. Acidity, austerity of taste; asperity, harshness of temper.

Sous, sôûse, or sôô. s. (315). A small denomination of French money.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is vulgar; the second is pure French, and, as such, is no more entitled to a place in an English Dictionary, than the word *peny* is in a French one.

Souse, sôûse. s. (313). Pickle made of salt; any thing kept parboiled in a salt pickle.

To SOUSE, sôûse v. n. To fall as a bird on its prey.

To SOUSE, sôûse. v. a. To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey.

Souse, sôûse. ad. With sudden violence. A low word.

SOUTERRAIN, sôô-têr-râne'. s. (315). A grotto or cavern in the ground.

SOUTH, sôûth. s. (313). The part where the sun is to us at noon: the southern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the south.

SOUTH, sôûth. a. (313). Southern, meridional.

SOUTH, sôûth. ad. Towards the south; from the south.

SaUTHING, sôûth'ing. a. Going towards the south.

SOUTHEAST, sôûth-êst'. s. The point midway between the east and south.

SOUTHERLY, sôûth'ûr-lê, or sôûth'ûr-lê. s. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south, not absolutely southern; lying towards the south; coming from about the south.

☞ The diphthong in this and the following word has fallen into contraction by a sort of technical sea pronunciation; but both of them seem to be recovering their true diphthongal sound, though the latter seems farther advanced towards it than the former.

SOUTHERN, sôûth'ûrn, or sôûth'ûrn. a. Belonging to the south, meridional, lying towards the south; coming from the south.

SOUTHERNWOOD, sôûth'ûrn-wôûd. s. A plant.

SOUTHMOST, sôûth'môst. a. Farthest towards the south.

SOUTHSAY, sôûth'sâ. s. (315). Prediction; properly *Soothsay*.

To SOUTHSAY, sôûth'sâ. v. n. To predict.—See *SOOTHSAY*.

SOUTHSAYER, sôûth'sâ-ûr. s. A predictor; properly *Soothsayer*.

SOUTHWARD, sôûth'wârd, or sôûth'ûrd. ad. Towards the south.

SOUTHWEST, sôûth'wêst. s. Point midway between the south and west.

Sow, sôû. s. (322). A female pig, the female of a boar; an oblong mass of lead; an insect, a millepede.

To Sow, sô. v. n. (324). To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

To Sow, sô. v. a. Part. pass. Sown; To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to spread, to propagate; to impregnate or stock with seed; to besprinkle.

To Sow. sô. v. a. (From suo, Latin). To join by needle-work.

To SowCE, sôûse. v. a. (323). To throw into the water.

SOWER, sô'ûr. s. (98). He that sprinkles the seed; a scatterer; a breeder, a promoter.

SOWINS, sôû'inz. s. (323). Flummery made of oatmeal, somewhat soured.

To SOWL, sôûl. v. a. (323). To pull by the ears. Obsolete.

SOWN, sône. The part. of To sow.

SOWTHISTLE, sôû'this-sl. s. (472). A weed.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl;—pòund;—thn, THIS.

SPACE, spàse. s. Room, local extension; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a small time; a while.

SPACIOUS, spà'shùs. a. (357). Wide. extensive, roomy.

SPACIOUSNESS, spà'shùs-nès. s. Roominess, wide extension.

SPADDLE, spád'dl. s. (405). A little spade.

SPADE, spàde. s. (73). The instrument of digging; a suit of cards.

SPADILLE, spád'll. s. The ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.

SPAKE, spàke. The old pret. of Speak.

SPALT, spált. s. A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPAN, spán. s. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; any short duration.

TO SPAN, spán. v. a. To measure by the hand extended; to measure.

SPANCOUNTER, spán'kóun-túr. } s.

SPANFARTHING, spán'fár-thing. }
A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.

SPANGLE, spáng'gl. s. (405). A small plate or boss of shining metal; any thing sparkling and shining.

TO SPANGLE, spáng'gl. v. a. To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.

SPANIEL, spán'yél. s. (113) (281). A dog for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience: a low, mean, sneaking fellow.

TO SPANK, spánk. v. a. (408). To strike with the open hand.—*As*.

SPANKER, spánk'úr. s. A small coin.

SPAR, spár. s. Marcasite; a small beam, the bar of a gate.

TO SPAR, spár. v. n. To fight like cocks with prelusive strokes.

TO SPAR, spár. v. a. To shut, to close, to bar. Obsolete.

TO SPARE, spàre. v. a. To use frugally; to save for any particular use; to do without, to lose willingly; to omit, to forbear; to use tenderly, to treat with pity; to grant, to allow.

TO SPARE, spàre. v. n. To live frugally, to be parsimonious; to forbear, to be scrupulous; to use mercy, to forgive, to be tender.

SPARE, spàre. a. Scanty, parsimonious; superfluous, unwanted; lean, wanting flesh.

SPARER, spà'rúr. s. (98). One who avoids expense.

SPARRIB, spàre'rib. s. Some part cut off from the ribs.

SPARGFACTION, spàr-jè-fák'shùn. s. The act of sprinkling.

SPARING, spà'ring. a. (410). Scarce; scanty; parsimonious.

SPARINGLY, spà'ring-lè. ad. Frugally, parsimoniously; with abstinence; now with great frequency; cautiously, tenderly.

SPARK, spàrk. s. (78). A small particle of fire, or kindled matter; any thing shining; any thing vivid or active; a lively, showy, splendid, gay man.

TO SPARK, spàrk. v. n. To emit particles of fire, to sparkle.

SPARKFUL, spàrk'fùl. a. Lively, brisk, airy.

SPARKISH, spàrk'ish. a. Airy, gay; showy, well-dressed, fine.

SPARKLE, spàr'kl. s. (405). A spark, a small particle of fire; any luminous particle.

TO SPARKLE, spàr'kl. v. n. To emit sparks; to issue in sparks; to shine; to glitter.

SPARKLINGLY, spàrk'ling-lè. ad. With vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARKLINGNESS, spàrk'ling-nès. s. Vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARROW, spàr'rò. s. (87) (327). A small bird.

SPARROWHAWK, spàr'rò-hàwk. s. The female of the musket hawk.

SPARROWGRASS, spàr'rò-gràs. s. Corrupted from ASPARAGUS, which see.

SPARRY, spàr'rè. a. (82). Consisting of spar.

SPASM, spàzm. s. Convulsion, violent and involuntary contraction.

SPASMODICK, spáz-mód'ik. s. (509). Convulsive.

SPAT, spát. The pret. of Spit. Obsol.

TO SPATiate, spà'shé-àte. v. n. To rove, to range, to ramble at large.

TO SPATTER, spát'túr. v. a. (93). To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive; to throw out any thing offensive; to asperse, to defame.

TO SPATTER, spát'túr. v. n. To spit, to sputter, as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

SPATTERDASHES, spát'túr-dàsh-iz. s. Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—plne, pln;—

SPATTLING-POPPY, spât-ling-pôp/pè. s. White behen; a plant.

SPATULA, spât'tshû-lâ. s. (461). A spatte, or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines.

SPAVIN, spâv'in. s. This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough.

SPAW, spâw. s. (219). A place famous for mineral waters, any mineral water.

TO SPAWL, spâwl. v. n. To throw moisture out of the mouth.

SPAWL, spâwl. s. (210). pittle, moisture ejected from the mouth.

SPAWN, spâwn. s. (219). The eggs of fish or of frogs; any product or offspring.

TO SPAWN, spâwn. v. a. To produce as fishes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.

TO SPAWN, spâwn. v. n. To issue as eggs from fish; to issue, to proceed.

SPAWNER, spâwn'ûr. s. (98). The female fish.

TO SPAY, spâ. v. a. (220). To castrate female animals.

TO SPEAK, spêke. v. n. (227). Pret. Spake or Spoke; Part. pass. Spoken. To utter articulate sounds, to express thoughts by words; to harangue, to make a speech; to talk for or against, to dispute; to discourse, to make mention; to give sound; To speak with, to address, to converse with.

TO SPEAK, spêke. v. a. To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate: to address, to accost; to exhibit.

SPEAKABLE, spê'kâ-bl. a. (405). Possible to be spoken; having the power of speech.

SPEAKER, spê'kûr. s. (98). One that speaks; one that speaks in any particular manner; one that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, spê'king-trûmp'it. s. (99) (410). Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, spère. s. (227). A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fish.

TO SPEAR, spère. v. a. To kill or pierce with a spear.

TO SPEAR, spère. v. n. To shoot or sprout.

SPEARGRASS, spère'grâs. s. Long, stiff grass.

SPEARMAN, spère'mân. s. (88). One who uses a lance in fight.

SPEARMINT, spère'mint. s. A plant, a species of mint.

SPEARWORT, spère'wûrt. s. An herb.

SPECIAL, spêsh'âl. a. (357). Noting a sort or species; particular, peculiar: appropriate, designed for a particular purpose; extraordinary, uncommon; distinguished in excellence.

SPECIALLY, spêsh'âl-ê. ad. Particularly above others; not in a common way, peculiarly.

SPECIALTY, spêsh'âl-tê.

SPECIALITY, spêsh-ê-âl'ê-tê. } s. Particularly.

SPECIES, spê'shêz. s. (433). A sort, a subdivision of a general term; class of nature, single order of beings; appearance to the senses; representation to the mind; circulating money, pronounced in two words; simples that have place in a compound.

SPECIFIC, spê-sif'ik. s. A specific medicine.—*Mason*.

SPECIFICAL, spê-sif'ê-kâl.

SPECIFICK, spê-sif'fik. (509). } a

That which makes a thing of the species of which it is; appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper.

SPECIFICALLY, spê-sif'ê-kâl-ê. ad. In such a manner as to constitute a species, according to the nature of the species.

TO SPECIFICATE, spê-sif'ê-kâte. v. a. To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

SPECIFICATION, spê-sê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. Distinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.

TO SPECIFY, spê'sê-fl. v. a. (187). To mention, to show by some particular mark of distinction.

SPECIMEN, spê'sê-mên. s. (503). A sample, a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known.

SPECIOUS, spê'shûs. a. (357). Showy, pleasing to the view; plausible; superficially, not solidly right.

SPECIOUSLY, spê'shûs-lê. ad. With fair appearance.

SPECK, spêk. s. A small discolouration, a spot.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—*t*hin, THIS.

To SPECK *spék. v. a.* To spot, to stain in drops.

SPECKLE, *spék'kl. s.* (405). Small speck, little spot.

To SPECKLE, *spék'kl. v. a.* To mark with small spots.

SPECTACLE, *spék'tá-kl. s.* (405). A show, a gazing-stock, anything exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; any thing perceived by the sight; in the Plural, glasses to assist the sight.

SPECTACLED, *spék'tá-kl'd. a.* (359). Furnished with spectacles.

SPECTATOR, *spék'tá-túr. s.* (76) (521). A looker-on, a beholder, an observer.

SPECTATORSHIP, *spék'tá-túr-shíp. s.* Act of beholding.

SPECTRE, *spék'túr. s.* (416). Apparition, appearance of persons dead.

SPECTRUM, *spék'trúm. s.* An image, a visible form.

SPECULAR, *spék'kù-lár. s.* (88). Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; assisting sight.

To SPECULATE, *spék'kù-láte. v. n.* (91). To meditate, to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

To SPECULATE, *spék'kù-láte. v. a.* To consider attentively, to look through with the mind.

EXAMINATION, *spék-ù-lá'shún. s.* Examination of the eye, view; mental view, intellectual examination, contemplation; a train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental scheme not reduced to practice; power of sight.

SPECULATIVE, *spék'kù-lá-tív. a.* (512). Given to speculation, contemplative; theoretical, not practical.

SPECULATIVELY, *spék'kù-lá-tív-lè. ad.* contemplatively, with meditation; ideally, theoretically, not practically.

SPECULATOR, *spék'kù-lá-túr. s.* (521). One who forms theories; an observer, a contemplator; a spy, a watcher.

SPECULATORY, *spék'kù-lá-túr-è. a.* (512). Exercising speculation.

SPECULUM, *spék'kù-lùm. s.* (503). A mirror, a looking-glass.

SPEED, *spéd. The pret. and part. pass. of Speed.*—See MISTAKEN.

SPEECH, *spéetsh. s.* (246). The power of articulate utterance, the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words; language, words considered as expressing thoughts; particular language as distinct

from others; any thing spoken; talk, mention; oration, harangue.

SPEECHLESS, *spéetsh'lès. a.* Deprived of the power of speaking, made mute or dumb; mute, dumb.

To SPEED, *spééd. v. n.* (246). Pret. and part. pass. Sped and Speeded. To make haste, to move with celerity; to have success; to have any condition good or bad.

To SPEED, *spééd. v. a.* To despatch in haste; to despatch, to destroy; to kill; to hasten, to put into quick motion; to execute, to despatch; to assist, to help forward; to make prosperous.

SPEED, *spééd. s.* Quickness, celerity; haste, hurry, despatch; the course or pace of a horse; success, event.

SPEEDILY, *spééd'è-lè. ad.* With haste, quickly.

SPEEDINESS, *spééd'è-nès. s.* The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL, *spééd'wél. s.* A plant.

SPEEDY, *spééd'è. s.* Quick, swift, nimble, quick of despatch.

SPELL, *spél. s.* A charm consisting of some words of occult power; a turn of work.

To SPELL, *spél. v. a.* To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly; to charm.

To SPELL, *spél. v. n.* To form words of letters; to read.

SPELTER, *spélt'úr. s.* (98). A kind of semi-metal.

To SPEND, *spénd. v. a.* To consume, to lay out; to bestow as expense, to expend; to effuse; to squander, to lavish; to pass; to waste, to wear out; to fatigue, to harass.

To SPEND, *spénd. v. n.* To make expense; to prove in the use; to be lost or wasted.

SPENDER, *spénd'úr. s.* (98). One who spends; a prodigal, a lavish.

SPENDTHRIFT, *spénd'thrift. s.* A prodigal, a lavish.

SPEERM, *spérm. s.* Seed; that by which the species is continued.

SPEERMACKETI, *spér-má-sé'tè. s.* Corruptedly pronounced Parmasity.

When Shakspeare makes Hotspur describe a fox using this word,

"And telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth,

"Was *parmasitty* for an inward bruise—" it is highly probable this was not a fopish pronunciation, but that which gene-

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

rally obtained in Queen Elizabeth's time, and has, among the vulgar, been continued to ours.

SPERMATICAL, spér-mât/té-kâl. }
SPERMATICK, spér-mât/tlk (509). } a.
Seminal, consisting of seed; belonging to the sperm.

SPERMATIZE, spér-mâ-tize. v. n.
To yield seed.

To SPERES, spêrsc. v. a. To disperse, to scatter.

To SPET, spét. v. a. To bring or pour abundantly. Not in use.

To SPEW, spû. v. a. (265). To vomit, to eject from the stomach; to eject, to cast forth; to eject with loathing.

To SPEW, spû. v. n. To vomit, to ease the stomach.

To SPHACELATE, sfâs'sé-lâte. v. a.
To affect with a gangrene.

SPHACELUS, sfâs'sé-lûs. s. A gangrene, a mortification.

SPHERE, sfêre. s. A globe, an orbicular body, a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the mundane system; a globe representing the earth or sky; orb, circuit of motion; province, compass of knowledge or action.

To SPHERE, sfêre. v. a. To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.

SPHERICAL, sfêr/ré-kâl. }
SPHERICK, sfêr/rík. (509). } a.

Round, orbicular, globular; planetary, relating to orbs of the planets.

SPHERICALLY, sfêr/ré-kâl-é. ad. In form of a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS, sfêr/ré-kâl-nês. }
SPHERICITY, sfê-ris'è-té. } s.

roundness, rotundity.

SPHEROID, sfê'rôid. s. A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

SPHEROIDAL, sfê-rôé'dâl. a. Having the form of a spheroid.—*Mason*.

SPHEROIDICAL, sfê-rôid'è-kâl. a. Having the form of a spheroid.

SPHERULE, sfêr'ûlk. s. A little globe.

SPHINX, sfinks. s. The Sphinx was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

SPICE, spise. s. A vegetable production fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate, an aromatiack substance used in sauces; a small quantity.

To SPICK, spise. v. a. To season with spice.

SPICER, spi'sûr. s. (98). One who deals in spice.

SPICKERY, spi'sûr-é. s. The commodity of spices; a repository of spices.

SPICK-AND-SPAN, spik'ând-spân'. a. Quite new, now first used.

SPICKNEL, spik'nél. s. The herb balmoney or bearwort.

SPICY, spi'sé. a. Producing spice, abounding with aromatiacks; aromatiack, having the qualities of spice.

SPIDER, spi'dûr. s. (98). The animal that spins a web to catch flies.

SPIDERWORT, spi'dûr-wûrt. s. A plant with a lily-flower composed of six petals.

SPIGNEL, spig'nél. s. A plant.

SPIGOT, spig'ût. s. (166). A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE, spike. s. An ear of corn, a long nail of iron or wood, a long rod of iron sharpened; a smaller species of lavender.

To SPIKE, spike. v. a. To fasten with long nails to set with spikes.

SPIKENARD, spike'nârd. s. The name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.

☞ Mr. Elphinston is the only orthoëpist who pronounces the *i* short in this word. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, preserve it long as in *spike*; and though I am well aware of the common idiom of our pronunciation to shorten the simple in the compound (see KNOWLEDGE), yet I think this ought not to be sought after, when not established by custom.

SPILL, spill. s. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a small quantity of money.

To SPILL, spill. v. a. To shed, to lose by shedding; to throw away.

To SPILL, spill. v. n. To waste, to be lavish; to be shed, to be lost by being shed.

SPILTH, spil/h. s. Any thing poured out or wasted. Not in use.

To SPIN, spln. v. a. Pret. Spun. Span; Part. Spun. To draw out in threads; to form threads by drawing and twisting any filamentous matter, to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees to draw out tediously.

To SPIN, spln. v. n. To exercise the art of spinning; to stream out in a thread or small current; to move round a spindle.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—t'ain, THIS.

- SPINAGE**, spín/nldje. s. (90). A plant.
- SPINAL**, spí'nál. a. (88). Belonging to the back bone.
- SPINDLE**, splu'dl. s. (405). The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated; a long slender stalk; any thing slender.
- SPINDLESHANKED**, spín'dl-shánk't. a. Having small legs.
- SPINDLETREE**, spín'dl-trée. s. Prickwood; a plant.
- SPINE**, spínc. s. The back bone.
- SPINEL**, spí'nél. s. A sort of mineral.
- SPINET**, splu-nét'. s. A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.
- SPINIFEROUS**, spi-nl'fèr-ús. a. Bearing horns.
- SPINNER**, spln'núr. s. (98). One skilled in spinning; a garden spider with long jointed legs.
- SPINNING-WHEEL**, spln'níng-hwèl. s. the wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.
- SPINOSITY**, spi-nòs'è-tè. s. Crabbedness, thorny or briary perplexity..
- SPINOUS**, spi'nús. a. (314). Thorny, full of thorns.
- SPINSTER**, splns'túr. s. (98). A woman that spins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman.
- SPINSTRY**, splns'trè. s. The work of spinning.
- SPINY**, spí'nè. a. Thorny, briary, perplexed.
- SPIRACLE**, splr'á-kl. s. (109). A breathing hole, a vent, a small aperture.
- ☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the *i* in the first syllable of this word, because I think the same antepenultimate accent which shortens the *o* in *oracle*, and the *i* in *miracle*, ought to have the same influence in the word in question (503).
- SPIRAL**, spí'rál. a. (88). Curve, winding, circularly involved.
- SPIRALLY**, spí'rál-è. ad. In a spiral form.
- SPIRE**, splre. s. A curve line, any thing wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twist, a wreath; any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid, a steeple; the top or uppermost point.
- TO SPIRE**, splre. v. n. To shoot up pyramidically.
- SPIRIT**, splr'ít. s. (109). Breath, wind in motion; an immaterial substance; the soil of man; an apparition; ardour,

courage; genius, vigour of mind; intellectual powers distinct from the body; sentiment; eagerness, desire; man of activity, man of life; that which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; any thing eminently pure and refined; that which hath power of energy; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation.

☞ The general sound of the first *i* in this word and all its compounds was, till lately, the sound of *e* in *merit*: but a very laudable attention to propriety has nearly restored the *i* to its true sound; and now *spirit*, sounded as if written *sepirit*, begins to grow vulgar. See Principles, No. 108, 109, 110, and the word *MIRACLE*.

Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Smith, have given into this false sound of *i* (109); but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, have given it the true sound; and Mr. Nares very justly thinks that this word, *Miracle*, and *Cistern*, are now more frequently and properly heard with the short sound of *i*.

TO SPIRIT, splr'ít. v. a. To animate or actuate as a spirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to entice.

SPIRITED, splr'ít-éd. a. Lively, full of fire.

SPIRITEDNESS, splr'ít-éd-nès. s. Disposition or make of mind.

SPIRITFULNESS, splr'ít-fúl-nès. s. Sprightliness, liveliness.

SPIRITLESS, splr'ít-lès. a. Dejected, low, deprived of vigour, depressed.

SPIRITOUS, splr'ít-ús. a. Refused, advanced near to spirit.

SPIRITOUSNESS, splr'ít-ús-nès. s. Finess and activity of parts.

SPIRITUAL, splr'ít-tshù-ál. a. (461). Distinct from matter, immaterial, incorporeal, mental, intellectual; not gross, refined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven.

SPIRITUALITY, splr-ít-tshù-ál'è-tè. s. Immateriality, essence distinct from matter; intellectual nature; acts independent of the body, pure acts of the soul, mental refinement; that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.

SPIRITUALTY, splr'ít-tshù-ál-tè. s. Ecclesiastical body.

SPIRITUALIZATION, splr-ít-tshù-ál-è-zá'shùn. s. Act of spiritualizing.

TO SPIRITUALIZE, splr'ít-tshù-ál-lze. v. a. To refine the intellect, to purify from the feculencies of the world.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

SPIRITUALLY, spir'it-tshû-âl-lê. ad.

Without corporeal grossness, with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUOUS, spli't-tshû-ûs. a. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy.

SPIRITUOSITY, spli't-tshû-ûs'sê-tê. (511).

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spli't-tshû-ûs-nês. The quality of being spirituous.

TO SPIRT, spûrt. v. n. (108). To spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals.

TO SPIRT, spûrt. v. a. To throw out in a jet.

TO SPIRTLE, spûrt'ûl. v. a. (405). To dissipate.

SPIRY, spi'rê. a. Pyramidal, wreathed, curled.

SPISSITUDE, spli'sê-tûde. s. Grossness, thickness.

SPIT, spli. s. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire; such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

TO SPIT, spit. v. a. Pret. Spat; Part. pass. Spit or Spitted. To put upon a spit; to thrust through.

TO SPIT, spli. v. n. To eject from the mouth; to throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

TO SPITCHCOCK, splish'kôk. v. a. To cut an eel in pieces, and boil it.

SPIFE, spite. s. Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or in spite of, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

TO SPIFE, spite. v. a. To vex, to thwart malignantly; To fill with spite, to offend.

SPITEFUL, spite'fûl. a. Malicious, malignant.

SPITEFULLY, spite'fûl-ê. ad. Maliciously, malignantly.

SPITEFULNESS, spite'fûl-nês. s. Malignity, desire of vexing.

SPITTAL, spit'âl. s. Corrupted from *Hospital*, and seldom used but to a sermon preached at an hospital, as a *spittal sermon*; or in the proverbial phrase, *Rob not the spittal*; or in the name of that district of London called *Spitalfields*.

☞ The *a* in all these words has a tendency to sink its sound, and to confound them with *spittle*. In the last of these words this tendency is incurable; but in the two

first it would be far from pedantic to preserve the sound of the *a* as in *medal*. Dr Johnson seems to depart from etymology in doubling the *i* in these words.

SPITTED, spli'têd. a. Shot out into length, put on a spit.

SPITTER, spit'tûr. s. (98). One who puts meat on a spit; one who spits with his mouth; a young deer.

SPITTLE, spli'til. s. (405). Corrupted from *Hospital*. Not in use.

SPITTLE, spli'til. s. Moisture of the mouth.

SPITVENOM, spit'ven-ûm. s. Poison ejected from the mouth.

TO SPLASH, splâsh. v. a. To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLASHY, splâsh'ê. a. Full of dirty water, apt to daub.

SPLAYFOOT, splâ'fût. a. Having the foot turned inward.

SPLAYMOUTH, splâ'môuth. s. Mouth widened by design.

SPLEEN, splêen. s. The milt, one of the viscera; it is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy; anger, spite, illhumour; a fit of anger; melancholy, hypochondriac vapours.

SPLEENED, splêen'êd. a. (359). Deprived of the spleen.

SPLEENFUL, splêen'fûl. a. Angry, peevish, fretful.

SPLEENLESS, splêen'lês. a. Kind, gentle, mild.

SPLEENWORT, splêen'wûrt. s. Milt waste; a plant.

SPLKNY, splêen'ê. a. Angry, peevish.

SPLENDENT, splên'dênt. a. Shining, glossy.

SPLENDID, splên'did. a. Showy, magnificent, sumptuous.

SPLENDIDLY, splên'did-lê. ad. Magnificently, sumptuously.

SPLENDOUR, splên'dûr. s. (314). Lustre, power of shining; magnificence, pomp.

SPLENETICK, splên'ê-tik. a. (511). Troubled with the spleen, fretful, peevish.

SPLENICK, splên'ik. a. (508). Belonging to the spleen.

SPLENISH, splên'ish. a. Fretful, peevish; properly *Spleenish*.

☞ Dr. Johnson has received this word without any remark upon the impropriety of its formation. To turn a Latin word into an English adjective by the addi-

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, báll;—óil;—póund;—thin, THIS.

of *ish*, is false heraldry in language: especially as we have the English word *spiten*, from which it might have been formed with so much more propriety; but to pronounce the *e* long, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is adding absurdity to error.

SPLENITIVE, splén'è-tív. a. (512). Hot, fiery, passionate. Not in use.

SPLINT, splént. s. Splint is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg.

TO SPLICE, splise. v. a. To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, splint. s. A thin piece of wood or other matters used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set.

TO SPLINTER, splint'úr. v. a. To secure by splints; to shiver, to break into fragments.

SPLINTER, splint'úr. a. (98). A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

TO SPLINTER, splint'úr. v. n. To be broken into fragments.

TO SPLIT, split. v. a. Pret. Split. To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to divide, to part; to dash and break on a rock; to divide, to break into discord.

TO SPLIT, split. v. n. To burst asunder, to crack; to be broken against rocks.

SPLITTER, split'úr. s. (98). One who splits.

SPLUTTER, splút'úr. s. Bustle, tumult; hasty and inarticulate speaking. A low word.

TO SPOIL, spóil. v. a. (299). To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make useless.

TO SPOIL, spóil. v. a. To practise robbery or plunder; to grow useless, to be corrupted.

SPOIL, spóil. s. That which is taken by violence, plunder, pillage, booty; the act of robbery; corruption, cause of corruption; the slough, the cast-off skin of a serpent.

SPOILER, spóil'úr. s. (98). A robber, a plunderer.

SPOILFUL, spóil'fúl. a. Wasteful, rapacious.

SPOKE, spóke. s. The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

SPOKE, spóke. The pret. of Speak.

SPOKEN, spók'n. (103). Part. pass. of Speak.

SPOKESMAN, spòks'mán. s. (88). One who speaks for another.

TO SPOILATE, spòlè-áte. v. a. To rob, to plunder.

SPOLIATION, spò-lè-á'shún. s. The act of robbery or privation.

SPONDEE, spón'dé. s. A foot in poetry of two long syllables.

SPONDYLE, spón'díl. s. A vertebra; a joint of the spine.

SPONGE, spúnje. s. (165). A soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water.

TO SPONGE, spúnje. v. a. To blot, to wipe away as with a sponge.

TO SPONGE, spúnje. v. n. To suck in as a sponge; to gain a maintenance by mean arts.

SPONGER, spún'júr. s. (98). One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

SPONGINESS, spún'jé-nés. s. Softness and fullness of cavities like a sponge.

SPONGIOUS, spún'jé-ús. a. (314). Full of cavities like a sponge.

SPONGY, spún'jé. a. Soft and full of small interstitial holes; wet, drenched, soaked.

SPONK, spunk. s. (165). See SPUNK. In the Scotch dialect, Touchwood.

SPONSAL, spón'sál. a. Relating to marriage.

SPONSION, spón'shún. s. The act of becoming surety for another.

SPONSOR, spón'súr. s. (166). A surety, one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

SPONTANEITY, spón-tá-né-é-tè. s. Voluntariness, accord un-compelled.

SPONTANEOUS, spón-tá-né-ús. a. Voluntary, acting without compulsion.

SPONTANEOUSLY, spón-tá-né-ús-lè. ad. Voluntarily, of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, spón-tá-né-ús-nés. s. (314). Voluntariness, accord unforced.

SPOOL, spódl. s. (306). A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon, a quill.

TO SPOOM, spódm. v. n. (306). To pass swiftly. Not in use.

SPOON, spódn. s. (306). A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

SPOONBILL, spódn'bil. s. A bird; the end of its bill is broad.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

SPOONFUL, spôôn'fûl. s. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon; any small quantity of liquid.

SPOONMEAT, spôôn'mête. s. Liquid food, nourishment taken with a spoon.

SPOONWORT, spôôn'wûrt. s. Scurvy-grass.

SPORT, spôrt. s. Play, diversion, game, frolick, and tumultuous merriment; mock, contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays; play, idle gingle; diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.

To SPORT, spôrt. v. a. To divert, to make merry; to represent by any kind of play.

To SPORT, spôrt. v. n. To play, to frolick, to game, to wanton; to trifle.

SPORTFUL, spôrt'fûl. a. Merry, frolicksome, wanton, ludicrous, done in jest.

SPORTFULLY, spôrt'fûl-ê. ad. Wantonly, merrily.

SPORTFULNESS, spôrt'fûl-nês. s. Wantonness, play, merriment, frolick.

SPORTIVE, spôrt'iv. a. Gay, merry, frolicksome, wanton, playful, ludicrous.

SPORTIVENESS, spôrt'iv-nês. s. Gayety, play.

SPORTSMAN, spôrts'mân. s. One who pursues the recreations of the field.

SPORTULE, spôrt'shûle. s. (461). An alms, a dose.

SPOT, spôt. s. A blot, a mark made by discolouration; a taint, a disgrace, a reproach; a small extent of place; any particular place.

To SPOT, spôt. v. a. To mark with discolouration; to corrupt, to disgrace, to taint.

SPOTLESS, spôt'lês. a. Free from spots; immaculate, pure.

SPOTTER, spôt'ûr. s. (98). One that spots.

SPOTTY, spôt'le. a. Full of spots.

SPOUSAL, spôû'zâl. a. (99). Nuptial, matrimonial, bridal.

SPOUSAL, spôû'zâl. s. Marriage, nuptials.

SPOUSE, spôûze. s. (313). One joined in marriage, a husband or wife.

SPOUSED, spôûz'd. a. (359). Wedded, espoused, joined together as in matrimony.

SPOUSELESS, spôûz'lês. a. Wanting a husband or wife.

SPOUT, spôût. s. (313). A pipe, the mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured; a cataract.

To SPOUT, spôût. v. a. (313). To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a spout; to speak speeches out of plays in imitation of an actor. A low word.

To SPOUT, spôût. v. n. To issue as from a spout.

To SPRAIN, sprâne. v. a. (202). To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the joint.

SPRAIN, sprâne. s. Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

SPRANG, sprâng. The pret. of Spring.

SPRAT, sprât. s. A small sea-fish.

To SPRAWL, sprâwl. v. n. To struggle as in the convulsions of death; to tumble with agitation.

SPRAY, sprâ. s. (220). The extremity of a branch; the foam of the sea, commonly written Spry.

To SPREAD, sprêd. v. a. (234). To extend, to expand, to make to cover or fill a large space; to cover by extension; to cover over; to stretch; to extend; to publish, to divulge; to emit as effuvia or emanations.

To SPREAD, sprêd. v. n. To extend or expand itself.

SPREAD, sprêd. s. Extent, compass; expansion of parts.

SPREADER, sprêd'ûr. s. (98). One that spreads, publisher, divulger.

SPRENT, sprênt. Part. Sprinkled.

SPRIG, sprig. s. A small branch.

SPRIGGY, sprig'gê. a. (383). Full of small branches.

SPRIGTH, sprite. s. (393). Spirit, shade, soul, incorporeal agent; walking spirit, apparition.

SPRIGHTFUL, sprite'fûl. a. Lively, brisk, gay, vigorous.

SPRIGHTFULLY, sprite'fûl-ê. ad. Briskly, vigorously.

SPRIGHTLINESS, sprite'le-nês. s. Liveliness, briskness, vigour, gayety, vivacity.

SPRIGHTLY, sprite'le. a. Gay, brisk, lively, vigorous, airy, vivacious.

To SPRING, spring. v. n. Preterit. Sprung or Sprang; anciently Sprong. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from seed; to come into existence, to issue forth; to arise, to appear; to issue with effect or force; to proceed as from ancestors; to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason; to grow, to thrive; to bound, to leap, to jump; to fly with elastic power; to rise from a covert; to is-

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

sue from a fountain; to proceed as from a source; to shoot, to issue with speed and violence.

To **SPRING**, spring. v. a. (409). To start, to rouse game; to produce to light; to cause by starting a plank; to discharge a mine; to contrive a sudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly; to produce hastily.

SPRING, spring. s. The season in which plants spring and vegetate; an elastick body, a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself; elastick force; any active power, any cause by which motion is produced or propagated; a leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort a sudden struggle; a fountain, an issue of water from the earth; a source, that by which any thing is supplied; rise, beginning; course, original.

SPRINGE, springe. s. Rhymes, *fringe*. A gin, a noose which catches by a spring or jerk.

SPRINGER, spring'ùr. s. (98). One who springs or rouses game.

☞ The *g* ought here to rest in the nasal sound, and not to be suffered to articulate the *e* as it does in *finger*. See Principles, No. 381 and 409.

SPRINGHALT, spring'hàlt. s. A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

SPRINGINESS, spring'è-nès, or spring'jè-nès. s. Elasticity, power of restoring itself.—See **SPRINGY**.

SPRINGLE, spring'gl. s. (405). A springe, an elastick noose.

SPRINGTIDE, spring'tide. s. Tide at the new moon, high tide.

SPRINGY, spring'è, or spring'jè. a. Elastick, having the power of restoring itself.

☞ A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *springe*, a gin, rhyming with *fringe*, when nothing can be plainer than its formation from *spring*, an elastick body, and that the addition of *y* ought no more to alter the sound of *g* in this word, than it does in *stringy*, full of strings. It is certainly thus we ought to pronounce the substantive formed from this adjective, which we meet with in Mr. Forster: "In general, that nervous *springiness* (if I may so express it) so very observable in Mr. "Pope's metre, is often owing chiefly to a "Trochee beginning his line." *Essay on Accent and Quantity*, p. 59.—But the absurdity is still increased when this vicious pronunciation is given to the adjective formed from *spring*, a fountain; this, how-

ever, is so contrary both to custom and analogy, that nothing but an oversight in Mr. Sheridan could have prevented his making the distinction. See Principles, No. 409.

SPRINGY, spring'è. a. (409). Full of springs or fountains.

To **SPRINKLE**, spring'kl. v. a. (405). To scatter, to disperse in small masses; to scatter in drops to besprinkle, to wash, to wet, or dust by sprinkling.

To **SPRINKLE**, spring'kl. v. n. To perform the act of scattering in small drops.

To **SPRIT**, sprit. v. a. To throw out, to eject with force.

To **SPRIT**, sprit. v. n. To shoot, to terminate, to sprout.

SPRIT, sprit. s. Shoot, sprout.

SPRITSAIL, sprit'sàle. s. The sail which belongs to the boltsprit-mast.

SPRITE, spritc. s. A spirit, an incorporeal agent.

SPRITEFULLY, sprite'fùl-è. ad. Vigorously, with life and ardour.

To **SPROUT**, spròut. v. n. (313). To shoot by vegetation, to germinate; to shoot into ramifications; to grow.

SPROUT, spròut. s. A shoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, spròdsc. a. (339). Nice, trim, neat.

To **SPRUCE**, spròdsc. v. n. To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCEBEER, spròdsc-beér'. s. Beer tintured with branches of fir.

SPRUCELEATHER, spròdsc-lèth'ùr. s. Prussian leather.

SPRUCENESS, spròdsc'nès. s. Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG, sprùng. The pret. and part. pass. of **Spring**.

SPUD, spùd. s. A short knife.

SPUME, spùme. s. Foam, froth.

To **SPUME**, spùme. v. n. To foam, to froth.

SPUMOUS, spù'mús. } a. Frothy,
SPUMY, spù'mè. } foamy.

SPUN, spùn. The pret. and part. pass. of **Spin**.

SPUNGE, spùng. More properly **SPONGE**. s. A sponge.

To **SPUNG**, spúnje: v. n. (74). To hang on others for maintenance.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

SPUNGING-HOUSE, spûn'jîng-hôuse. A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.

SPUNGY, spûn'jê. a. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge; wet, moist, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.

SPUNK, spûngk. s. (408). Rotten wood, touchwood. Used in Scotland for animation, quick sensibility.

SPUR, spûr. s. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel; incitement, instigation; a stimulus, any thing that galls and teases; the sharp points on the legs of a cock; any thing standing out, a snag.

To SPUR, spûr. v. a. To prick with the spur, to drive with the spur; to instigate, to incite, to urge forward; to drive by force.

To SPUR, spûr. v. n. To travel with great expedition; to press forward.

SPURGALLED, spûr'gall'd. a. Hurt with the spur.

SPURGE, spûrje. s. A plant violently purgative.

SPURIOUS, spûr'é-ûs. a. (314). Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, bastard.

SPURLING, spûr'ling. s. (410). A small sea-fish.

To SPURN, spûrn. v. a. To kick, to strike or drive with the foot; to reject, to scorn, to put away with contempt, to disdain; to treat with contempt.

To SPURN, spûrn. v. n. To make contemptuous opposition; to toss up the heels, to kick or struggle.

SPURN, spûrn. s. Kick, insolent and contemptuous treatment.

SPURNEY, spûr'nê. s. A plant.

SPURRER, spûr'rûr. s. (98). One who uses spurs.

SPURRIER, spûr'rê-ûr. s. One who makes spurs.

SPURRY, spûr'rê. s. A plant.

To SPURT, spûrt. v. n. To fly out with a quick stream.—See **To SPIRT**.

SPUTATION, spû-tâ'shûn. s. The act of spitting.

To SPUTTER, spût'tûr. v. n. To emit moisture in small flying drops; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to speak hastily and obscurely.

To SPUTTER, spût'tûr. v. a. (98). To throw out with noise.

SPUTTERER, spût'tûr-ûr. s. One that sputters.

SPY, spl. s. One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others.

To SPY, spl. v. a. To discover by the eye at a distance; to discover by close examination; to search or discover by artifice.

To SPY, spl. v. n. To search narrowly.

SPYBOAT, spi'bôte. s. A boat sent out for intelligence.

SQUAB, skwôb. a. (86) (87). Unfeathered, newly hatched; fat, thick and stout, awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, skwôb. s. A kind of sofa or couch, a stuffed cushion.

SQUAB, skwôb. ad. With a heavy sudden fall.

SQUABBLE, skwôb-pl'. s. A pie made of many ingredients.

SQUABBISH, skwôb'blîsh. a. Thick, heavy, fleshy.

To SQUABBLE, skwôb'bl. v. n. (405). To quarrel, to debate peevishly, to wrangle.

SQUABBLE, skwôb'bl. s. A low brawl, a petty quarrel.

SQUABBLER, skwôb'bl-ûr. s. A quarrelsome fellow, a brawler.

SQUADRON, skwâ'drûn. s. (85) (85). A body of men drawn up square; a part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet, a certain number of ships.

SQUADRONED, skwâ'drûn'd. a. (359). Formed into squadrons.

SQUALID, skwôl'ild. a. (86). Foul, nasty, filthy.—See **QUADRANT**.

To SQUALL, skwâll. v. n. To scream out as a child or woman frightened.

SQUALL, skwâll. s. Loud scream; sudden gust of wind.

SQUALLER, skwâll'ûr. s. (98). Screamer, one that screams.

SQUALLY, skwâll'îe. a. Windy, gusty.

SQUAMOUS, skwâ'mûs. a. (314). Scaly, covered with scales.

To SQUANDER, skwôn'dûr. v. a. To scatter lavishly, to spend profusely; to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.

SQUANDERER, skwôn'dûr-ûr. s. A spendthrift, a prodigal, a waster.

SQUARE, skwâre. a. Cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle, cornered, having angles of whatever content; parallel, exactly suitable; straight, well set; exact, honest, fair; in Geometry, Square root of any number is that which multiplied by itself, produces the Square, as Four is the square root of sixteen.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll,—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SQUARE, skwàre. s. A figure with right angles and equal sides; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; content of an angle; a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles; rule, regularity; squadron, troops formed square; level, equality, quartile, the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; Squares go, the game proceeds.

TO SQUARE, skwàre. v. a. To form with right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure, to reduce to a measure; to adjust, to regulate, to mould, to shape; to accommodate, to fit.

TO SQUARE, skwàre. v. n. To suit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to opposite sides.

SQUARENESS, skwàre'nès. s. The state of being square.

SQUASH, skwòsh. s. (86). Any thing soft and easily crushed; a plant; any thing unripe, any thing soft; a sudden fall; a shock of soft bodies.

TO SQUASH, skwòsh. v. a. To crush into pulp.

TO SQUAT, skwòt. v. n. To sit cowering, to sit close to the ground.

SQUAT, skwòt. a. Cowering close to the ground; short and thick, having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

SQUAT, skwòt. s. The posture of cowering or lying close; a sudden fall.

TO SQUEAK, skwéke. v. n. (227). To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry with a shrill acute tone; to break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

SQUEAK, skwéke. s. A shrill quick cry.

TO SQUEAL, skwéle. v. n. (227). To cry with a shrill sharp voice, to cry with pain.

SQUEAMISH, skwé'mish. a. Nice, fastidious, easily disgusted, having the stomach easily turned.

SQUEAMISHNESS, skwé'mish-nès. s. Niceness, delicacy, fastidiousness.

TO SQUEEZE, skwééze. v. a. (246). To press, to crush between two bodies; to oppress, to crush, to harass by extortion; to force between close bodies.

TO SQUEEZE, skwééze. v. n. To act or pass in consequence of compression; to force a way through close bodies.

SQUEEZE, skwééze. s. Compression, pressure.

SQUELCH, skwélsh. s. Heavy fall.

SQUIB, skwib. s. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire; any petty fellow.

SQUILL, skwíl. s. A plant; a fish; an insect.

SQUINT, skwínt. a. Looking obliquely, looking suspiciously.

TO SQUINT, skwínt. v. n. To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of vision.

TO SQUINT, skwínt. v. a. To form the eye to oblique vision; to turn the eye obliquely.

SQUINTEYED, skwínt'ide. a. Having the sight directed oblique; indirect, oblique, malignant.

TO SQUINY, skwín'né. v. n. To look askint. Obsolete cant word.

SQUIRE, skwire. s. A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warrior.

SQUIRREL, skwér'ril. s. (109). A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree.

¶ The *i* in this word ought not, according to analogy, to be pronounced like *e*, (109); but custom seems to have fixed it too firmly in that sound to be altered without the appearance of pedantry. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, give the *i* the sound that I have done.

TO SQUIRT, skwúrt. v. a. (108). To throw out in a quick stream.

TO SQUIRT, skwúrt. v. n. To prate, to let fly.

SQUIRT, skwúrt. s. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected; a small quick stream.

SQUINTER, skwúrt'úr. s. (98). One that plies a squirt.

TO STAB, stáb. v. a. To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or mischievously.

STAB, stáb. s. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; a dark injury, a sly mischief; a stroke, a blow.

STABBER, stáb'bér. s. (98). One who stabs, a private murderer.

STABILIMENT, stá-bíl'lé-mént. s. Support, firmness, act of making firm.

STABILITY, stá-bíl'lé-té. s. Steadiness, strength to stand; fixedness; firmness of resolution.

STABLE, stá'bl. a. (405). Fixed, able to stand; steady, constant.

STABLE, stá'bl. s. (405). A house for beasts.

☞ (559).—Fåte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mé, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- To **STABLE**, stâ'bl. v. n. To kennel, to dwell as beasts.
- STABLEBOY**, stâ'bl-bôé. } s.
- STABLEMAN**, stâ'bl-mân. (88). } s.
One who attends in the stable.
- STABLENESS**, stâ'bl-nês. s. Power to stand; steadiness, constancy, stability.
- To **STABLISH**, stâb'lish. v. a. To establish, to fix, to settle.
- STACK**, stâk. s. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimnies or funnels.
- To **STACK**, stâk. v. a. To pile up regularly in ricks.
- STACTE**, stâkt. s. An aromattick, the gum that distills from the tree which produces myrrh.
- STADTHOLDER**, stât'hôld-ûr. s. The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.
- STAFF**, stâf. Plur. Staves. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking; a prop, a support; a stick used as a weapon; any long piece of wood; an ensign of an office; a stanza, a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again.
- STAFFTREE**, stâf'trêé. s. A sort of evergreen privet.
- STAG**, stâg. s. The male red deer; the male of the hind.
- STAGE**, stâdje. s. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited; the theatre, the place of scenick entertainments; any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed, a place in which rest is taken on a journey; single step of gradual process.
- To **STAGE**, stâdje. v. a. To exhibit publicly. Not in use.
- STAGECOACH**, stâdje-kôtsh'. s. A coach that keeps its stages, a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.
- STAGEPLAY**, stâdje-plâ. s. Theatrical entertainment.
- STAGER**, stâ'jûr. s. (98). A player; one who has long acted on the stage of life, a practitioner.
- STAGGARD**, stâg'gârd. s. (88). A four-year-old stag.
- To **STAGGER**, stâg'gûr. v. n. (98). To reel, not to stand or walk steadily; to faint, to begin to give way; to hesitate, to fall into doubt.
- To **STAGGER**, stâg'gûr. v. a. To make to stagger, to make to reel; to shock, to alarm.
- STAGGERS**, stâg'gûrz. s. A kind of horse apoplexy; madness, wild conduct. In this last sense out of use.
- STAGNANCY**, stâg'nân-sê. s. The state of being without motion or ventilation.
- STAGNANT**, stâg'nânt. a. Motionless, still.
- To **STAGNATE**, stâg'nâte. v. n. (91). To lie motionless, to have no course or stream.
- STAGNATION**, stâg-nâ'shûn. s. Stop of course, cessation of motion.
- STAID**, stâde. part. ad. (202) (222). Sober, grave, regular.
- STAIDNESS**, stâde'nês. s. Sobriety, gravity, regularity.
- To **STAIN**, stâne. v. a. (202). To blot, to spot, to disgrace, to spot with guilt or infamy.
- STAIN**, stâne. s. (73). Blot, spot, discolouration; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach, shame.
- STAINER**, stâ'nûr. s. One that stains, one who blots.
- STAINLESS**, stâne'lês. a. Free from blots or spots; free from sin or reproach.
- STAIR**, stâre. s. (202). Steps by which we rise in an ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper.
- STAIRCASE**, stâre'kâse. s. The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.
- STAKE**, stâke. s. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground; a piece of wood any thing placed as a palisade or fence; the post to which a beast is tied to be baited; any thing pledged or wagered, the state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.
- To **STAKE**, stâke. v. a. To fence, support, or defend with posts set upright, to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.
- STALE**, stâle. a. Old, long kept; altered by time; used till it is of no use or esteem.
- STALE**, stâle. s. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose. In this sense little used; in Shakspeare it seems to signify a prostitute.
- To **STALE**, stâle. v. a. To wear out, to make old. Not in use.
- To **STALE**, stâle. v. n. To make water

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—*stln*, THIS.

STALELY, stàle'lè. ad. Of old, long time.

STALENESS, stàle'nès. s. Oldness, state of being long kept, state of being corrupted by time.

TO STALK, stàwk. v. n. (84). To walk with high and superb steps; to walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

STALK, stàwk. s. High, proud, wide, and stately step; the stem on which flowers of fruits grow; the stem of a quill.

STALKINGHORSE, stàwk'ing-hòrse. s. A horse, either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask.

STALKY, stàw'ké. s. Hard like a stalk.

STALL, stàll. s. (84). A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable; a bench or form where any thing is set to sale; a small house or shed in which certain trades are practised; the seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

TO STALL, stàll. v. a. To keep in a stall or stable; to invest.

STALLFED, stàll'fèd. a. Fed not with grass but dry seed.

STALLION, stàl'yún. s. (113). A horse kept for mares.

STAMINA, stàm'in-à. s. The first principles of any thing; the solids of a human body; those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants.

☞ This word, like *animalcula*, is often, by mere English speakers, used as a singular. Thus, speaking of microscopic objects, they talk of seeing the leg of an *animalcula*, and, observing a person with a good constitution, they say he has a good *stamina*: to such speakers it may be observed, that these words are perfectly Latin plurals, the singulars of which are *animalculum* and *stamen*.—See *ANIMALCULE*, *LAMINA*, and *MIASMA*.

STAMINEOUS, stàm'in-é-ds. a. Consisting of threads.

TO STAMMER, stàm'múr. v. n. (98). To speak with unnatural hesitation, to utter words with difficulty.

STAMMERER, stàm'múr-úr. s. One who speaks with hesitation.

TO STAMP, stámp. v. a. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward; to impress with some mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.

TO STAMP, stámp. v. n. To strike the foot suddenly downward.

STAMP, stámp. s. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made, a mark set on any thing, impression; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a mark set upon things that pay customs to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, cast, form.

STAMPER, stámp'úr. s. (98). An instrument of pounding.

TO STANCH, stànsh. v. a. (78). To stop blood, to hinder from running.

TO STANCH, stànsh. v. n. To stop.

STANCH, stànsh. a. Sound, such as will not run out; firm, sound of principle, trusty, hearty, determined; strong, not to be broken.

STANCHION, stán'shún. s. A prop, a support.

STANCHLESS, stànsh'lès. a. Not to be stopped.

TO STAND, stánd. v. n. Preterit, I Stood; I have Stood. To be upon the feet; not to sit or lie down; to be not demolished or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect, not to fall; to become erect; to stop, to halt, not to go forward; to be at a stationary point without progress or regression; to be in a state of firmness; to be in any posture of resistance or defence; to be in a state of hostility; not to yield, not to fly, not to give away; to be placed with regard to rank or order; to remain in the present state; to be in any particular state; not to become void, to remain in force; to consist, to have its being or essence; to be with respect to terms of a contract; to have a place; to be in any state at the time present; to be in a permanent state; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular respect; to depend, to rest, to be supported; to be with regard to state of mind; to be resolutely of a party; to be in the place, to be representative; to hold a course; to offer as a candidate; to place himself, to be placed; to stagnate, not to flow; to be without motion; to insist, to dwell with many words; to persist, to persevere; to adhere, to abide; to be consistent; To stand by, to support, to defend, not to desert; to be present without being an actor; to repose on, to rest in; To stand for, to propose one's self a candidate; to maintain, to profess, to support; To stand off, to keep at a distance; not to comply; to forbear friendship or intimacy; to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent; To stand out, to hold resolution, to hold a post; not to comply, not to secede; to be

✎ (359).—Fåte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

prominent or protuberant; To stand to, to ply, to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; To stand under, to undergo, to sustain; To stand up, to arise in order to gain notice; to stand upon, to concern, to interest; to value, to take pride; to insist.

To STAND, stând. v. a. To endure, to resist without flying or yielding; to await, to abide, to suffer; to keep, to maintain.

STANP, stând. s. A station, a place where one waits standing; rank, post, station; a stop, a halt; stop, interruption; the act of opposing; highest mark, stationary point; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation; a frame or stable on which vessels are placed.

STANDARD, stân'dârd. s. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse; that which is of undoubted authority, that which is the test of other things of the same kind; that which has been tried by the proper tests; a settled rate; a standing stem or tree.

STANDBEARER, stân'dârd-bâ-rûr. s. One who bears a standard or ensign.

STANDER, stând'ûr. s. (98). One who stands; a tree that has stood long; Stander by, one present, a mere spectator.

STANDING, stând'ing. part. a. Settled, established; lasting, not transitory; stagnant, not running; placed on feet.

STANDING, stând'ing. s. (410). Continuance, long possession of an office; station, place to stand in; power to stand; rank; condition; competition, candidature.

STANDISH, stân'dish. s. A case for pen and ink.

STANG, stâng. s. A perch, a measure of five yards and a half.

STANK, stângk. The pret. of Stink.

STANNARY, stân'nâr-ê. a. Relating to the tinworks.

STANZA, stân'zâ. s. (92). A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other, so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme.

STAPLE, stâ'pl. s. (405). A settled mart, an established emporium.

STAPLE, stâ'pl. a. Settled, established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, stâ'pl. s. A loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

STAR, stâr. s. (78). One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky; the pole star; configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune; a mark of reference.

STARAPPLE, stâr'âp-pl. s. A plant.

STARBOARD, stâr'bôrd. s. Is the right hand side of a ship, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, stârtsh. s. (78). A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened.

To STARCH, stârtsh. v. a. To stiffen with starch.

STARCHAMBER, stâr'tshâm-bôr. s. A kind of criminal court of equity.

STARCHED, stârtsh't. a. (359). Stiffened with starch; stiff, precise, formal.

STARCHER, stârtsh'ûr. s. (98). One whose trade is to starch.

STARCHLY, stârtsh'lê. ad. Stiffly, precisely.

STARCHNESS, stârtsh'nês. s. Stiffness, preciseness.

To STARE, stâre. v. n. To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, boresom; To stare in the face, to be undeniably evident; to stand out.

STARE, stâre. s. Fixed look; staring.

STARER, stâ'rûr. s. (98). One who looks with fixed eyes.

STARFISH, stâr'fish. s. A fish branching out into several points.

STARGAZER, stâr'gâ-zûr. s. An astronomer, an astrologer.

STARHAWK, stâr'hâwk. s. A sort of hawk.

STARKE, stârk. a. (78). Stiff, strong, rugged; deep, full; mere, simple, plain, gross.

STARKE, stârk. ad. Is used to extend or augment the signification of a word, as Stark mad, mad in the highest degree.

STARCKLY, stârk'lê. ad. Stiffly, strongly.

STARLESS, stâr'lês. a. Having no light of stars.

STARLIGHT, stâr'lite. s. Lustre of the stars.

STARLIGHT, stâr'lite. a. Lighted by the stars.

STARLIKE, stâr'like. a. Having various points resembling a star in lustre, bright, illustrious.

STARLING, stâr'ling. s. A bird; it is one of those that may be taught to whistle and articulate words.

—nò, móve, nór, nôt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll,—pòund;—thin, THIS.

STARPAVED, stâr/páv'd. a. Studded with stars.

STARPROOF, stâr/próóf. a. Impervious to starlight.

STARRED, stârr'd. a. (359). Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune; decorated with stars.

STARRY, stâr/ré. a. (82). Decorated with stars; consisting of stars, stellar; resembling stars.

STARRING, stâr/ring. a. (82) (410). Shining with stellar light.

STARSHOOT, stâr/shóót. s. An emission from a star.

TO START, stârt. v. n. (78). To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame; to rise suddenly; to move with sudden quickness; to shrink, to winch; to deviate; to set out from the barrier at a race; to set out on any pursuit.

TO START, stârt. v. a. To alarm, to disturb suddenly; to make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place; to bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to discover, to bring within pursuit; to put suddenly out of place.

START, stârt. **T**. A motion of terror, a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame; a sudden rousing to action, excitement; sally, vehement eruption; sudden effusion; sudden fit; intermitted action; a quick spring or motion; first emission from the barrier, act of setting out; To get the start, to begin before another, to obtain advantage over another.

STARTER, stârt'âr. s. (98). One that shrinks from his purpose.

STARTINGLY, stârt'ing-lé. ad. (410). By sudden fits, with frequent intermission.

TO STARTLE, stâr'tl. v. n. (405). To shrink, to move on feeling a sudden impression.

TO STARTLE, stâr'tl. v. a. To fright, to shock, to impress with sudden terror.

STARTLE, stâr'tl. s. Sudden alarm, shock, sudden impression of terror.

STARTUP, stârt'úp. s. One that comes suddenly into notice.

TO STARVE, stârv. v. n. To perish, to be destroyed; to perish with hunger; to be killed with cold; to suffer extreme poverty; to be destroyed with cold.

TO STARVE, stârv. v. a. To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STARVELING, stârv'ing. s. (410). An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

STARWORT, stâr'wúrt. s. Eilecampane.

STATORY, stá'tá-ré. a. (512). Fixed, settled.

STATE, státe. s. Condition, circumstances of nature or fortune; modification of any thing; estate, signiory, possession; the community, the publick, the commonwealth; a republick, a government not monarchical; rank, condition, quality; solemn pomp, appearance of greatness; dignity, grandeur; a seat of dignity; the principal persons in the government.

TO STATE, státe. v. a. To settle, to regulate; to represent in all the circumstances of modification.

STATELINESS, státe'lé-nés. s. Grandeur, majestick appearance, august manner, dignity; appearance of pride, affected dignity.

STATELY, státe'lé. a. August, grand, lofty, elevated; elevated in mien or sentiment.

STATELY, státe'lé. a. Majestically.

STATESMAN, státs'mán. s. (88). A politician, one versed in the arts of government; one employed in publick affairs.

STATESWOMAN, státs'wúm'úu. s. A woman who meddles with publick affairs.

STATICAL, stát'té-kál.

STATICK, stát'tík. (509). } a. Relating to the science of weighing.

STATICKS, stát'tíks. s. The science which considers the weight of bodies.

STATION, stá'shún. s. The act of standing; a state of rest; a place where any one is placed; post assigned, office; situation, position; employment, office; rank, condition, life.

TO STATION, stá'shún. v. a. To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STATIONARY, stá'shún-á-ré. a. Fixed, not progressive.

☞ This word, though not noticed by Johnson, is used to signify the goods of a stationer; such as books, paper, and other commodities for writing. The reason why a seller of paper is called a stationer, is, that formerly the sellers of paper were itinerants or pedlars; and that as the trade became more important, they took a stand or station, which gave a name to the profession.

☞ (559).—Fåte, får, fäll, fât;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;—

STATIONER, stá'shôn-ûr. s. (98). A bookseller; a seller of paper.

STATIST, stá'tist. s. A statesman, a politician. Not in use.

STATISTICAL, stá-tis'tè-kál } a.
STATISTICK, stá-tis'tik. }

☞ This word is not found in any of our Dictionaries, and seems to have been first used by Sir John Sinclair in his plan for a statement of the trade, population, and productions of every county in Scotland; with the food, diseases and longevity of its inhabitants. A plan which reflects the greatest credit on the understanding and benevolence of that gentleman, as it is big with advantages both to the philosopher and the politician. These words must not be confounded with *Statistical* and *Statistick*; for though such a plan leads to a philosophical weighing of these provincial circumstances, yet certainly the first idea is that of *stating* these circumstances; and therefore these words are formed from the English verb to *state*, and not from *statics*, derived from the Greek word *στατική*.

STATUARY, stát'tshù-á-ré. s. The art of carving images or representations of life; one that practises or professes the art of making statues.

STATUE, stát'tshù. s. (463). An image, a solid representation of any living being.

TO STATUE, stát'tshù. v. a. To place as a statue. Not used.

STATURE, stát'tshùre. s. (463). The height of any animal.

STATUTABLE, stát'tshù-tá-bl. a. According to statute.

STATUTE, stát'tshùte. s. (463). A law, an edict of the legislature.

TO STAVE, stáve. v. a. To break in pieces; to push off as with a staff, to pour out by breaking the cask.

STAVES, stávz. s. The plural of Staff.

TO STAY, stá. v. n. (220). To continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to wait, to attend; to stop, to be long; to dwell, to be long; to rest confidently.

TO STAY, stá. v. a. To stop, to withhold, to repress; to delay, to obstruct, to hinder from progression; to keep from departure; to prop, to support, to hold up.

STAY, stá. s. Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; stand, cessation of progression; a stop, an obstruction, a hindrance from progress; restraint pre-

dence, caution; a fixed state; a prop, a support; tackling.

STAYED, stáde. part. a. (222). Fixed, settled; serious, not volatile; stopped.

STAYEDLY, stáde'lè. ad. Composedly, gravely, prudently, soberly.

STAYEDNESS, stáde'nès. s. Composure, prudence, gravity, judiciousness.

STAYER, stá'ûr. s. (98). One who stops, holds, or supports.

STAYLACE, stá'láse. s. A lace with which women fasten boddices.

STAYS, stáze. s. Without singular. Boddices, a kind of stiff waistcoat worn by ladies; ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling; any support, any thing that keeps another extended.

STEAD, stéd. s. (234). See **INSTAD**. Room, place which another had or might have; use, help; the frame of a bed.

TO STEAD, stéd. v. a. To help, to support, to assist. Little used.

STEADFAST, stéd'fást. a. Fast in place, firm, fixed; constant, resolute.

STEADFASTLY, stéd'fást-lè. ad. Firmly, constantly.

STEADFASTNESS, stéd'fást-nès. s. Immutability, fixedness; firmness, constancy, resolution.

STEADILY, stéd'è-lè. ad. Without tottering, without shaking; without variation or irregularity.

STEADINESS, stéd'è-nès. s. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken; firmness, constancy; consistent, unvaried conduct.

STEADY, stéd'è. a. Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

STEAK, stáke. s. (240). A slice of flesh broiled or fried, a collop.

TO STEAL, stéle. v. a. (227). Pret. I Stole; Part. pass. Stolen. To take by theft, to take clandestinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private means.

STEALER, sté'lûr. s. (98). One who steals, a thief.

STEALINGLY, sté'ling-lè. ad. (410). Silly, by invisible motions.

STEALTH, stél'th. s. (234) (515). The act of stealing, theft; the thing stolen; secret act, clandestine practice.

STEALTHY, stél'th'è. a. Done clandestinely, performed by stealth.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

STEAM, stème. s. (227). The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

To STEAM, stème. v. n. To smoke or vapour with moist heat; to send up vapours; to pass in vapours.

STEED, stéed. s. (246). A horse for state or war.

STEEL, stéél. s. (246). Steel is a kind of iron, refined and hardened, of great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds; it is often used for weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; it is used proverbially for hardness, as heads of Steel.

To STEEL, stéél. v. a. To point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm.

STEELY, stéél'è. a. Made of steel; hard, firm.

STEELYARD, stéél'yàrd. s. A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

☞ This word in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard*. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind as to become an idiom of pronunciation, which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language. See Principles, No. 515, and the word KNOWLEDGE.

STEEP, stéép. a. (246). Rising or descending with little inclination.

STEEP, stéép. s. Precipice, ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

To STEEP, stéép. v. a. To soak, or macerate, to imbue, to dip.

STEEPLE, stéép'l. s. (405). A turret of a church, generally furnished with bells.

STEEPLY, stéép'lè. ad. With precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS, stéép'nés. s. Precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, stéép'è. a. Having a precipitous declivity.

STEER, stéér. s. (246). A young bull-lock.

To STEER, stéér. v. a. To direct, to guide a vessel in a passage.

To STEER, stéér. v. n. (246). To direct a course.

STEERAGE, stéér'idje. s. (90). The act or practice of steering; direction, regulation of a course; that by which any course is guided; regulation or management of any thing; the stern or hinder part of the ship.

STEERSMATE, stéérz'màte. }

STEERSMAN, stéérz'mán. (88). } s. A pilot, one who steers a ship.

STEGANOGRAPHY, stég-à-nòg'gráf-fè. s. (518). The art of secret writing by characters or ciphers.

STEGNOTICK, stég-nòt'tik. a. (509). Binding, rendering costive.

STELLAR, stél'lár. a. (88). Astral, relating to the stars.

STELLATE, stél'láte. a. Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

STELLATION, stél-lá'shùn. s. Emission of light as from a star.

STELLIFEROUS, stél-li'fèr-ús. a. Having stars.

STEM, stém. s. The stalk, the twig; family, race, generation; the prow or forepart of a ship.

To STEM, stém. v. a. To oppose a current, to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

STENCH, stèns. s. A violent stink.

STENOGRAPHY, stè-nòg'gráf-fè. s. Short-hand.

STENTOROPHONICK, stèn-tò-rò-fòn'fik. a. Speaking loudly.

To STEP, stép. v. n. To move by a single change of the place of the foot; to advance by a sudden progression; to move mentally; to go, to walk; to take a short walk; to walk gravely and slowly.

STEP, stép. s. Progression by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing; quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot; a small length, a small space; walk, passage; progression, act of advancing, footstep, print of the foot; gait, manner of walking; action, instance of conduct.

STEP, stép. In Composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage.

STEPPINGSTONE, stép'ping-stone. s. Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.

STERCORACEOUS, stér-kò-rá'shús. a. (357). Belonging to dung.

STERCORATION, stér-kò-rá'shùn. s. The act of dunging.

STEREOGRAPHY, stér-rè-òg'gráf-fè. s. (518). The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

STEREOGRAPHIC, stér-è-ò-gráf'fik. a. Delineated on a plane.—*Mason*.

STEREOMETRY, stér-rè-òm'né-trè. s. (518). The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

STERIL, stér'ril. a. Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.

STERILITY, sté-ril'é-té. s. Barrenness, want of fecundity, unfruitfulness.

TO STERILIZE, stér'il-ize. v. a. To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.

STERLING, stér'ling. a. (410). An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated; genuine, having passed the test.

STERLING, stér'ling. s. English coin, money; English standard rate.

STERN, stérn. a. Severe of countenance; severe of manners, harsh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

STERN, stérn. s. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; post of management, direction; the hinder part of any thing.

STERNAGE, stérn'idje. s. (90). The steerage or stern.

STERNLY, stérn'lé. ad. In a stern manner, severely.

STERNNESS, stérn'nés. s. Severity of look; severity or harshness of manners.

STERNON, stér'nón. s. (166). The breast-bone.

STERNUTATION, stér-nù-tá-shún. s. The act of sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, stér-nù-tá'tiv. a. Having the quality of sneezing.

STERNUTATORY, stér-nù-tá-túr-é. s. Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

☞ See **DOMESTICK**. (512) (557).

TO STEW, stù. v. a. To seethe any thing in a slow moist heat.

TO STEW, stù. v. n. To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW, stù. s. A bagnio, a hot-house; a brothel, a house of prostitution; a store-pond, a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STEWARD, stù'úrd. s. (88). One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of state.

STEWARDSHIP, stù'úrd-shíp. s. The office of a steward.

STICK, stik. s. (400). A piece of wood small and long.

TO STICK, stik. v. a. To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

TO STICK, stik. v. n. To adhere, to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inseparable, to be united with any thing; to rest upon the memory painfully, to stop, to lose motion; to resist emission; to be constant, to adhere

with firmness; to be troublesome by adhering; to remain, not to be lost; to dwell upon, not to forsake; to cause difficulties or scruple; to scruple, to hesitate; to be stopped, to be unable to proceed; to be puzzled; to stick out, to be prominent with deformity; to be unemployed.

TO STICK, stik. v. a. To stab, to pierce with a pointed instrument; to fix upon a pointed body; to fasten by transfixion; to set with something pointed.

STICKINESS, stik'ké-nés. a. Adhesive quality, glutinousness, tenacity.

TO STICKLE, stik'kl. v. n. (405). To take part with one side or other; to contest, to altercation, to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play fast and loose.

STICKLEBAG, stik'kl-bág. s. The smallest of fresh-water fish.

STICKLER, stik'kl-úr. s. (98). A sidesman to fencers, a second to a duellist; an obstinate contender about any thing.

STICKY, stik'ké. a. Viscous, adhesive, glutinous.

STIFF, stiff. a. Rigid, inflexible; not soft, not giving way, not fluid; strong, not easily resisted; hardy, stubborn, not easily subdued; obstinate, pertinacious; harsh, not written with ease; constrained; formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

TO STIFFEN, stiff'n. v. a. (105). To make stiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obstinate.

TO STIFFEN, stiff'n. v. n. To grow stiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened, to grow less susceptible of impression, to grow obstinate.

STIFFHEARTED, stiff'hárt'éd. a. Obstinate, contumacious.

STIFFLY, stiff'lé. ad. Rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly.

STIFFNECKED, stiff'nékt. a. (366). stubborn, obstinate, contumacious.

STIFFNESS, stiff'nés. s. Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tension, not laxity; obstinacy, stubbornness, contumaciousness, unpleasing formality, constraint; rigorousness, harshness; manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.

TO STIFLE, sti'fl. v. a. (405). To oppress or kill by closeness of air, to suffocate; to keep in, to hinder from emission; to extinguish by artful or gentle means, to suppress, to conceal.

STIGMA, stig'má. s. (92). A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—*shin*, тѣис.

STIGMATICAL, stig-mát'tè-kál. }

STIGMATICK, stig-mát'tik. (509). } a. Branded or marked with some token of infamy.

To STIGMATIZE, stig'má-tize. v. a. To mark with a brand, to disgrace with a note of reproach.

STILE, stile. s. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another; a pin to cast the shadow in a surdial.

STILETTO, stíl-lét'tò. s. A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point.

To STILL, stíll. v. a. To silence, to make silent; to quiet, to appease; to make motionless.

STILL, stíll. a. Silent, uttering no noise; quiet, calm; motionless.

STILL, stíll. s. Calm, silence.

STILL, stíll. ad. To this time, till now; nevertheless, notwithstanding; in an increasing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance.

STILL, stíll. s. A vessel for distillation, an alembick.

To STILL, stíll. v. a. To distil, to extract or operate upon by distillation.

STILLATITIOUS, stíl-lá-tish'ús. a. Falling in drops, drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, stíl'lá-tùr-è. s. (512). An alembick, a vessel in which distillation is performed; the rooms in which stills are placed, laboratory (557).

STILLBORN, stíll'bòrn. a. Born lifeless, dead in the birth.

STILL-LIFE, stíl'lífe. s.

Mr. Mason explains this word by "things that have only vegetable life." But I am much mistaken if Painters do not use it to signify dead animals also, as fish, game, &c.

STILLNESS, stíl'nés. s. Calm, quiet, silence, taciturnity.

STILLY, stíl'lé. ad. Silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuously.

STILTS, stílt. s. Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

To STIMULATE, stím'mù-láte. v. a. To prick, to prick forward, to excite by some pungent motive; in Physick, to excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part.

STIMULATION, stím-mù-lá'shùn. s. Excitement, pungency.

To STING, stíng. v. a. Pret. I Stung; Part. passive, Stang, and Stung. To pierce or wound with a point darted out,

as that of wasps or scorpions; to pain acutely.

STING, stíng. s. A sharp point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram.

STINGILY, stín'jè-lè. ad. Covetously.

STINGINESS, stín'jè-nés. s. Avarice, covetousness, niggardliness.

STINGLESS, stíng'lés. a. Having no sting.

STINGO, stíng'gò. s. Old strong beer.

STINGY, stín'jè. a. Covetous, niggardly, avaricious.

To STINK, stíngk. v. n. Pret. I Stunk or Stank. To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

STINK, stíngk. s. (408). Offensive smell.

STINKARD, stíngk'úrd. s. (88). A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, stíngk'úr. s. (98). Something intended to offend by the smell.

STINKINGLY, stíngk'íng-lè. ad. (410). With a stink.

STINKPOT, stíngk'pòt. s. An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

To STINT, stínt. v. a. To bound, to limit, to confine, to restrain, to stop.

STINT, stínt. s. Limit, bound, restraint; a proportion, a quantity assigned.

STIPEND, stí'pènd. s. Wages, settled pay.

STIPENDIARY, stí-pén'dé-á-rè, or stí-pén'jè-á-rè. a. (293) (294) (376). Receiving salaries, performing any service for a stated price.

STIPENDIARY, stí-pén'dé-á-rè. s. One who performs any service for a settled payment.

STIPTICAL, stíp'tè-kál. }

STIPTICK, stíp'tik. (509). } a. Having the power to staunch blood, astringent.

To STIPULATE, stíp'pù-láte. v. n. To contract, to bargain, to settle terms.

STIPULATION, stíp-ù-lá'shùn. s. Bargain.

To STIR, stúr. v. a. (109). To move, to remove from its place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to instigate, to animate; To stir up, to incite, to put in action.

To STIR, stúr. v. n. To move one's self, to go out of the place, to change place; to be in motion, not to be still; to become the object of notice; to rise in the morning.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

STIR, stûr. s. Tumult, bustle; commotion, public disturbance; tumultuous disorder; agitation, conflicting passion.

STIRP, stêrp. s. (108). Race, family, generation.

STIRRER stûr'rûr. s. (98). One who is in motion, one who puts in motion; a riser in the morning, Stirrer up, an inciter, an instigator.

STIRRUP, stûr'rûp. s. An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

To STITCH, stitsh. v. a. To sew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; To stitch up, to mend what was rent.

To STITCH, stitsh. v. n. To practise needlework.

STITCH, stitsh. s. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing; a sharp sudden pain.

STITCHERY, stitsh'ûr-ê. s. Needlework.

STITCHWORT, stitsh'wûrt. s. Camomile.

STITHY, stith'ê. s. An anvil, the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

STOCCADO, stôk-kâ'dô. s. A thrust with the rapier.—See **LUMBAGO**.

STOCK, stôk. s. The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inserted; a log, a post; a man proverbially stupid; the handle of any thing; a support of a ship while it is building; a thrust, a stoccado; something made of linen, a cravat, a close neckcloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal capital store, fund already provided; quantity, store, body; a fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

To STOCK, stôk. v. a. To store, to fill sufficiently; to lay in store, to put in the stocks; To stock up, to extirpate.

STOCKDOVE, stôk'dûv. s. Ringdove.

STOCKFISH, stôk'fish. s. Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER, stôk-jil'ê-flôû-ûr. s. A plant.

STOCKING, stôk'ing. s. (410). The covering of the leg.

STOCKJOBBER, stôk'jôb-bûr. s. One who gets money by buying and selling in the funds.

STOCKISH, stôk'ish. a. Hard, blockish.

STOCKLOCK, stôk'lôk. s. Lock fixed in wood.

STOCKS, stôks. s. Prison for the legs.

STOCKSTILL, stôk'stil. a. Motionless.

STOICK, stô'ik. s. A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.

STOLE, stôle. s. A long vest.

STOLE, stôle. The pret. of Steal.

STOLEN, stôl'n. (103). Part. pass. of Steal.

STOLIDITY, stô-lid'ê-ê. s. Stupidity, want of sense. Not used.

STOMACH, stûm'mûk. s. (165) (353). The ventricle in which food is digested; appetite, desire of food; inclination, liking, anger, resolution; sullenness, resentment, pride, haughtiness.

To STOMACH, stûm'mûk. v. a. To resent, to remember with anger and malignity.

To STOMACH, stûm'mûk. v. n. To be angry.

STOMACHED, stûm'mûkt. a. (359). Filled with passions of resentment.

STOMACHER, stûm'mâ-tshûr. s. An ornamental covering worn by women, on the breast.

STOMACHFUL, stûm'mûk-fûl. a. Sullen stubborn, perverse.

STOMACHFULNESS, stûm'mûk-fûl-nês. s. Stubbornness, sullenness.

STOMACHICAL, stô-mâk'ê-kâl. }

STOMACHICK, stô-mâk'ik. (509). }
Relating to the stomach, pertaining to the stomach.

STOMACHICK, stô-mâk'ik. s. A medicine for the stomach.

☞ We not unfrequently hear this word pronounced *stomatick*; but this pronunciation, though not confined to the vulgar, is so gross an irregularity as to deserve the reprobation of every correct speaker.

STONE, stône. s. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, not soluble in water; piece of stone cut for building; gem, precious stone; calculus, concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the case which in some fruits contains the seed; testicle; a weight containing sixteen pounds: Stone is used by way of exaggeration, as stone-still, stone-dead; To leave no stone unturned, to do every thing that can be done.

STONE, stône. Made of stone.

To STONE, stône. v. a. To pelt or beat or kill with stones; to harden.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

STONEBREAK, stòne'bràke. s. An herb.

STONECHATTER, stòne'tshát-tùr. s. A bird.

STONECROP, stòne'kròp. s. A sort of tree.

STONECUTTER, stòne'kút-tùr. s. One whose trade is to hew stones.

STONEFERN, stòne'fèrn. s. A plant.

STONEFLY, stòne'fl. s. An insect.

STONEFRUIT, stòne'fróót. s. Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

STONEHAWK, stòne'hàwk. s. A kind of hawk.

STONEHORSE, stòne'hóirse. s. A horse not castrated.

STONEPIT, stòne'pít. s. A quarry, a pit where stones are dug.

STONEPITCH, stòne'pítsh. a. Hard inspissated pitch.

STONEPLOVER, stòne'pláv-ùr. s. A bird.

STONEWORK, stòne'wùrk. s. Building of stone.

STONINESS, stò'né-nés. s. The quality of having many stones.

STONY, stò'né. a. Made of stone; abounding with stones; petrified; hard, inflexible, unrelenting.

STOOD, stòd. (307). The pret. of To Stand.

STOOL, stòól. s. (306). A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.

STOOLBALL, stòól'báll. s. A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

TO STOOP, stòóp. v. n. (306). To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward standing or walking; to yield, to bend; to submit; to descend from rank or dignity; to yield, to be inferior; to sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend; to come down on prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to sink to a lower place.

STOOP, stòóp. s. Act of stooping, inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a vessel of liquor.

STOOPINGLY, stòóp'ing-lé. ad. (410). With inclination downwards.

TO STOP, stóp. v. a. To hinder from progressive motion; to hinder from change of state, whether to better or worse; to hinder from action; to put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to suppress;

to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to close any aperture; to obstruct, to encumber.

TO STOP, stóp. v. n. To cease to go forward.

STOP, stóp. s. Cessation of progressive motion; hindrance of progress, obstruction; hindrance of action; cessation of action; interruption; prohibition of sale; that which obstructs, obstacle, impediment; instruments by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated; regulation of musical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the stops in musick; a point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

STOPCOCK, stóp'kòk. s. A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

STOPPAGE, stóp'pldje. s. (90). The act of stopping, the state of being stopped.

STOPPLE, stóp'pl. s. (405). That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.

STORAXTREE, stò'ràks-tréè. s. A tree; a resinous and odoriferous gum.

STORE, stòre. s. Large number, large quantity, plenty; a stock accumulated, a supply hoarded; the state of being accumulated, hoard; storehouse, magazine.

STORE, stòre. a. Hoarded, laid up, accumulated!

TO STORE, stòre. v. a. To furnish, to replenish; to stock against a future time, to lay up, to hoard.

STOREHOUSE, stòre'hòuse. s. Magazine, treasury.

STORER, stò'rùr. s. (98). One who lays up.

STORIED, stò'rld. a. (283). Adorned with historical pictures.

STORK, stòrk. s. A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.

STORKSBILL, stòrks'bll. s. An herb.

STORM, stòrm. s. (167). A tempest, a commotion of the elements; assault on a fortified place; commotion, tumult, clamour; calamity, distress; violence, vehemence, tumultuous force.—See *Preliminary Observations on the Irish Pronunciation* prefixed to this Dictionary, page. xv.

TO STORM, stòrm. v. a. To attack by open force.

TO STORM, stòrm. v. n. To raise tempests; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

- STORMY**, stôrm'ê. a. Tempestuous; violent, passionate.
- STORY**, stô'rê. s. History; account of things past; small tale, petty narrative; an idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction; a floor, a flight of rooms.
- TO STORY**, stô'rê. v. a. To tell in history, to relate.
- STORYTELLER**, stô'rê-têl-lûr. s. (93). One who relates tales.
- STOVE**, stôvc. s. A hot-house, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.
- TO STOVE**, stôvc. v. a. To keep warm in a house artificially heated.
- STOUT**, stôût. a. (313). Strong, lusty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; obstinate, resolute, proud; strong, firm.
- STOUT**, stôût. s. A cant name for strong beer.
- STOUTLY**, stôût'lê. ad. Lustily, boldly, obstinately.
- STOUTNESS**, stôût'nês. s. Strength, valour; boldness, fortitude; obstinacy, stubbornness.
- TO STOW**, stô. v. a. (324). To lay up, to reposit in order, to lay in the proper place.
- STOWAGE**, stô'idje. s. (90). Room for laying up; the state of being laid up.
- TO STRADDLE**, strâd'dl. v. n. (405). To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.
- TO STRAGGLE**, strâg'gl. v. n. (405). To wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate, to shoot too far; to be dispersed, to be apart from any main body.
- STRAGGLER**, strâg'gl-ûr. s. (98). A wanderer, a rover, one who forsakes his company; any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.
- STRAIGHT**, strâte. a. (202) (393). Not crooked, right; narrow, close.
- STRAIGHT**, strâte. ad. (249). Immediately, directly.
- TO STRAIGHTEN**, strât'n. v. a. (103). To make straight.
- STRAIGHTNESS**, strâte'nês. s. Rectitude, the contrary to crookedness.
- STRAIGHTWAYS**, strâte'wâze. ad. Immediately, straight.
- TO STRAIN**, strâne. v. a. (202). To squeeze through something; to purify by filtration; to squeeze in an embrace; to sprain, to weaken by too much violence;

to put to its utmost strength; to make straight or tense; to push beyond the proper extent; to force, to constrain, to make uneasy or unnatural.

TO STRAIN, strâne. v. n. To make violent efforts; to be filled by compression.

STRAIN, strâne. s. An injury by too much violence; race, generation, descent; hereditary disposition; a style or manner of speaking; song, note, sound; rank, character, turn, tendency.

STRAINER, strâ'nûr. s. (98). An instrument of filtration.

STRAIT, strâte. a. (202). Narrow, close, not wide; close, intimate; strict, rigorous; difficult, distressful; it is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.

STRAIT, strâte. s. A narrow pass, or frith; distress, difficulty.

TO STRAIT, strâte. v. n. To put to difficulties.

TO STRAITEN, strât'n. v. a. (103). To make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight, to intend; to deprive of necessary room; to distress, to perplex.

STRAITLY, strâte'lê. ad. Narrowly; strictly, rigorously; closely, intimately.

STRAITNESS, strâte'nês. s. Narrowness; strictness, rigour; distress, difficulty; want, scarcity.

STRAITLACED, strâte'lâste. a. (359). Stiff, constrained, without freedom.

STRAND, strând. s. The verge of the sea or of any water.

TO STRAND, strând. v. a. To drive or force upon the shallows.

STRANGE, strânje. a.—See CHANCE. Foreign, of another country, not domestic; wonderful, causing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommon; good or bad; unacquainted.

STRANGE, strânje. interject. An expression of wonder.

STRANGELY, strânje'lê. ad. With some relation to foreignness; wonderfully, in a way to cause wonder.

STRANGENESS, strânje'nês. s. Foreignness, the state of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeness, distance of behaviour; remoteness from common apprehension; mutual dislike; wonderfulness, power of raising wonder.

STRANGER, strân'jûr. s. (98). A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a guest, one not a domestic.

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

To STRANGER, strán'júr. v. a. To estrange, to alienate. Not used.

To STRANGLE, stráng'gl. v. a. (405).

To choak, to suffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to suppress, to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLER, stráng'gl-úr. s. (98). One who strangles.

STRANGLES, stráng'glz. s. Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULATION, strán-gù-lá'shún s. The act of strangling, suffocation.

STRANGURY, stráng'gù-ré. s. A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, stráp. s. A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

STRAPPADO, stráp-pá'dò. s. Chastisement by blows.—See LUMBAGO.

STRAPPING, stráp'ping. a. (410). Vast, large, bulky.

STRATA, strá'tá. s. Plural of Stratum. (92). Beds, layers.—See DRAMA.

STRATAGEM, strát'tá-jém. s. An artifice in war, a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice, a trick.

STRATOCRACY, strá-tòk'rá-sé. (518). s. A military government.

STRATUM, strá'túm. s. A bed, a layer.

STRAW, stráw. s. (219). The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed; any thing proverbially worthless.

STRAWBERRY, stráw'bér-ré. s. A plant; the fruit.

STRAWBUILT, stráw'bílt. a. Made up of straw.

STRAWCOLOURED, stráw'kùl-úr'd. a. Of a light yellow.

STRAWWORM, stráw'wúrm. s. A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY, stráw'è. a. Made of straw, consisting of straw.

To STRAY, strá. v. n. (220). To wander, to rove; to rove out of the way; to err, to deviate from the right.

STRAY, strá. s. Any creature wandering beyond its limits, any thing lost by wandering; act of wandering.

STREAK, stréke. s. (227). A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, stréke. v. a. To stripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple.

STREAKY, stré'ké. a. Striped, variegated by hues.

STREAM, stréme. s. (227). A running water; the course of running water, current; any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts; any thing forcible and continued.

To STREAM, stréme. v. n. To flow, to run in a continuous current; to flow with a current; to pour out water in a stream; to issue forth with continuance.

STREAMER, stré'múr. s. (98). An ensign, a flag, a pennon.

STREAMY, stré'mé. a. Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

STREET, stréet. s. (246). A way, properly a paved way; proverbially, a public place.

STREETWALKER, stréet'wá-kúr. s. A common prostitute that offers herself to sale.

STRENGTH, stréng'th. s. Force, vigour, power of the body; power of endurance, firmness, durability, vigour of any kind; potency of liquors; fortification, fortress; armament, force, power; argumentative force.

☞ This word and its compounds are often erroneously pronounced as if written *strenth*, *strenthen*, &c.; the same may be observed of *length*, *lengthen*, &c. but this, it may be observed, is a pronunciation which obtains chiefly in Ireland.

To STRENGTHEN, stréng'th'n. v. a. To make strong; to confirm, to establish; to animate, to fix in resolution; to make to increase in power or security.

To STRENGTHEN, stréng'th'n. v. n. To grow strong.

STRENGTHENER, stréng'th'n-úr. s. That which gives strength, that which makes strong; in Medicine, strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids.

STRENGTHLESS, stréng'th'lés. a. Wanting strength, deprived of strength; wanting potency, weak.

STRENUOUS, strén'tú-ús. a. Brave, bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehement.

STRENUOUSLY, strén'tú-ús-lé. ad. Vigorously, actively; zealously, vehemently, with ardour.

STREPEROUS, strép'ér-ús. a. Loud, noisy.

STRESS, strés. s. Importance, important part; violence; force, either acting or suffered.

To STRETCH, strétsh. v. a. To extend, to spread out to a distance; to expand, to display, to strain to the utmost; to carry by violence farther than is right.

☞ (559).—Fåte, får, fäll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

To **STRETCH**, strêts'h. v. n. To be extended; to bear extension without rupture; to sally beyond the truth.

STRETCH, strêts'h. s. Extension, reach, occupation of more space; force of body extended; effort, struggle, from the act of running; utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power.

STRETCHER, strêts'h'ûr. s. (98). Any thing used for extension; the timber against which the rower places his feet.

To **STREW**, strô. v. a. (266). To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely.

STREWMENT, strô'mênt. s. Any thing scattered in decoration.

STRICKEN, strik'k'n. The ancient participle of Strike (103).

STRICKLE, strik'kl. s. (405). That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel.

STRICT, strikt. a. Exact, accurate, rigorously nice; severe, rigorous; confined not extensive; close, tight; tense, not relaxed.

STRICTLY, strikt'lê. ad. Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorously, severely, without remission.

STRICTNESS, strikt'nês. s. Exactness, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity; severity, rigour.

STRICTURE, strik'tshûre. s. (463). A stroke, a touch; contraction, closure by contraction; a slight touch upon the subject, not a set discourse.

STRIDE, stride. s. A long step, a step taken with great violence, a wide stretch of the legs.

To **STRIDE**, stride. v. n. Pret. I Strode, or Strid; Part. pass. Stridden. To walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other.

To **STRIDE**, stride. v. a. To pass by a step.

STRIDULOUS, strîd'jû-lûs. a. (294) (376). Making a small noise.

STRIFF, strîfe. s. Contention; contest, discord; contrariety.

STRIFEFUL, strîf'fûl. a. Contentious, discordant.

To **STRIKE**, strike. v. a. Pret. I Struck or Strook; Part. pass. Struck, Strucken; Stricken. To act upon a blow, to hit with a blow; to dash, to throw by a quick motion; to notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell; to stamp, to impress; to punish, to afflict; to contract, to lower, to vale, as To strike sail, or To strike a

flag; to alarm, to put into motion; to make a bargain; to produce by a sudden action; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; to cause to sound by blows; to forge, to mint; it is used in the participle for Advanced in years, as Well struck or stricken in years; To strike off, to erase from a reckoning or account; to separate by a blow; To strike out, to produce by collision; to blot, to efface; to bring to light, to form at once by a quick effort.

To **STRIKE**, strike. v. n. To make a blow; to collide, to clash; to act by repeated percussion; to sound by the stroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to sound with blows; to be dashed upon shafts, to be stranded; to pass with a quick or strong effect; to pay homage, as by lowering the sail; to be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; To strike in with, to conform, to suit itself to; To strike out, to spread or rove, to make a sudden excursion.

STRIKER, strî'kûr. s. (98). One that strikes.

STRIKING, strî'king. part. a. (410). Affecting, surprising.

STRING, string. s. (410). A slender rope, a small cord, any slender and flexible band; a thread on which many things are filed; any set of things filed on a line; the chord of a musical instrument; a small fibre; a nerve, a tendon; the nerve of the bow; any concatenation or series, as a string of propositions; To have two strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients.

To **STRING**, string. v. a. Pret. I Strang; Part. pass. Strung. To furnish with strings; to put a stringed instrument in tune; to file on a string; to make tense.

STRINGED, string'd. a. (359). Having strings, produced by strings.

STRINGENT, strînj'ênt. a. Binding, contracting.

STRINGHALT, string'hâlt. s. A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse, much higher than the other.

STRINGLESS, string'lês. a. Having no strings.

STRINGY, string'ê. a. See SPRINGY. Fibrous, consisting of small threads.

To **STRIP**, strîp. v. a. To make naked, to deprive of covering; to deprive, to divest; to rob, to plunder, to pillage; to decorticate; to deprive of all; to take off covering; to cast off; to separate from something adhesive or connected.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—díl,—pòund;—/in, THIS.

STRIP, stríp. s. A narrow shred.

To STRIPE, stripe. v. a. To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE, stripe. s. A lineary variation of colour; a shred of a different colour; a weal, or discolouration made by a lash or blow; a blow, a lash.

TRIPLING, stríp'ling. s. (410). A youth, one in the state of adolescence.

Dr. Johnson tells us that this word is of uncertain etymology; but, in my opinion, Skinner very naturally derives it from a boy in the state in which he is subject to stripes.

To STRIVE, strive. v. n. Pret. I Strove, anciently I Strived; Part. pass. Striven. To struggle, to labour, to make an effort; to contest, to contend, to struggle in opposition to another; to vie, to emulate.

STRIVER, strí'vúr. s. One who labours, one who contends.

STROKE, stróke. Old pret. of Strike, now commonly Struck.

STROKE, stróke. s. A blow, a knock, a sudden act of one body upon another; a hostile blow; a sudden disease or affliction; the sound of the clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch, a masterly or eminent effort; an effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficacy.

To STROKE, stróke. v. a. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to rub gently in one direction.

To STROLL, stróle. v. n. (406). To wander, to ramble, to rove.

STROLLER, stról'lúr. s. (98). A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.

STROND, strónd. s. Obsolete. The beach, the bank.

STRONG, stróngx. a. Vigorous, forceful, of great ability of body; fortified, secure from attack; powerful, mighty; supplied with forces; hale, healthy; forcibly acting in the imagination; eager, zealous; full, having any quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; affecting the smell powerfully; hard of digestion, not easily nutrimental; furnished with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, conclusive; firm, compact, not soon broken; forcibly written.

STRONGFISTED, stróngx-flst'éd. a. Strong-handed.

STRONGLY, stróngx'lé. ad. Powerfully, forcibly; with strength, with firmness, in

such a manner as to last; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly.

STRONGWATER, stróngx'wá-túr. s. Distilled spirits.

STROOK, stróók. The old pret. of Strike, used in Poetry for Struck.

STROPHE, stró'fè. s. (96). A stanza.

STROVE, stróve. The pret. of Strive.

To STROW, strò. v. n. (266) (324).

To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering, to besprinkle; to spread; to throw at random.

To STROWL, stróle. v. n. To range, to wander. Now written Stroll.

STRUCK, strúk. The pret. and part. pass. of Strike.

STRUCTURE, strúk'tshùre. s. (463).

Act of building, practice of building, manner of building, form, make; edifice, building.

To STRUGGLE, strúg'gl. v. a. (405).

To labour, to act with effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or distress.

STRUGGLE, strúg'gl. s. (405). La-

bour, effort, contest, contention; agony, tumultuous distress.

STRUMA, stróó'má. s. (339) (92). A glandular swelling, the king's evil.

STRUMOUS, stróó'mús. a. (314). Having swelling in the glands.

STRUMPET, strúm'pit. s. (99). A whore, a prostitute.

STRUNG, stróngx. The pret. and part. pass. of String

To STRUT, strút. v. n. To walk with affected dignity; to swell, to protuberate.

STRUT, strút. s. An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

STUB, stúb. s. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off; a log, a block.

To STUB, stúb. v. a. To force up, to extirpate.

STUBBED, stúb'béd. a. (366). Truncated, short and thick.

STUBBEDNESS, stúb'béd-nés. s. The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE, stúb'bl. s. (405). The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

STUBBORN, stúb'búrn. a. (166). Ob-
stinate, inflexible, contumacious; persist-
ing, persevering, steady; stiff, inflexible;
hardy, firm; harsh, rough, rugged.

STUBBORNLY, stúb'búrn-lé. ad. Ob-
stinately, contumaciously, inflexibly.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

STUBBORNNESS, stûb'bûrn-nês. s. Obstinacy, vicious stoutness, contumacy.

STUBBY, stûb'bê. a. Short and thick, short and strong.

STUBNAIL, stûb'nâle. s. A nail broken off.

STUCCO, stûk'kò. s. A kind of fine plaster for walls.

STUCK, stûk. The pret. and part. pass. of Stick.

STUD, stûd. s. A post, a stake; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; a collection of breeding horses and mares.

To STUD, stûd. v. a. To adorn with studs or knobs.

STUDENT, stû'dênt. s. A man given to books, a bookish man.

STUDIED, stûd'id. a. (283). Learned, versed in any study, qualified by study.

STUDIER, stûd'ê-ûr. s. One who studies.

STUDIOUS, stû'dê-ûs. or stû'jê-ûs. a. (293) (294) (376). Given to books and contemplation, given to learning; diligent, busy; attentive to, careful; contemplative, suitable to meditation.

STUDIOUSLY, stû'dê-ûs-lê, or stû'jê-ûs-lê. ad. Contemplatively, with close application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.

STUDIOUSNESS, stû'dê-ûs-nês, or stû'jê-ûs-nês. s. Addiction to study.

STUDY, stûd'ê. s. Application of mind to books and learning; perplexity, deep cogitation; attention, meditation, contrivance; any particular kind of learning; apartment set off for literary employment.

To STUDY, stûd'ê. v. n. To think with very close application, to muse; to endeavour diligently.

To STUDY, stûd'ê. v. a. To apply the mind; to consider attentively; to learn by application.

STUFF, stûff. s. Any matter or body; materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods; that which fills any thing; essence, elemental part; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind; texture of wool thinner and slighter than cloth; matter or thing, in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF, stûff. v. a. To fill very full with any thing; to fill to uneasiness; to thrust into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to swell out by something

thrust in; to fill with something improper or superfluous; to obstruct the organs of scent or respiration; to fill meat with something of high relish.

To STUFF, stûff. v. n. To feed gluttonously.

STUFFING, stûffing. s. (410). That by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.

STULTILOQUENCE, stûl-tîl'ò-kwêns. s. (518). Foolish talk.

STULTILOQUY, stûl-tîl'ò-kwê. The same as STULTILOQUENCE.

To STULTIFY, stûl'ê-fi. v. a. To prove void of understanding.—*Mama*.

STUM, stûm, s. Wine yet unfermented; new wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines; wine revived by a new fermentation.

To STUM, stûm. v. a. To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

To STUMBLE, stûm'bl. v. n. (405). To trip in walking; to stop; to err, to slip into crimes or blunders; to strike again; chance, to light on by chance.

To STUMBLE, stûm'bl. v. a. To obstruct in progress, to make to trip or stop, to make a boggle, to offend.

STUMBLE, stûm'bl. s. A trip in walking; a blunder, a failure.

STUMBLER, stûm'bl-ûr. s. (98). One that stumbles.

STUMBLINGBLOCK, stûm'bling-blôk. (410).

STUMBLINGSTONE, stûm'bling-stône. s. Cause of stumbling, cause of offence.

STUMP, stûmp. s. The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

STUMPY, stûmp'ê. a. Full of stumps, hard, stiff.

To STUN, stûn. v. a. To confound; to dizzy with noise; to make senseless dizzy with a blow.

STUNG, stûng. The pret. and part. pass. of Sting.

STUNK, stûngk. The pret. of Stink.

To STUNT, stûnt. v. a. To hinder from growth.

STUPE, stûpe. s. Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

To STUPE, stûpe. v. a. To foment, to dress with stupe.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

STUPEFACTION, stù-pé-fák'shùn. s. Insensibility, dulness, stupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, stù-pé-fák'tiv. a. Causing insensibility, dulling, obstructing the senses.

STUPENDOUS, stù-pén'dús. a. Wonderful, amazing, astonishing.

☞ By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as if written *stupendous* and *tremendous*, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect. They ought to remember, that *compendious* and *equipondious* are the only words ending in *ndious*.

STUPID, stù'pid. a. Dull, wanting sensibility, wanting apprehension, heavy, sluggish of understanding; performed without skill or genius.

STUPIDITY, stù-pid'é-té. s. Dulness, heaviness of mind, sluggishness of understanding.

STUPIDLY, stù'pid-lé. ad. With suspension or inactivity of understanding; dully, without apprehension.

STUPIFIER, stù'pé-fl-úr. s. (98). That which causes stupidity.

TO STUPIFY, stù'pé-fl. v. a. (183). To make stupid, to deprive of sensibility.

STUPOR, stù'pór. s. (166). Suspension or diminution of sensibility.

TO STUPRATE, stù'práte. v. a. To ravish, to violate.

STUPRATION, stù-prá'shùn. s. Rape, violation.

STURDILY, stùr'dé-lé. ad. Stoutly, hardily; obstinately, resolutely.

STURBINESS, stùr'dé-nés. s. Stoutness, hardness; brutal strength.

STURDY, stùr'dé. ad. Hardy, stout, brutal, obstinate; strong, forcible, stiff.

STURGEON, stùr'jùn. s. (259). A sea-fish.

STURK, stùrk. s. A young ox or heifer.

TO STUTTER, stùt'túr. v. n. (98). To speak with hesitation, to stammer.

STUTTER, stùt'túr. s. (98). A stammer.

STUTTERER, stùt'túr-úr. s. A stammerer.

STY, stl. s. A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of bestial debauchery.

TO STY, stl. v. a. To shut up in a sty.

STYGIAN, stld'jé-án. a. Hellish, infernal, pertaining to Styx one of the poetical rivers.

STYLE, stlè. s. Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; title, appellation; a pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax; any thing with a sharp point, as a graver, the pin of a dial; the stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower; Style of court, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.

TO STYLE, stlè. v. a. To call, to term, to name.

STYPTICK, stlp'tlk. a. The same as astringent, but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

STYPTICITY, stlp-tls'é-té. s. The power of stanching blood.

SUASIVE, swá'siv. a. (428). Having power to persuade. Little used.

SUASORY, swá'súr-é. a. (429) (512). Having tendency to persuade.—See DOMESTICK (557).

SUAVITY, swáv'é-té. s. (511). Sweetness to the senses; sweetness to the mind.

SUB, súb. In Composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID, súb-ás'sid. a. Sour in a small degree.

SUBACRID, súb-ák'kríd. a. Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

TO SUBACT, súb-ákt'. v. a. To reduce, to subdue.

SUBACTION, súb-ák'shùn. s. The act of reducing to any state.

SUBALTERN, súb-ál-térn. a. Inferiour, subordinate.

SUBALTERN, súb-ál-térn. s. An inferior, one acting under another; it is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

SUBASTRINGENT, súb-ás-strin'jènt. a. Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBEADLE, súb-bé'dl. s. An under beadle.

SUBCELESTIAL, súb-sé-lés'tshál. a. Placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCHANTER, súb-tshán'túr. s. The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, súb-klá'vé-án. a. Under the armpit or shoulder.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pln;—

SUBCONSTELLATION, sùb-kôn-stèl-lá' shùn. s. A subordinate or secondary constellation.

SUBCONTRARY, sùb-kôn-trá-rè. a. Contrary to an inferior degree.

SUBCONTRACTED, sùb-kôn-trák'tèd. part. a. Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCUTANEOUS, sùb-kù-tá'né-ús. a. Lying under the skin.

SUBDEACON, sùb-dé'k'n. s. (170). In the Romish church, is the deacon's servant.

SUBDEAN, sùb-dèné'. s. The vicegerent of a dean.

SUBDECUPLE, sùb-dèk'kù-pl. a. Containing one part of ten.

SUBDITITIOUS, sùb-dé-tish'ús. a. Put secretly in the place of something else.

TO SUBDIVERSIFY, sùb-dé-vér'sé-fl. v. a. To diversify again what is already diversified.

TO SUBDIVIDE, sùb-dé-vidé'. v. a. To divide a part into yet more parts.

SUBDIVISION, sùb-dé-vizh'ún. s. The act of subdividing; the parts distinguished by a second division.

SUBDOLOUS, sùb-dó-lús. a. (503). Cunning, subtle, sly.

TO SUBDUCE, sùb-dùsé'. } v. a. To withdraw, to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.

TO SUBDUCT, sùb-dùkt'. } v. a. To withdraw, to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUCTION, sùb-dùk'shùn. s. The act of taking away; arithmetical subtraction.

TO SUBDUE, sùb-dù'. v. a. To crush, to oppose, to sink; to conquer, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to subact.

SUBDUE, sùb-dù'úr. s. (98). Conqueror, tamer.

SUBDUMENT, sùb-dù'mènt. s. Conquest. Not used.

SUBDUPE, sùb-dù-pl. (405). } a. Containing one part of two.

SUBDUPLICATE, sùb-dù'plé-káte. } a. Containing one part of two.

SUBJACENT, sùb-já'sènt. a. Lying under.

TO SUBJECT, sùb-jèkt'. v. a. (492). To put under; to reduce to submission; to make subordinate, to make submissive; to enslave, to make obnoxious; to expose, to make liable; to submit, to make accountable; to make subservient.

SUBJECTED, sùb-jèk'tèd. part. adjunct.

Put under, reduced to submission, exposed, made liable to.

☞ A very improper, though a very prevailing misaccentuation of the passive participle of the word to *subject*, has obtained, which ought to be corrected. All the authorities in Johnson place the accent of *subjected* on the same syllable as the verb, except one from Milton:

"He *subjected* to man's service angel wings." But in another passage Milton accents this word as it ought to be, even when an adjective:

"——The angel
"Led them direct and down the cliff as fast
"To the *subjected* plain."

But as the word *subject* is an adjective as well as a verb, and when an adjective it has always the accent on the first syllable, so the participle has not only caught the accent of the adjective, but, as one error commonly generates another, seems to have communicated the impropriety to the verb; which we sometimes hear, contrary to all analogy and authority, accented on the first syllable likewise. These improprieties are easily corrected at first, and they are not yet so rooted as to make correctness look like pedantry.

SUBJECT, sùb-jèkt'. a. Placed or situated under; living under the dominion of another; exposed, liable, obnoxious; being that on which any action operates.

SUBJECT, sùb-jèkt'. s. (492). One who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation either mental or material is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists; in Grammar, the nominative case to a verb, is called, by grammarians, the Subject of the verb.

SUBJECTION, sùb-jèk'shùn. s. The act of subduing; the state of being under government.

SUBJECTIVE, sùb-jèc'tiv. a. Relating not to the object, but to the subject.

SUBINGRESSION, sùb-in-grèsh'ún. s. Secret entrance.

TO SUBJOIN, sùb-jóin'. v. a. To add at the end, to add afterwards.

SUBITANEOUS, sùb-é-tá'né-ús. a. (314). Sudden, hasty.

TO SUBJUGATE, sùb-jù-gáte. v. a. To conquer, to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUGATION, sùb-jù-gá'shùn. s. The act of subduing.

SUBJUNCTION, sùb-jùng'shùn. s. The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SUBJUNCTIVE, sùb-jùng'tiv. a. Subjoined to something else.

SUBLATION, sùb-là'shùn. s. The act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION, sùb-lé-và'shùn. s. The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE, sùb-lí'má-bl. a. Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS, sùb-lí'má-bl-nés. s. Quality of admitting sublimation.

SUBLIMATE, sùb'lé-mát. s. (91). Any thing raised by fire in the retort; quicksilver raised in the retort.

TO SUBLIMATE, sùb'lé-máte. v. a. (91). To raise by the force of chymical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

SUBLIMATION, sùb-lé-má'shùn. s. A chymical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, sùb-blíme'. a. High in place, exalted, aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud.

SUBLIME, sùb-blíme'. s. The grand or lofty style.

TO SUBLIME, sùb-blíme'. v. n. To raise by chymical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

TO SUBLIME, sùb-blíme'. v. n. To rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire.

SUBLIMELY, sùb-blíme'lé. ad. Loftily, grandly.

SUBLIMITY, sùb-blím'é-té. s. Height of place, local elevation; height of nature, excellence; loftiness of style or sentiment.

SUBLINGUAL, sùb-llng'gwál. a. Placed under the tongue.

SUBLUNAR, sùb-lú'nár. }

SUBLUNARY, sùb'lú'nár-é. } a. Situated beneath the moon, earthly, terrestrial.

☞ Accenting the word *sublunary* on the first syllable can only be accounted for on the principles laid down, No. 503, and under the words ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c.

Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Barclay, and Entick, accent the first; and Bailey and Fenning only, the second syllable.

SUBMARINE, sùb-má-réén'. a. Lying or acting under the sea.

TO SUBMERGE, sùb-mérje'. v. a. To drown, to put under water.

SUBMERSION, sùb-nér'shùn. s. The act of drowning, state of being drowned, the act of putting under water.

TO SUBMINISTER, sùb-mín'is-túr. }

TO SUBMINISTRATE, sùb-mín'is-tráte. }

v. a. To supply, to afford.

TO SUBMINISTER, sùb-mín'is-túr. v. n. To subserve.

SUBMISS, sùb-mís'. a. Humble, submissive, obsequious.

SUBMISSION, sùb-mísh'ùn. s. Delivery of himself to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence, acknowledgment of a fault, confession of error, obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.

SUBMISSIVE, sùb-mís'slv. a. (428). Humble, testifying submission or inferiority.

SUBMISSIVELY, sùb-mís'slv-lé. ad. Humbly, with confession of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVENESS, sùb-mís'slv-nés. s. (158). Humility, confession of fault, or inferiority.

SUBMISSLY, sùb-mís'lé. ad. Humbly, with submission.

TO SUBMIT, sùb-mít'. v. a. To let down, to sink; to resign to authority; to leave to discretion, to refer to judgment.

TO SUBMIT, sùb-mít'. v. n. To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

SUBMULTIPLE, sùb-múl'té-pl. s. A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly: thus there is Submultiple of twenty-one, as being contained in it exactly seven times.

SUBOCTAVE, sùb-òk'táve. }

SUBOCTUPLÉ, sùb-òk'tú-pl. } a. Containing one part of eight.

SUBORDINACY, sùb-òr'dé-ná-sé. }

SUBORDINANCY, sùb-òr'dé-ná-sé. } s. The state of being subject; series of subordination.

SUBORDINATE, sùb-òr'dé-nát. a. (91). Inferiour in order; descending in a regular series.

SUBORDINATELY, sùb-òr'dé-nát-lé. ad. In a series regularly descending.

SUBORDINATION, sùb-òr'dé-ná'shùn. s. The state of being inferiour to another; a series regularly descending.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

TO SUBORN, sùb-òrn'. v. a. To procure privately, to procure by secret collusion; to procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION, sùb-òr-ná'shùn. s. The crime of procuring any person to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, sùb-òr-nûr. s. (98). One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOENA, sùb-pé'nâ. s. (92). A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

☞ This, like most other technical words, is often corrupted into *Sub-pena*.—See **CLEFF**.

SUBQUADRUPL, sùb-kwôd'drû-pl. a. Containing one part of four.

SUBQUINTUPL, sùb-kwîn'tû-pl. a. Containing one part of five.

SUBRECTOR, sùb-rék'tûr. s. (166). The rector's vicegerent.

SUBREPTION, sùb-rép'shùn. s. The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, sùb-rép-tish'ûs. a. Fraudulently obtained.

TO SUBSCRIBE, sùb-skribe'. v. a. To give consent to, by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; to contract, to limit, not used.

SUBSCRIBER, sùb-akri'bûr. s. (98). One who subscribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRIPTION, sùb-skrip'shùn. s. Any thing underwritten; consent or attestation given by underwriting the name; the act or state of contributing to any undertaking; submission, obedience. Not used in this last sense.

SUBSECTION, sùb-sék'shùn. s. A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section.

SUBSEQUENCE, sùb'sé-kwénse. s. The state of following, not precedence.

SUBSECUTIVE, sùb-sék'kû-tlv. a. Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPLE, sùb-sép'tû-pl. a. Containing one of the seven parts.

SUBSEQUENT, sùb'sé-kwént. a. Following in train, not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, sùb'sé-kwént-jè. ad. Not so as to go before, so as to follow in train.

TO SUBSERVE, sùb-sêrv'. v. a. To serve in subordination, to serve instrumentally.

SUBSERVIENCE, sùb-sêr've-énse. } s.
SUBSERVIENCY, sùb-sêr've-én-sé. }
Instrumental fitness or use.

SUBSERVIENT, sùb-sêr've-ént. a. Subordinate, instrumentally useful.

SUBSEXTUPLE, sùb-séks'tû-pl. a. Containing one part of six.

TO SUBSIDE, sùb-slde'. v. n. To sink, to tend downwards.

SUBSIDENCE, sùb-si'dénse. } s. The
SUBSIDENCY, sùb-si'dén-sé. } act of sinking, tendency downward.

SUBSIDIARY, sùb-sid'é-â-ré, or sùb-sid'jé-â-ré. a. (293) (294) (376). Assistant, brought in aid.

TO SUBSIDIZE, sùb'sé-dlze. v. a. To give money to receive aid or assistance.

☞ This word seems to have grown out of the last war; if so, it is a little surprising that an action so common before should not have generated a word to express it.

SUBSIDY, sùb'sé-dé. s. Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

TO SUBSIGN, sùb-sine'. v. a. To sign under.

TO SUBSIST, sùb-sist'. v. n. To continue, to retain the present state or condition; to have means of living, to be maintained; to adhere, to have existence.

SUBSISTENCE, sùb-sist'énse. s. Real being; competence, means of support.

SUBSISTENT, sùb-sist'ént. a. Having real being.

SUBSTANCE, sùb'stânse. s. Being, something existing, something of which we can say that it is; that which supports accidents; the essential part; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty; body, corporeal nature; wealth.

SUBSTANTIAL, sùb-stân'shâl. a. Real, actually existing; true, solid, real, not merely seeming; corporeal, material, strong, stout, bulky; responsible, moderately wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALS, sùb-stân'shâlz. s. Without singular. Essential parts.

SUBSTANTIALITY, sùb-stân'shé-â-té-té. s. Real existence; corporeity.

SUBSTANTIALLY, sùb-stân'shâl-é. a. In manner of a substance, with reality of existence; strongly, solidly; truly, really, with fixed purpose; with competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, sùb-stân'shâl-né. s. State of being substantial; firmness, strength, power of lasting.

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—óll;—póund;—thin, THIS.

TO SUBSTANTIATE, súb-stán'shé-átc. v. a. To make to exist.

SUBSTANTIVE, súb'stán-tív. s. (512). A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

TO SUBSTITUTE, súb'stè-tùte. v. a. To put in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTE, súb'stè-tùte. s. (463). One put to act in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTION, súb-stè-tù'shùn. s. The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another.

TO SUBTRACT, súb-strákt'. v. a. To take away part from the whole; to take one number from another.—See **TO SUBTRACT**.

SUBTRACTION, súb-strák'shùn. s. The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number or difference.

SUBSTRUCTION, súb-strûk'shùn. s. Underbuilding.

SUBSTYLAR, súb-stí'tár. a. Substylar line is, in Dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSULTIVE, súb-súl'tív. } a.
SUBSULTORY, súb'súl-tûr-é. }
Bounding, moving by starts.

☞ Mr. Sheridan is the only orthœpist who has accented this word on the first syllable, as I have done; for Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, and Entick, accent the second. Its companion, *Desultory*, is accented on the first syllable by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Fenning; but on the second by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, and Entick. As these two words must necessarily be accented alike, we see Dr. Johnson and Fenning are inconsistent. But though the majority of authorities are against me in both these words, I greatly mistake if analogy is not clearly on my side. See *Principles*, No. 512.

SUBSULTORILY, súb'súl-tûr-é-lè. ad. In a bounding manner.

SUBTANGENT, súb-tán'jént. s. In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

TO SUBTEND, súb-tépd'. v. a. To be extended under.

SUBTENSE, súb-ténc'. s. The chord of an arch, that which is extended under any thing.

SUBTERFLUENT, súb-tér-flù-ént. } a.
SUBTERFLUOUS, súb-tér-flù-ús. }
(518). Running under.

SUBTERFUGE, súb'tér-fùdjc. s. A shift, an evasion, a trick.

SUBTERRANEAL, súb-tér-rá'nè-ál. }
SUBTERRANEAN, súb-tér-rá'nè-án. }
SUBTERRANEOUS, súb-ter-rá'nè-ús. }

a. Lying under the earth, placed below the surface. The two last words only are in use.

SUBTERRANITY, súb-tér-rán'è-tè. s. A place under ground, Not in use.

SUBTILE, súb'tíl. a. I'hin, not dense; nice, fine, delicate; piercing, acute; cunning, artful, sly, subdulous, deceitful; refined, acute beyond exactness.

SUBTILELY, súb'tíl-lè. ad. Finely, not grossly; artfully, cunningly.

SUBTILENESS, súb'tíl-nès. s. Fineness, rareness; cunning, artfulness.

TO SUBTILIATE, súb-tíl'yáte. v. a. (113). To make thin.

SUBTILIATION, súb-tíl-yá'shùn. s. The act of making thin.

SUBTILTY, súb'tíl-tè. s. Thinness, fineness, exility of parts; nicety; refinement, too much acuteness; cunning, artifice, slyness.

SUBTILIZATION, súb-tíl-è-zá'shùn. s. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour; refinement, superfluous acuteness.

TO SUBTILIZE, súb'tíl-ize. v. a. To make thin, to make less gross or coarse; to refine, to spin into useless niceties.

SUBTLE, sú'tíl. a. (347) (405). Sly, artful, cunning.

SUBTLETY, sú'tíl-tè. s. Artfulness, cunning.

SUBTLY, sú'tílè. ad. Sly, artfully, cunningly; nicely, delicately.

TO SUBTRACT, súb-strákt'. v. a. See **SUBTRACT**.

☞ This orthography seems to prevail over *subtract*. The vanity of deriving words from the Latin rather than a living language is very prevalent; but the *s* in this word intervening between the two mutes certainly makes the word flow more easily, and the alteration is therefore to be regretted.

SUBTRACTION, súb-trák'shùn. s. See **SUBTRACTION**.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, phn;—

SUBTRAHEND, sùb-trá-hénd'. s. The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBVERSION, sùb-vér'shún. s. Overthrow, ruin, destruction.

SUBVERSIVE, sùb-vér'slv. a. (158). Having tendency to overturn.

TO SUBVERT, sùb-vért'. v. a. To overthrow, to overturn, to destroy, to turn upside down; to corrupt, to confound.

SUBVERTER, sùb-vért'úr. s. (98). Overthrower, destroyer.

SUBURB, sùb'úr.b. s. Building without the walls of a city; the confines, the out-part.

SUBURBAN, sùb-úr.b'án. a. (88). Inhabiting the suburb.

SUBWORKER, sùb-wùrk'úr. s. Underworker, subordinate helper.

SUCCEDANEUS, sùk-sé-dá'né-ús. a. Supplying the place of something else.

SUCCEDANEUM, sùk-sé-dá'né-ùm. s. (503). That which is put to serve for something else.

TO SUCCEED, sùk-sééd'. v. n. (246). To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted; to obtain one's wish, to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect; to terminate according to wish.

TO SUCCEED, sùk-sééd'. v. a. To follow, to be subsequent or consequent to; to prosper, to make successful.

SUCCEEDER, sùk-sééd'úr. s. (98). One who follows, one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCESS, sùk-sés'. s. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy.

SUCCESSFUL, sùk-sés'fùl. a. Prosperous, happy, fortunate.

SUCCESSFULLY, sùk-sés'fùl-é. ad. Prosperously, luckily, fortunately.

SUCCESSFULNESS, sùk-sés'fùl-nés. s. Happy conclusion, desired events, series of good fortune.

SUCCESSION, sùk-sés'h'ín. s. Consecution, series of one thing or person following another; a series of things or persons following one another; a lineage, an order of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

SUCCESSIVE, sùk-sés'slv. a. (158). Following in order, continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

SUCCESSIVELY, sùk-sés'slv-lé. ad. In uninterrupted order, one after another.

SUCCESSIVENESS, sùk-sés'slv-nés. s. The state of being successive.

SUCCESSLESS, sùk-sés'lés. a. Unlucky, unfortunate, failing of the event desired.

SUCCESSOR, sùk'sés-sùr. or sùk-sés'úr. s. (503). One that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predecessor.

☞ This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if it were formed from *success*, but this accentuation, though agreeable to its Latin original, has, as in *Confess*, yielded to the prevailing power of the English antepenultimate accent.

Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinstone, and Entick, accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the second; Barclay and Fenning give both, but prefer the first; Mr. Scott gives both, and prefers the second; but, from the opinion that is foolishly gone forth, that we ought to accent words as near the beginning as possible, there is little doubt that the antepenultimate accent will prevail.

SUCCINCT, sùk-singkt'. a. (408). Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up; short, concise, brief.

SUCCINCTLY, sùk-singkt'lé. ad. Briefly, concisely.

SUCGORY, sùk'kùr-é. s. (557). A plant.—See DOMESTICK.

TO SUCCOUR, sùk'kùr. v. a. (514). To help, to assist in difficulty or distress to relieve.

SUCCOUR, sùk'kùr. s. Aid, assistance, relief of any kind, help in distress; the persons or things that bring help.

SUCCOURER, sùk'kùr-úr. s. (98). Helper; assistant, reliever.

SUCCOURLESS, sùk'kùr-lés. a. Wanting relief, void of friends or help.

SUCCULENCY, sùk'kù-lén-sé. s. Juiciness.

SUCCULENT, sùk'kù-lént. a. Juicy moist.

TO SUCCUMB, sùk-kùmb'. v. a. To yield, to sink under a difficulty.

SUCCUSSION, sùk-kùsh'ín. s. The act of shaking; in Physick, such a shaking of the nervous parts as is produced by strong stimuli.

SUCH, sùtsh. pron. Of that kind, of the like kind; the same that; comprehended under the term premised; a

—nò, mòve, nór, nót;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—*thin*.

ner of expressing a particular person or thing.

TO SUCK, sùk. v. a. To draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female, to draw with the milk; to empty by sucking; to draw or drain.

TO SUCK, sùk. v. n. To draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe.

SUCK, sùk. s. The act of sucking; milk given by females.

SUCKER, sùk'kùr. s. (98). Any thing that draws by suction; the embolus of a pump; a pipe through which any thing is sucked; a young twig shooting from the stock; a fish.

SUCKET, sùk'klt. s. (99). A sweetmeat.

SUCKINGBOTTLE, sùk'kling-bòt-tl. s. A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

TO SUCKLE, sùk'kl. v. a. (405). To nurse at the breast.

SUCKLING, sùk'ling. s. (410). A young creature yet fed by the pap.

SUCTION, sùk'shùn. s. The act of sucking.

SUDATION, sù-dá'shùn. s. Sweat.

SUDATORY, sù-dá-tùr-è. s. (512) (557). Hot-house, sweating bath.

SUDDEN, sùd'dln. a. (103). Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; hasty, violent, rash, passionate, precipitate.

SUDDEN, sùd'dln. s. Any unexpected occurrence, surprize. Not in use. On a sudden, sooner than was expected.

SUDDENLY, sùd'dln-lè. ad. In an unexpected manner, without preparation, hastily.

SUDDENNESS, sùd'dln-nés. s. State of being sudden, unexpected presence, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

SUDORIFICK, sù-dò-rifflk. a. Provoking or causing sweat.

SUDORIFICK, sù-dò-rifflk. s. (509). A medicine promoting sweat.

SUDOROUS, sù-dò-rùs. a. (314). Consisting of sweat.

SUDS, sùdz. s. A lixivium of soap and water; To be in the suds, a familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

TO SUE, sù. v. a. (335). To prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure.

TO SUE, sù. v. n. To beg, to entreat, to petition.

SUET, sù'it. s. (99). A hard matter particularly that about the kidneys.

SUETY, sù'it-è. a. Consisting of suet, resembling suet.

TO SUFFER, sùff'fùr. v. a. (98). To bear, to undergo, to feel with sense of pain; to endure, to support; to allow, to permit; to pass through, to be affected by.

TO SUFFER, sùff'fùr. v. n. To undergo pain or inconvenience; to undergo punishment; to be injured.

SUFFERABLE, sùff'fùr-à-bl. a. Tolerable, such as may be endured.

SUFFERABLY, sùff'fùr-à-blè. ad. Tolerably, so as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, sùff'fùr-ànc. s. Pain, inconvenience, misery; patience, moderation; toleration, permission.

SUFFERER, sùff'fùr-ùr. s. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience; one who allows, one who permits,

SUFFERING, sùff'fùr-ing. s. (410). Pain suffered.

TO SUFFICE, sùf-fize'. v. n. (351). To be enough, to be sufficient, to be equal to the end or purpose.

TO SUFFICE, sùf-fize'. v. a. (351). To afford; to supply; to satisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, sùf-fish'én-sè. s. State of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence, enough; supply equal to want: it is used by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.

SUFFICIENT, sùf-fish'ént. a. (357). Equal to any end or purpose, enough, competent; qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

SUFFICIENTLY, sùf-fish'ént-lè. ad. To a sufficient degree, enough.

TO SUFFOCATE, sùff'fò-káte. v. a. To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, sùff'fò-ká'shùn. s. The act of choking, the state of being choaked.

SUFFOCATIVE, sùff'fò-ká-tlv. a. (512). Having the power to choke.

SUFFRAGAN, sùff'frá-gùn. s. (88). A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

TO SUFFRAGATE, sùff'frá-gáte. v. n. (90). To vote with, to agree in voice with.

SUFFRAGE, sùff'frídje. s. (90). Vote, voice given in a controverted point.

SUFFRAGINOUS, sùf-frád'jln-ùs. a. Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

SUFFUMIGATION, sùf-fù-mê-gâ'shùn.

s. Operation of fumes raised by fire.

TO SUFFUSE, sùf-fùze'. v. a. To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

SUFFUSION, sùf-fù'zhùn. s. The act of overspreading with any thing; that which is suffused or spread.

SUGAR, shùg'ûr. s. (175) 454. The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice; any thing proverbially sweet; a chymical dry chrystallization.

TO SUGAR, shùg'ûr. v. a. To impregnate or season with sugar; to sweeten.

SUGARY, shùg'ûr-ê. a. Sweet, tasting of sugar.

TO SUGGEST, sùg-jest'. v. a. To hint, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill; to seduce, to draw to ill by insinuation; to inform secretly.

☞ Though the first *g* in *Exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sud-jest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares, pronounce the *g* in both syllables soft, as if written *sud-jest*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, make the first *g* hard, and the second soft, as if written *sug-jest*, as I have done; for as the accent is not on these consonants, there is not the same apology for pronouncing the first soft as there is in *exaggerate*; which see.

SUGGESTION, sùg-jès'tshùn. s. Private hint; intimation, insinuation, secret notification.

SUICIDE, sù'ê-side. s. (143). Self-murder, the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

SUIT, sùte. s. (342). A set, a number of things correspondent one to the other; clothes made one part to answer another; a petition, an address of entreaty; courtship; pursuit, prosecution; in Law, Suit is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgement.

TO SUIT, sùte. v. a. To fit, to adapt to something else; to be fitted to, to become; to dress, to clothe.

TO SUIT, sùte. v. n. To agree, to accord.

SUITABLE, sù'tâ-bl. a. (405). Fitting according with, agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS, sù'tâ-bl-nês. s. Fiteness, agreeableness.

SUITABLY, sù'tâ-blê. ad. Agreeably according to.

SUITE, swête. s. *French*. Consecution, series, regular order; retinue, company.

SUITER, } sù'tûr. } s. (98) (168).

SUITOR, } One that sues, a petitioner, a supplicant, a wooer, one who courts a mistress.

SUITRESS, sù'três. s. A female supplicant.

SULCATED, sùl'kâ-têd. a. Furrowed.

SULKY, sùl'kê. a. Silently sullen, sour, morose, obstinate.

☞ This word has long been a vagabond in conversation, and was not to be found in any of our Dictionaries till it was lately admitted to a place in Eatick's, and, from its very frequent use, may now be considered as a denizen of the language. Mr. Colman had, many years ago, made use of it in his prologue to "The Wife in the Right," where he says—

"No sulky critick to the Playhouse drive,
Whom modern comedy provokes to jeer."

And this writer's authority alone is a sufficient proof of the propriety and utility of the word. It may perhaps be objected, that the word *sullen* is perfectly equivalent, and renders this word useless. Those, however, who consider language philosophically, know that there are no words perfectly synonymous, and consequently that there are no useless words. If I be asked what is the difference between these words, I would answer, that *sullenness* seems to be an habitual sulkiness, and sulkiness a temporary sullenness. The former may be an innate disposition; the latter, a disposition occasioned by real injury. The one has a malignancy in threatening danger; the other, an alternate averseness to pleasure. Thus we are in a sullen mood, and in a sulky fit; Men and Women are said to be sullen, Children sulky; sullenness may be predicated of inanimate objects, sulkiness of such as are animated.

"No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knew
The dreadful East is all the wind that blows." Pope.

If these distinctions are just, there is good reason for receiving the word in question, and incorporating it into the language, even though it had not been adopted by the respectable writer I have quoted.

—nò, mǎve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bǎll;—òll;—pǒund;—shin, THIS.

SULKINESS, sùl'kè-nès. s. Silent sullenness, moroseness, obstinacy.

SULLEN, sùl'lin. a. (99). Gloomy, discontented; mischievous, malignant; intractable, obstinate; dismal; heavy, dull.

SULLENLY, sùl'lin-lè. ad. Gloomily, malignantly, intractably.

SULLENNESS, sùl'lin-nès. s. Gloominess, moroseness, sluggish anger; malignity.

SULLENS, sùl'linz. s. Morose temper, gloominess of mind.

TO SULLY, sùl'lè. v. a. To soil, to tarnish, to dirt, to spot.

SULLY, sùl'lè. s. Soil, tarnish, spot.

SULPHUR, sùl'fùr. s. Brimstone.

SULPHUREOUS, sùl-fù'rè-ùs. } a.

SULPHUROUS, sùl'fùr-ùs. (314). } a.
Made of brimstone, having the qualities of brimstone, containing sulphur.

SULPHUREOUSNESS, sùl-fù'rè-ùs-nès. s. The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURWORT, sùl'fùr-wùrt. s. The same with Hogsfennel.

SULPHURY, sùl'fùr-è. a. Partaking of sulphur.

SULTAN, sùl'tán. s. (88). The Turkish emperor.

SULTANA, sùl-tá'ná. See *Lumbago*. }

SULTANESS, sùl'tá-nès. }
s. The queen of an eastern emperor.

SULTRINESS, sùl'trè-nès. s. The state of being sultry.

SULTRY, sùl'trè. a. Hot without ventilation, hot and close, hot and cloudy.

SUM, sùm. s. The whole of any thing, many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgment, the whole abstracted; the amount, the result of reasoning or computation; height, completion.

TO SUM, sùm. v. a. To compute, to collect particulars into a total; to comprise, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compass; to have feathers full grown.

SUMLESS, sùm'lès. a. Not to be computed.

SUMMARILY, sùm'má-rè-lè. ad. Briefly, the shortest way.

SUMMARY, sùm'má-rè. a. Short, brief, compendious.

SUMMARY, sùm'má-rè. s. Compendium, abridgment.

SUMMER, sùm'mùr. s. (98). The sea-

son in which the sun arrives at the highest solstice; the principal beam of a floor.

SUMMERHOUSE, sùm'mùr-hòuse. s. An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

SUMMERSAULT, } sùm'mùr-sèt. } s.

SUMMERSET, }
A high leap, in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SUMMIT, sùm'mlt. s. The top, the utmost height.

TO SUMMON, sùm'mùn. v. a. (166).

To call with authority, to admonish to appear, to cite; to excite, to call up, to raise.

SUMMONER, sùm'mùn-ùr. s. (98). One who cites.

SUMMONS, sùm'mùnz. s. A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.

SUMPTER, sùm'tùr. s. (412). A horse that carries the clothes or furniture.

SUMPTION, sùm'shùn. s. The act of taking.

SUMPTUARY, sùm'tshù-á-rè. a. (292). Relating to expense, regulating the cost of life.

SUMPTUOSITY, sùm-tshù-ùs-è-tè. s. Expensiveness, costliness.

SUMPTUOUS, sùm'tshù-ùs. a. (292). Costly, expensive, splendid.—See *PRE-SUMPTUOUS*.

SUMPTUOUSLY, sùm'tshù-ùs-lè. ad. Expensively, with great cost.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, sùm'tshù-ùs-nès. s. Expensiveness, costliness.

SUN, sùn. s. The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place, a place eminently warmed by the sun; any thing eminently splendid; Under the Sun, in this world—a proverbial expression.

TO SUN, sùn. v. a. To expose to the sun.

SUNBEAM, sùn'bème. s. Ray of the sun.

SUNBEAT, sùn'bète. part. a. Shone on by the sun.

SUNBRIGHT, sùn'brite. a. Resembling the sun in brightness.

SUNBURNING, sùn'bùrn-ing. s. The effect of the sun upon the face.

SUNBURNT, sùn'bùrnt. part. a. Tanned, discoloured by the sun.

SUNCLAD, sùn'klád. part. a. Clothed in radiance, bright.

SUNDAY, sùn'dè. s. (223). The day anciently dedicated to the sun, the Christian sabbath.

TO SUNDER, sùn'dùr. v. a. To part, to separate, to divide.

☞ (359).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

SUNDIAL, sùn'di-ál. s. A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

SUNDRY, sùn'drê. a. Several, more than one.

SUNFLOWER, sùn'flôû-dr. s. A plant.

SUNG, sùng. The pret. and part. pass. of Sing.

SUNK, súngk. The pret. and part. pass. of Sink (408).

SUNLESS, sùn'lêś. a. Wanting sun, wanting warmth.

SUNLIKE, sùn'like. a. Resembling the sun.

SUNNY, sùn'nê. a. Resembling the sun, bright; exposed to the sun, bright with the sun; coloured by the sun.

SUNRISE, sùn'rize. }

SUNRISING, sùn'riz-ing. (410). } s. Morning, the appearance of the sun.

SUNSET, sùn'sêť. s. Close of the day, evening.

SUNSHINE, sùn'shine. s. Action of the sun, place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

SUNSHINY, sùn'shí-nê. a. Bright with the sun; bright like the sun.

To **SUP**, súp. v. a. To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time.

To **SUP**, súp. v. n. To eat the evening meal.

SUP, súp. s. A small draught, a mouthful of liquor.

SUPERABLE, sú'pêr-â-bl. a. (405). Conquerable, such as may be overcome.

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, arising from want of attention to the influence of accent on the sounds of the letters, which makes the first syllable of this word sound like the noun *shoe*.—This pronunciation Mr. Sheridan has adopted, not only in this word, but in all those which commence with the inseparable preposition *super*. That this is contrary to the most established rules of orthœpy, may be seen in Principles, No. 454 and 462; and that it is contrary to Mr. Sheridan himself, may be seen by his giving the *s* in the words *insuperable*, *insuperableness*, *insuperably*, and *insuperability*, its simple sound only.—See **INSUPERABLE**.

SUPERABLENESS, sú'pêr-â-bl-nêś. s. Quality of being conquerable.

To **SUPERABOUND**, sú'pêr-â-bôund'. v. n. To be exuberant, to be stored with more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANCE, sú'pêr-â-bôn'dâns. s. More than enough, great quantity.

SUPERABUNDANT, sú'pêr-â-bôn'dânt. a. Being more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, sú'pêr-â-bôn'dânt-lê. ad. More than sufficiently.

To **SUPERADD**, sú'pêr-âd'. v. n. To add over and above, to join any thing as to make it more.

SUPERADDITION, sú'pêr-âd-dish'ôn. s. The act of adding to something else, that which is added.

SUPERADVENIENT, sú'pêr-âd-tê'ent. a. Coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.

To **SUPERANNUATE**, sú'pêr-ân-nû-ât. v. a. To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

SUPERANNUATION, sú'pêr-ân-nû-â-shôn. s. The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPERB, sú'pêrb'. a. Grand, pompous, lofty, august, stately.

SUPERCARGO, sú'pêr-kâr'gô. s. An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

SUPERCÆLESTIAL, sú'pêr-sê-lêś'tshêl. a. Placed above the firmament.

SUPERCILIOUS, sú'pêr-sil'yês. a. Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, sú'pêr-sil'yês-lê. ad. Haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuously.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, sú'pêr-sil'yês-nêś. s. (113). Haughtiness, contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCEPTION, sú'pêr-kôn-sêp-shôn. s. A conception made after another conception.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, sú'pêr-kôn-sêkwênsê. s. Remote consequence.

SUPERCRESCENCE, sú'pêr-krêś'sênsê. s. That which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPEREMINENCE, sú'pêr-ê'm'mê-nênsê. }

SUPEREMINENCY, sú'pêr-ê'm'mê-nên-sê. }

Uncommon degree of eminence.

SUPEREMINENT, sú'pêr-ê'm'mê-nên. a. Eminent in a high degree.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òh, —pòund;—thin, THIS.

To SUPEREROGATE, sù-pér-ér-rò-gàte. v. n. (91). To do more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATION, sù-pér-ér-rò-gà'shùn. s. Performance of more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATORY, sù-pér-ér-rò-gà-tùr-é. a. (512). Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

SUPEREXCELLENT, sù-pér-ék'sèl-lént. a. Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

SUPEREXCRESCE, sù-pér-éks-krés'sénc. s. Something superfluously growing.

To SUPERFETATE, sù-pér-fè'tàte. v. n. To conceive after conception.

SUPERFETATION, sù-pér-fè-tà'shùn. s. One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together.

SUPERFICE, sù-pér-fls. s. (142). Outside, surface. Not used.

SUPERFICIAL, sù-pér-flsh'ál. a. Lying on the surface, not reaching below the surface; shallow, contrived to cover something; shallow, not profound; smattering, not learned.

SUPERFICIALITY, sù-pér-flsh-é-ál'è-té. s. The quality of being superficial.

SUPERFICIALLY, sù-pér-flsh'ál-é. ad. On the surface, not below the surface; without penetration, without close heed; without going deep; without searching.

SUPERFICIALNESS, sù-pér-flsh'ál-nés. s. Shallowness, position on the surface; slight knowledge, false appearance.

SUPERFICIES, sù-pér-flsh'éz. s. (505). Outside, surface, superface.

SUPERFINE, sù-pér-fine'. a. (524). Eminently fine.

SUPERFLUITANCE, sù-pér-flù'è-tânse. s. The act of floating above.

SUPERFLUITANT, sù-pér-flù'è-tánt. a. Floating above.

SUPERFLUITY, sù-pér-flù'è-té. s. More than enough, plenty beyond use of necessity.

SUPERFLUOUS, sù-pér-flù-ús. a. (518). Exuberant, more than enough, unnecessary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, sù-pér-flù-ús-nés. s. The state of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUX, sù-pér-flùks. s. That which is more than is wanted.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, sù-pér-im-prég-nà'shùn. s. Superconception, superfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, sù-pér-lìn-kùm'hént. s. Lying on the top of something else.

To SUPERINDUCE, sù-pér-lìn-dùsc'. v. a. To bring in as an addition to something else; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

SUPERINDUCTION, sù-pér-lìn-dùk'shùn. s. The act of superinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, sù-pér-lìn-jék'shùn. s. An injection succeeding upon another.

SUPERINSTITUTION, sù-pér-lìn-stè-tù'shùn. s. In Law, one institution upon another.

To SUPERINTEND, sù-pér-lìn-ténd'. v. a. To oversee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCE, sù-pér-lìn-ténd'énsc. s.

SUPERINTENDENCY, sù-pér-lìn-ténd'én-sé. s.

Superior care, the act of overseeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENT, sù-pér-lìn-ténd'ént. s. One who overlooks others authoritatively.

SUPERIORITY, sù-pér-ré-ór'è-té. s. Pre-eminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPERIOR, sù-pér-ré-úr. a. (166). Higher, greater in dignity or excellence, preferable or preferred to another; upper, higher locally; free from emotion or concern, unconquered.

SUPERIOR, sù-pér-ré-úr. s. One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERLATIVE, sù-pér-lá-tiv. a. Implying or expressing the highest degree; rising to the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVELY, sù-pér-lá-tiv-lé. ad. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree; in the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, sù-pér-lá-tiv-nés. s. The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR, sù-pér-lù'nár. a. Not sublunary, placed above the moon.

SUPERNAL, sù-pér-nál. a. (88). Having an higher position, locally above us; relating to things above, placed above, celestial.

SUPERNATANT, sù-pér-ná'tánt. a. Swimming above.

SUPERNATATION, sù-pér-ná-tà'shùn. s. The act of swimming on the top of any thing.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

SUPERNATURAL, sù-pêr-nât'tshû-râl. a. Being above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, sù-pêr-nât'tshû-râl-ê. ad. In a manner above the course or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, sù-pêr-nû'mêr-âr-ê. a. Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual, or a round number.

TO SUPERPONDERATE, sù-pêr-pôn'dêr-âte. v. a. To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPORTION, sù-pêr-prô'pôr-shûn. s. Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURATION, sù-pêr-pûr-gâ'shûn. s. More purgation than enough.

SUPERREFLECTION, sù-pêr-rê-flek'shûn. s. Reflection of an image, reflected.

SUPERSALIANCY, sù-pêr-sâ'lê-ân-sê. s. The act of leaping upon any thing.

TO SUPERSCRIBE, sù-êr-skribê'. v. a. To inscribe upon the top or outside.

SUPERScription, sù-pêr-skrib'shûn. s. The act of superscribing; that which is written on the top or outside.

TO SUPERSEDE, sù-pêr-sêdê'. v. a. To make void or inefficient by superior power, to set aside.

SUPERSEDEAS, sù-pêr-sêdê-âs. s. In Law, the name of a writ to stop or set aside some proceeding in law.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, sù-pêr-sêr'vê-sâ-bl. a. Over-officious.

SUPERSTITION, sù-pêr-stish'ûn. s. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion, religion without morality; false religion, reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; over-nicety, exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTITIOUS, sù-pêr-stish'ûs. a. Addicted to superstition, full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion; over accurate, scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, sù-pêr-stish'ûs-lê. ad. In a superstitious manner.

TO SUPERSTRAIN, sù-pêr-strâne'. v. a. To strain beyond the just stretch.

TO SUPERSTRUCT, sù-pêr-strûkt'. v. a. To build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTION, sù-pêr-strûkt'shûn. s. An edifice raised on any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, sù-pêr-strûkt'îv. a. Built upon something else.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, sù-pêr-strûkt'tshûre. s. That which is raised or built upon something else.

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, sù-pêr-sûb-stân-shâl. a. More than substantial.

SUPERVACANEOUS, sù-pêr-vâ-kâ'nê-ûs. a. Superfluous, needless, unnecessary, serving to no purpose.

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, sù-pêr-vâ-kâ'nê-ûs-lê. ad. Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, sù-pêr-vâ-kâ'nê-ûs-nês. s. Needlessness.

TO SUPERVENE, sù-pêr-vênê'. v. e. To come as an extraneous addition.

SUPERVENIENT, sù-pêr-vê'nê-ênt. e. Added, additional.

SUPERVENTION, sù-pêr-vên'shûn. s. The act of supervening.

SUPERVISE, sù-pêr-vizê'. v. a. To overlook, to oversee.

SUPERVISOR, sù-pêr-vî-zûr. s. (168). An overseer, an inspector.

TO SUPERVIVE, sù-pêr-vivê'. v. e. To overlive, to outlive.

SUPINATION, sù-pê-nâ'shûn. s. The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPINE, sù-plnê'. a. (140). Lying with the face upward; leaning backwards; negligent, careless, indolent, drowsy.

SUPINE, sù'plnc. s. (140) (494). In Grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY, sù-plnê'lê. ad. With the face upward; drowsily, thoughtlessly, indolently.

SUPINENESS, sù-plnê'nês. s. Posture with the face upward; drowsiness, carelessness, indolence.

SUPINITY, sù-pln'ê-tê. s. (511). Posture of lying with the face upwards; carelessness, indolence, thoughtlessness.

SUPPEDANEOUS, sùp-pê-dâ'nê-ûs. e. Placed under the feet.

SUPPER, sùp'pûr. s. (98). The last meal of the day, the evening repast.

SUPPERLESS, sùp'pûr-lês. a. Wanting supper, fasting at night.

TO SUPPLANT, sùp-plânt'. v. a. To trip up the heels; to displace by strength, to turn out, to displace, to overpower, to force away.

SUPPLANTER, sùp-plânt'ûr. s. One that supplants, one that displaces.

SUPPLE, sùp'pl. a. (405). Pliant, flexible; yielding, soft, not obstinate; flattering, fawning, bending; that which makes supple.

—nò, móve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—/hin, THIS.

TO SUPPLE, sùp/pl. v. a. To make pliant, to make soft, to make flexible; to make compliant.

TO SUPPLE, sùp/pl. v. n. To grow soft, to grow pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, sùp/plè-mént. s. Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

SUPPLEMENTAL, sùp-plè-mént'ál. }
SUPPLEMENTARY, sùp-plè-mént' } a.
á-ré.

Additional, such as may supply the place of what is lost.

SUPPLENESS, sùp/pl-nés. s. Pliantness, flexibility, readiness to take any form; readiness of compliance, facility.

SUPPLETORY, sùp/plè-túr-é. s. (512). That which is to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLIANT, sùp/plè-ánt. a. Entreating, beseeching, precatory.

SUPPLIANT, sùp/plè-ánt. s. An humble petitioner.

SUPPLICANT, sùp/plè-kánt. s. One that entreats or implores with great submission.

TO SUPPLICATE, sùp/plè-káte. v. n. To implore, to entreat, to petition submissively.

SUPPLICATION, sùp-plè-ká'shùn. s. Petition humbly delivered, entreaty; petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

TO SUPPLY, sùp-plí'. v. a. To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give something wanted, to yield, to afford; to relieve; to serve instead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to fill any room made vacant; to accommodate, to furnish.

SUPPLY, sùp-plí'. s. Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.

TO SUPPORT, sùp-pòrt'. v. a. To sustain, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure.

SUPPORT, sùp-pòrt'. s. Act or power of sustaining; prop, sustaining power; necessities of life; maintenance, supply.

SUPPORTABLE, sùp-pòrt'á-bl. a. Tolerable, to be endured.

SUPPORTABLENESS, sùp-pòrt'á-bl-nés. s. The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, sùp-pòrt'ánse. s. Maintenance, support.

SUPPORTER, sùp-pòrt'úr. s. (98). One that supports; prop, that by which

any thing is borne up from falling; sustainer, comforter; maintainer, defender.

SUPPOSABLE, sùp-pò'zá-bl. a. (405). That may be supposed.

SUPPOSAL, sùp-pò'zál. s. (88). Position without proof, imagination, belief.

TO SUPPOSE, sùp-pòze'. v. a. To lay down without proof, to advance by way of argument without maintaining the position; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination; to require, as previous to itself.

SUPPOSE, sùp-pòze'. s. Supposition, position without proof, unevidenced conceit.

SUPPOSER, sùp-pò'zúr. s. (98). One that supposes.

SUPPOSITION, sùp-pò-zish'ùn. s. Position laid down, hypothesis, imagination yet unproved.

SUPPOSITIOUS, sùp-pòz-é-tish'ús. a. Not genuine, put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

SUPPOSITIOUSNESS, sùp-pòz-é-tish'ús-nés. s. State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVELY, sùp-pòz'zé-tív-lè. ad. Upon supposition.

SUPPOSITORY, sùp-pòz'zé-túr-é. s. A kind of solid clyster.

TO SUPPRESS, sùp-prés'. v. a. To crush, to overpower, to subdue, to reduce from any state of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal; to keep in, not to let out.

SUPPRESSION, sùp-prèsh'ùn. s. The act of suppressing; not publication.

SUPPRESSOR, sùp-prés'súr. s. (66). One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

TO SUPPURATE, sùp-pú-ráte. v. a. To generate pus or matter.

TO SUPPURATE, sùp-pú-ráte. v. n. To grow to pus.

SUPPURATION, sùp-pú-rá'shùn. s. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter suppurated.

SUPPURATIVE, sùp-pú-rá-tív. a. (512). Digestive, generating matter.

SUPPUTATION, sùp-pú-tá'shùn. s. Reckoning, account, calculation, computation.

TO SUPPUTE, sùp-púte'. v. a. To reckon, to calculate.

SUPRALAPSARIAN, sù-prá-láp-sá'rè-án. s. One who holds that God made choice of his people in the pure mass, or without any respect to the fall.—*Ash.*

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pînc, pîn;—

- SUPRALAPRARY**, sù-prâ-lâp'sâr-ê. a. Antecedent to the fall of man.
- SUPRAVULGAR**, sù-prâ-vûl'gûr. a. Above the vulgar.
- SUPREMACY**, sù-prêm'â-sê. s. (511). Highest place, highest authority, state of being supreme.—See **PRIMACY**.
- SUPREME**, sù-prême'. a. Highest in dignity, highest in authority; highest, most excellent.
- SUPREMELY**, sù-prême'lê. ad. In the highest degree.
- SURADDITION**, sùr-âd-dîsh'ûn. s. Something added to the name.
- SURAL**, sù'râl. a. (88). Being in the calf of the leg.
- SURANCE**, shû'rânse. s. (454). War-rant, security.
- TO SURBATE**, sùr-bâte'. v. a. To bruise and batter the feet with travel, to harass, to fatigue.
- TO SURCEASE**, sùr-sêse'. v. n. To be at an end, to stop, to cease, to be no longer in use; to leave off, to practise no longer.
- TO SURCEASE**, sùr-sêse'. v. a. To stop, to put an end.
- SURCEASE**, sùr-sêse'. s. (227). Ces-sation, stop.
- SURCHARGE**, sùr-tshârje'. s. Over-burden, more than can be well borne.
- TO SURCHARGE**, sùr-tshârje'. v. a. To overload, to overburden.
- SURCHARGER**, sùr-tshâr'jûr. s. (98). One that overburdens.
- SURCINGLE**, sùr'sîng-gl. s. (405). A girth with which a burden is bound upon a horse; the girdle of a cassock.
- SURCLE**, sùrk'kl. s. (405). A shoot, a twig, a sucker.
- SURCOAT**, sùr'kôte. s. A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.
- SURD**, sùrd. a. Deaf, wanting the sense of hearing; unheard, not perceived by the ear; not expressed by any term.
- SURE**, shûre. a. (454) (455). Certain, unfailing, infallible; confident, undoubt-ing, certain, past doubt or danger; firm, stable, not liable to failure; To be sure, certainly.
- SURÊ**, shûre. ad. Certainly, without doubt, doubtless.
- SUREFOOTED**, shûre-fû'têd. a. Tread-ing firmly, not stumbling.
- SURELY**, shûre'lê. ad. Certainly, un-doubtedly, without doubt; firmly, without hazard.
- SURENESS**, shûre'nês. s. Certainty.
- SURETISHIP**, shûre'tê-shîp. s. The office of a surety or bondsman, the act of being bound for another.
- SURETY**, shûre'tê. s. See **NICETY**. Certainly, indubitableness; foundation of stability, support; evidence, ratification, confirmation; security against loss or damage, security for payment; hostage, bonds-man, one that gives security for another.
- SURF**, sùrf. s. The swell of the sea that beats against the shore, or a rock *Mason*.
- SURFACE**, sùr'fâs. s. (91). Superfi-cies, outside.
- TO SURFEIT**, sùr'flt. v. a. (215). To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.
- TO SURFEIT**, sùr'flt. v. n. To be fed to satiety and sickness.
- SURFEIT**, sùr'flt. s. Sickness or sa-tiety caused by over-fulness.
- SURFEITER**, sùr'flt-ûr. s. (98). One who riots, a glutton.
- SURFEITWATER**, sùr'flt-wâ-tûr. s. Water that cures surfeits.
- SURGE**, sùrje. s. A swelling sea, wave rolling above the general surface of the water.
- TO SURGE**, sùrje. v. a. To swell to rise high.
- SURGEON**, sùr'jûn. s. (259). One who cures by manual operation.
- SURGEONRY**, sùr'jûn-rê. } s. The
- SURGERY**, sùr'jêr-ê. } act of curing by manual operation.
- SURGY**, sùr'jê. a. Rising in billows.
- SURLILY**, sùr'lê-lê. ad. In a surly manner.
- SURLINESS**, sùr'lê-nês. s. Gloomy moroseness, sour anger.
- SURLY**, sùr'lê. a. Gloomily morose, rough, uncivil, sour.
- TO SURMISE**, sùr-mîze' v. a. To suspect, to imagine imperfectly; to im-agine without certain knowledge.
- SURMISE**, sùr-mîze'. s. Imperfect notion, suspicion.
- TO SURMOUNT**, sùr-môunt'. v. a. To rise above; to conquer, to overcome; to surpass, to exceed.
- SURMOUNTABLE**, sùr-môunt'â-bl. a. Conquerable, superable.
- SURNAME**, sùr'nâme. s. (492). The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Christian name: an appellation added to the original name.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búl;—úll;—pòund;—zhín, THIS.

TO SURNAME, sùr-námé'. v. a. To name by an appellation added to the original name.

TO SURPASS, sùr-pás'. v. a. To excel, to exceed, to go beyond in excellence.

SURPASSING, sùr-pás'sing. part. a. Excellent in a high degree.

SURPLICE, sùr'plis. s. (140). The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

SURPLUS, sùr'plús.

SURPLUSAGE, sùr'plús-idje. (90). } s. A supernumerary part, overplus, what remains when use is satisfied.

SURPRISAL, sùr-prí'zál. (88). } s. The

SURPRISE, sùr-prí'ze'. } act of taking unawares, the state of being taken unawares; sudden confusion or perplexity.

TO SURPRISE, sùr-prí'ze'. v. a. To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to astonish by something wonderful; to confuse or perplex by something sudden.

SURPRISING, sùr-prí'zing. part. a. (410). Wonderful, raising sudden wonder or concern.

SURPRISINGLY, sùr-prí'zing-lè. ad. To a degree that raises wonder, in a manner that raises wonder.

TO SURRENDER, sùr-rén'dúr. v. a. To yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy.

TO SURRENDER, sùr-rén'dúr. v. n. To yield, to give one's self up.

SURRENDER, sùr-rén'dúr. (88). } s.

SURRENDRY, sùr-rén'dré. } The act of yielding; the act of resigning or giving up to another.

SURREPTION, sùr-rép'shún. s. Surprise, sudden and unperceived invasion.

SURREPTITIOUS, sùr-rép-tish'ús. a. Done by stealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sùr-rép-tish'ús-lè. ad. By stealth, fraudulently.

TO SURROGATE, sùr-rò-gáte. v. a. To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE, sùr-rò-gáte. s. (91). A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

TO SURROUND, sùr-róund'. v. a. To environ, to encompass, to enclose on all sides.

SURSolid, sùr-sól'id. s. In Algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURTOUT, sùr-tóut'. s. A large coat worn over all the rest.

TO SURVENE, sùr-véne'. v. a. To supervene, to come as an addition.

TO SURVEY, sùr-vá'. v. a. To overlook, to have under the view; to oversee as one in authority; to view as examining.

SURVEY, sùr-vá', or sùr'vá. s. View, prospect.

¶ This substantive was, till within these few years, universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, like the verb: but since Johnson and Lowthled the way, a very laudable desire of regulating and improving our language has given the substantive the accent on the first syllable, according to a very general rule in the language (492); but this has produced an anomaly in pronunciation, for which, in my opinion, the accentual distinction of the noun and verb does not make amends: if we place the accent on the first syllable of the noun, the *ey* in the last must necessarily be pronounced like *ey* in *barley*, *attorney*, *journey*, &c. Notwithstanding therefore this accentuation has numbers to support it, I think it but a short-sighted emendation, and not worth adopting. All our orthoëpists pronounce the verb with the accent on the last, except Fenning, who accents the first. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Perry, and Entick, accent the first syllable of the noun; but Dr. Johnson and Bailey, the original lexicographers, accent the last. Dr. Kenrick does not accent the noun, and Barclay has not inserted it.

SURVEYOR, sùr-vá'úr. s. (166). An overseer, one placed to superintend others; a measurer of land.

SURVEYORSHIP, sùr-vá'úr-shíp. s. The office of a surveyor.

TO SURVIVE, sùr-víve'. v. n. To live after the death of another; to remain alive.

TO SURVIVE, sùr-víve'. v. a. To outlive.

SURVIVER, sùr-ví'vúr. s. (166). One who outlives another.

SURVIVERSHIP, sùr-ví'vúr-shíp. s. The state of outliving another.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sús-sép-tè-blí'è-tè. s. Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sús-sép-tè-blí. a. Capable of admitting. See INCOMPARABLE.

¶ Dr. Johnson says, Prior has accented this word improperly on the first syllable. To which observation Mr. Mason adds, "Perhaps it is Johnson who has improperly placed the accent on the second syl-

able. (559. —Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

lable." If Mr. Mason were asked why? perhaps he would be puzzled to answer. If it be said that usage is on the side of Prior, what shall we think of all our orthoëpists who have accented this word like Johnson? for thus we find the word accented by Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Perry, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Barclay. Entick has, indeed, the accent on the first, but on the second of *susceptive*; and why? it may be asked; if usage alone is pleaded, it may be answered, What can be a better proof of usage than the authors I have quoted? But Mr. Nares, with his usual good sense, reprobates this accentuation on the first syllable, and says it is high time to oppose it. The only argument that can be alleged for it, is that which Mr. Elphinston has brought in favour of *comparable*, *admirable*, and *acceptable*, which is, that when the accent is on the second syllable of these words, they signify only a physical possibility of being *compared*, *admired*, and *accepted*; but when the accent is on the first, they signify a fitness or worthiness of being *compared*, *admired*, and *accepted*. "Thus," says he, "one thing is literally *comparable* with another, if it can be *compared* with it, though not perhaps *comparable*, that is fit to be *compared* to it; so a thing may be *acceptable* by a man, that is far from being *acceptable* to him."—*Principles of the English Language*, vol. i, page 169.

This is the best reason I ever yet heard for this high accentuation; but how such a difference of pronunciation tends to perplex and obscure the meaning, may be seen under the word *BOWL*; nor does the word in question seem *susceptible* of such a difference in the sense from a different accentuation. When Poets are on the rack for a word of a certain length and a certain accent, it is charity to make allowances for their necessities; but no quarter should be given to coxcombs in prose, who have no better plea for a novelty of pronunciation, than a *fop* has for being the first in the fashion, however ridiculous and absurd.

SUSCEPTION, sūs-sēp'shūn. s. Act of taking.

SUSCEPTIVE, sūs-sēp'tiv'. a. (157). Capable to admit.

SUSCRIPTION, sūs-sip'pē-ēn-sē. s. Reception, admission.

SUSCIPIENT, sūs-sip'pē-ēnt. s. One who takes, one that admits or receives.

TO SUSCITATE, sūs'sē-tâte. v. n. (91). To rouse, to excite.

USCITATION, sūs-sē-tâ'shūn. s. The act of rescuing or exciting.

TO SUSPECT, sūs-pēkt'. v. a. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain.

TO SUSPECT, sūs-pēkt'. v. n. To imagine guilt.

SUSPECT, sūs-pēkt'. part. a. Doubtful.

TO SUSPEND, sūs-pēnd'. v. a. To hang, to make to hang by any thing; to make to depend upon; to interrupt; to make to stop for a time; to delay, to hinder from proceeding; to debar from the execution of an office or payment of a revenue.

SUSPENSE, sūs-pēnsē'. s. Uncertainty, delay of certainty or determination; act of withholding the judgment: privation for a time, impediment for a time stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPENSE, sūs-pēnsē'. a. Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.

SUSPENSION, sūs-pēn'shūn. s. Act of making to hang on any thing; act of making to depend on any thing; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgment; interruption, temporary cessation.

SUSPENSORY, sūs-pēn'sūr-ē. a. (512). Belonging to that by which a thing hangs—See *DOMESTICK*.

SUSPICION, sūs-pish'ūn. s. The act of suspecting, imagining of something without proof.

SUSPICIOUS, sūs-pish'ūs. a. (314). Inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to suspicion, given reason to imagine ill.

SUSPICIOUSLY, sūs-pish'ūs-lē. ad. With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, sūs-pish'ūs-nēs. s. Tending to suspicion.

SUSPIRATION, sūs-spē-râ'shūn. s. Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

TO SUSPIRE, sūs-spīrē'. v. a. To sigh, to fetch the breath deep; it seems that Shakspeare to mean only, to begin to breathe.

TO SUSTAIN, sūs-tân'. v. a. To bear, to prop, to hold up; to support, to keep from sinking under evil; to maintain, to keep; to help, to relieve, to assist; to bear, to endure; to bear without yielding; to suffer, to bear as inflicted.

SUSTAINABLE, sūs-tâ-nâ-bl. a. That may be sustained.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—*thin*, THIS.

SUSTAINER, sùs-tá'núr. s. (98). One that props, one that supports; one that suffers, a sufferer.

SUSTENANCE, sùs-tè-nânse. s. Support, maintenance; necessities of life, victuals.

SUSTENTATION, sùs-tèn-tá'shùn. s. Support, preservation from falling; support of life, use of victuals; maintenance.

SUSURRATION, sú-sùr-rá'shùn. s. Whisper, soft murmur.—See **MUCULENT**.

SUTLER, sùt'lúr. s. (98). A man that sells provisions.

SUTURE, sù'tshùre. s. (463). A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds; Suture is a particular articulation.

SWAB, swób. s. (85). A kind of mop to clean floors.

TO SWAB, swób. v. a. To clean with a mop.

SWABBER, swób'bùr. s. (98). A sweeper of the deck.

TO SWADDLE, swód'dl. v. a. (405). To swathe, to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children; to beat, to cudgel.

SWADDLE, swód'dl. s. (405). Clothes bound round the body.

SWADDLINGBAND, swód'ling-bánd. }

SWADDLINGCLOUT, swód'ling-klóút. }

SWADDLINGCLOTH, swód'ling-klóúth. } s. Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

TO SWAG, swág. v. n. (85). To sink down by its weight, to lie heavy.

TO SWAGGER, swág'gúr. v. n. (98).

To bluster, to bully, to be turbulently and tumultuously proud.

SWAGGERER, swág'gúr-úr. s. (383). A blusterer, a bully, a turbulent noisy fellow.

SWAGGY, swág'gè. a. (383). Dependent by its weight.

SWAIN, swánc. s. (202) (383). A young man; a country servant employed in husbandry; a pastoral youth.

TO SWALE, swále. } v. a. To waste or blaze away; to melt.

TO SWEAL, swélc. (327). }

SWALLOW, swól'ló. s. (327). A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in winter.

TO SWALLOW, swól'ló. v. a. To take down the throat; to receive without examination; to engross, to appropriate; to absorb, to take in, to sink in any abyss, to

engulph; to devour, to destroy, to be lost in any thing, to be given up.

SWALLOW, swól'ló. s. (85). The throat, voracity.

SWAM, swám. The pret. of Swim.

SWAMP, swómp. s. A marsh, a bog, a fen.

SWAMPY, swóm'pè. a. Boggy, fenny.

SWAN, swón. s. (85). A large water fowl.

SWANSKIN, swón'skin. s. A kind of soft flannel.

SWAP, swóp. ad. (85). Hastily, with hasty violence, as he did it Swap.

SWARD, swárd. s. The skin of bacon; the surface of the ground.

SWARE, swäre. The pret. of Swear.

SWARM, swárm. s. (85). A great body or number of bees or other small animals; a multitude, a crowd.

TO SWARM, swárm. v. n. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to crowd, to throng; to be crowded, to be over-run, to be thronged; to breed multitudes.

SWART, swárt. }

SWARTH, swárh. } a. Black, darkly brown, tawny. In Milton, gloomy, malignant.

SWARTHILY, swár'thè-lè. ad. Blackly, duskily, tawnily.

SWARTHINESS, swár'thè-nès. s. Darkness of complexion, tawinness.

SWARTHY, swár'thè. a. Dark of complexion, black, dusky, tawny.

TO SWASH, swósh. v. n. To make a clatter or noise.

SWASH-BUCKLER, swósh-búk'lér. s. A furious combatant.—*Mason*.

SWASHER, swósh'úr. s. One who makes a show of valour or force.

TO SWATHE, swát'he. v. a. (467). To bind as a child with bands and rollers.

TO SWAY, swá. v. a. To wave in the hand, to move or wield with facility; to bias, to direct to either side; to govern, to rule, to overpower, to influence.

TO SWAY, swá. v. n. To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to govern.

SWAY, swá. s. The swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, dominion; influence, direction.

TO SWEAR swäre. v. n. (240). Pret. Swore, or Sware; Part. pass. Sworn. To

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—plne, pln;—

obtest some superior power, to utter an oath; to declare or promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obtest the name of God profanely.

To SWEAR, swâre. v. n. (240). To put to an oath; to declare upon oath; to obtest by an oath.

SWEARER, swâ'rd. s. (98). A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEAT, swét. s. (234). The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation or moisture.

To SWEAT, swét. v. n. Pret. Swet, Sweted; Part. pass. Sweaten. To be moist on the body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moisture.

To SWEAT, swét. v. a. To emit as sweat.

SWEATER, swét'ûr. s. (98). One who sweats.

SWEATY, swét'lé. a. Covered with sweat, moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious, toilsome.

To SWEEP, swéep. v. a. (246). To draw away with a besom; to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

To SWEEP, swéep. v. n. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness; to pass with pomp, to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, swéep. s. The act of sweeping; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent destruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEEPINGS, swéep'ingz. s. (410). That which is swept away.

SWEEPNET, swéep'nét. s. A net that takes in a great compass.

SWEEPSTAKE, swéep'stâke. s. A man that wins all; a prize at a race.

SWEEPY, swéep'é. a. Passing with great speed and violence.

SWEET, swéét. a. (246). Pleasing to any sense; luscious to the taste; fragrant to the smell; melodious to the ear; pleasing to the eye; mild, soft, gentle; grateful, pleasing; not stale, not stinking, as that meat is sweet.

SWEET, swéét. s. Sweetness, something pleasing; a word of endearment; a perfume.

SWEETBREAD, swéét'bréd. s. The pancreas of the calf.

SWEETBRIAR, swéét'bri-ûr. s. A fragrant shrub.

SWEETBROOM, swéét'brôôm. s. An herb.

To SWEETEN, swéét't'n. v. a. (103). To make sweet; to make mild or kind; to make less painful; to palliate, to reconcile; to make grateful or pleasing; to soften, to make delicate.

SWEETENER, swéét't'n-ûr. s. One that palliates, one that represents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

SWEETHEART, swéét'hârt. s. A love; or mistress.

SWEETING, swéét'ing. s. (410). A sweet luscious apple; a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, swéét'ish. a. Somewhat sweet.

SWEETLY, swéét'lé. ad. In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

SWEETMEAT, swéét'méte. s. Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

SWEETNESS, swéét'nés. s. The quality of being sweet in any of its senses.

SWEETWILLIAM, swéét-will'yâm. s. A plant. It is a species of gilliflower.

SWEETWILLOW, swéét-will'ô. s. Gak or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL, swéll. v. n. Part. pass. Swollen. To grow bigger, to grow tumid; to extend the parts; to tumify by obstruction; to be exasperated; to look big; to protuberate; to rise into arrogance; to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.

To SWELL, swéll. v. a. To cause to rise or increase, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raise to arrogance.

SWELL, swéll. s. Extension of bulk.

SWELLING, swéll'ing. s. (410). Morbid tumour; protuberance, prominent effort for a vent.

To SWELTER, swéll'tûr. v. n. (98). To be painted with heat.

To SWELTER, swéll'tûr. v. a. To parch or dry up with heat.

SWELTRY, swéll'tré. a. Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, swépt. The part. and pret. of Sweep.

To SWERVE, swérv. v. n. To wander, to rove; to deviate, to depart from rule, custom, or duty; to ply, to bend.

SWIFT, swift. a. Moving far in a short time, quick, fleet, speedy, nimble; ready.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—chin, THIS.

SWIFT, swîft. s. A bird like a swallow, a martinet; the current of a stream.

SWIFTLY, swîft'lê. ad. Fleetly, rapidly, nimbly.

SWIFTNESS, swîft'nês. s. Speed, nimbleness, rapidity, quickness, velocity, celerity.

To SWIG, swîg. v. n. To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, swîll. v. a. To drink luxuriously and grossly; to wash, to drench; to inebriate.

SWILL, swîll. s. Drink luxuriously poured down.

SWILLER, swîll'ûr. s. (98). A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM, swîm. v. n. Pret. Swam, Swom, or Swum. To float on the water, not to sink; to move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion; to be dizzy, to be vertiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality, to flow.

To SWIM, swîm. v. a. To pass by swimming.

SWIM, swîm. s. The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

SWIMMER, swîm'mûr. s. (98). One who swims; the protuberance in the legs of a horse resembling a piece of hard dry horn.

SWIMMINGLY, swîm'mîng-lê. ad. Smoothly, without obstruction.

To SWINDLE, swînl'dl. v. a. (405). To cheat under the pretence of trading or trafficking.

☞ This word has been in very general use for near twenty years, and has not yet found its way into any of our Dictionaries.

From the recent introduction of this word, one should be led to believe, that England was, till lately, a stranger to this species of fraud; but that it should be imported to that country by so honest a people as the Germans, is still more surprising.—That a language is a map of the science and manners of the people who speak it will scarcely be questioned by those who consider the origin and progress of the human understanding; and if so, it is impossible that the manners should not influence the language, and that the language should not correspond to the manners. From this reasoning therefore we may conclude, that the faith of traffick was more sacred in England than in Ger-

many, though Germany might in other respects be less vicious than England.

SWINE, swîne. s. A hog, a pig, a sow.

SWINEBREAD, swîne'brêd. s. A kind of plant; truffles.

SWINEHERD, swîne'hêrd. s. A keeper of hogs.

☞ This word, in the north of England, is pronounced *Swinnard*; and shows the tendency of our language to shorten the simple in the compound. See Principles, No. 515.

SWINEPIPE, swîne'pîpe. s. A bird of the thrush kind.

To SWING, swîng. v. n. (410). To wave to and fro hanging loosely; to fly backward to forward on a rope.

To SWING, swîng. v. a. Preterit. Swang, Swung. To make to play loosely on a string; to whirl round in the air, to wave loosely.

SWING, swîng. s. Motion of any thing hanging loosely; a line on which any thing hangs loose; influence or power of a body put in motion; course, unrestrained liberty; unrestrained tendency.

To SWINGE, swînje. v. a. To whip, to bastinate, to punish; to move as a lash:

SWINGEBUCKLER, swînje-bûk'lûr. s. A bully, a man who pretends to feats of arms. An old cant word.

SWINGER, swîng'ûr. s. (98). He who swings, a hurler.

SWINGING, swîn'jîng. a. Great, huge.

SWINGINGLY, swîn'jîng-lê. ad. Vastly, greatly.

SWINISH, swînlîsh. a. Befitting swine, resembling swine, gross.

To SWINK, swînk. v. a. To overlabour. Obsolete.

SWITCH, swîtsh. s. A small flexible twig.

To SWITCH, swîtsh. v. a. To lash, to jerk.

SWIVEL, swîv'v'l. s. (103). Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.

SWOBBER, swôb'bûr. s. A sweeper of the deck.—See **SWABBER**. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.

SWOLLEN, { swôl'n. (103). } The participle pass. of Swell.

SWOM, swôm. The pret. of Swim. Not in use, Swam supplying its place.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mét;—pine, pin;—

To SWOON, swôdn. v. n. (475). To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation, to faint.

☞ This word should be carefully distinguished in the pronunciation from *soon*: the *w*, as Mr. Nares justly observes, is effective, and should be heard. It would have been beneath a Dictionary of the least credit to take notice of a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *sound*, if it had not been adopted by one of our orthoëpists. The same observation holds good of the following word, which must not be pronounced exactly like *scoop*.

SWOON, swôdn, s. A lipothymy, a fainting fit.

To SWOOP, swôdp. v. a. (306). To fall at once as a hawk upon its prey; to prey upon, to catch up.

SWOOP, swôdp. s. Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

To SWOP, swôp. v. a. To change, to exchange one thing for another.

SWORD sôrd. s. (475). A weapon used either for cutting or thrusting, the usual weapon of fights hand to hand; destruction by war; vengeance of justice; emblem of authority.

SWORDED, sôrd'éd. a. Girt with a sword.

SWORDER, sôrd'ûr. s. (98). A cut-throat, a soldier. Not in use.

SWORDFISH, sôrd'flsh. s. A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.

SWORDGRASS, sôrd'grás. s. A kind of sedge, glader.

SWORDKNOT, sôrd'nôt. s. Riband tied to the hilt of a sword.

SWORDLAW, sôrd'lâw, s. Violence.

SWORDMAN, sôrd'mân. s. Soldier, fighting man.

☞ I see no good reason why we should not write and pronounce *swordman* and *gowneman* rather than *swordman* and *gownman*, though Johnson produces his authorities for the latter orthography from good authors. The *s* seems to have intervened naturally between the mute and the liquid to facilitate the pronunciation, as in *statesman*, *sportsman*, *huntsman*, and sometimes between the two liquids, as *townsman*, *salesman*, &c. But Dr. Johnson's sense of the word *swordman*, meaning a man of the profession of the sword, is now obsolete: we now never hear the word but as signifying a man expert in the use of the sword; and in this sense it is always called a *swordeman*.

SWORDPLAYER, sôrd'plâ-ûr. s. Gladiator, fencer.

SWORE, swôre. The pret. of Swear.

SWORN, swôrn. The part. pass. of Swear.

SWUM, swûm. Pret. and part. pass. of Swim.

SWUNG, swûng. Pret. and part. pass. of Swing (410).

SYCAMORE, sik'â-môre. s. A tree.

SYCOPHANT, sik'ô-fânt. s. A flatterer, a parasite.

SYCOPHANTICK, sik'ô-fân'tik. a. Flattering, parasitical.

SYLLABICAL, sil-lâb'ê-kâl. a. Relating to syllables, consisting of syllables.

SYLLABICALLY, sil-lâb'ê-kâl-ê. ad. In a syllabical manner.

SYLLABICK, sil-lâb'ik. a. (509). Relating to syllables.

SYLLABLE, sil'lâ-bl. a. (405). As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; any thing proverbially concise.

To SYLLABLE, sil'lâ-bl. v. a. To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.

SYLLABUB, sil'lâ-bûb. s. Milk and acids. Rightly SYLLABUB, which see.

SILLABUS, sil'lâ-bûs. s. An abstract compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM, sil'lô-jizm. s. An argument composed of three propositions.

SYLLOGISTICAL, sil-lô-jis'tê-kâl. a.

SYLLOGISTICK, sil-lô-jis'tik. (509). a. Relating to a syllogism, consisting of a syllogism.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, sil-lô-jis'tê-kâl-ê. ad. In the form of a syllogism.

To SYLLOGIZE, sil'lô-jize. v. n. To reason by syllogism.

SYLVAN, sil'vân. a. (88). Wood, shady.

SYLVAN, sil'vân. s. A wood god, satyr.

SYMBOL, sim'bûl. s. (166). An abstract, a compendium, a comprehensory form; a type, that which comprehends its figure a representation of something else.

SYMBOLICAL, sim-bôl'ê-kâl. a. Representative, typical, expressive, signs.

SYMBOLICALLY, sim-bôl'ê-kâl-ê. ad. Typically, by representation.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

SYMBOLIZATION, sìm'bòl-lè-zà'shùn. s.

The act of symbolizing, representation, resemblance.

TO SYMBOLIZE, sìm'bò-lize. v. n. (170). To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

TO SYMBOLIZE, sìm'bò-lize. v. a. To make representative of something.

SYMMETRICAL, sìm-mèt'trè-kál. a. Proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST, sìm'mè-trist. s. One very studious or observant of proportion.

TO SYMMETRIZE, sìm'mè-trize. v. a. To bring to symmetry.—*Mason*.

SYMMETRY, sìm'mè-trè. s. Adaptation of parts to each other, proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.

SYMPATHETICAL, sìm-pá-thèt'é-kál. } (509).

SYMPATHETICK, sìm-pá-thèt'ík. } a. (509). Having mutual sensation, being affected by what happens to the other.

SYMPATHETICALLY, sìm-pá-thèt'é-kál-é. ad. (509). With sympathy, in consequence of sympathy.

TO SYMPATHIZE, sìm'pá-thíze. v. n. To feel with another, to feel in consequence of what another feels, to feel mutually.

SYMPATHY, sìm'pá-thè. s. Fellow feeling, mutual sensibility, the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

SYMPHONIOUS, sìm-fò-né-ús. a. Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

SYMPHONY, sìm-fò-né. s. (170). Concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds.

SYMPOSIACK, sìm-pò-zhé-ák. a. (451). relating to merry-making.

SYMPTOM, sìm'tùm. s. (166) (412). Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, not as the necessary effect; a sign, a token.

SYMPTOMATICAL, sìm-tò-mát'té-kál. (509). } a.

SYMPTOMATICK, sìm-tò-mát'ík. } Happening concurrently, or occasionally.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, sìm-tò-mát'té-kál-é. ad. In the nature of a symptom.

SYNAGOGUE, sìn'á-gòg. s. (338). An assembly of the Jews to worship.

SYNALEPHA, sìn-á-lé'fá. s. (92). A contraction or excision of a syllable in a

Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel.

SYNCHRONICAL, sìn-kròn'é-kál. a. Happening together at the same time.

SYNCHRONISM, sìn-krò'nizm. s. (408). Concurrence of events, happening at the same time.

SYNCHRONOUS, sìn'krò-nús. a. Happening at the same time.

SYNCOPE, sìn'kò-pé. s. (96) (408). Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SYNCOPIST, sìn'kò-plist. s. Contractor of words.

SYNCRATISM, sìn'krá-tizm. s. A junction of two against a third power.

SYNDROME, sìn'drò-mé. s. (96). Concurrent action, concurrence.

SYNECDOCHE, sé-nék'dò-ké. s. (352) (96). A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

SYNECPHONEISIS, sìn-ék'fò-né'sis. s. A contraction of two syllables into one.—*Mason*.

SYNOD, sìn'nòd. s. (166). An assembly, particularly of ecclesiastics; conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

☞ A plain English speaker would always pronounce the *y* in this word long; nor is it pronounced short by the more informed speaker, because the *y* is short in *Synodus*, but because we always pronounce it so in the Latin word. See Principles, No. 544.

SYNODAL, sìn'nò-dál. } a. Re-

SYNODICAL, sé-nòd'é-kál. } **SYNODICK**, sé-nòd'ík. (509).

lating to a Synod, transacted in a Synod; reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

SYNODICALLY, sé-nòd'é-kál-é. ad. By the authority of a synod or public assembly.

SYNONYMA, sé-nòn'né-má. s. (92). Names which signify the same thing.

SYNONYME, sìn'ò-nim. s. A word of the same meaning as some other word.—*Mason*.

TO SYNONYMISE, sé-nòn'né-míze. v. a. To express the same thing in different words.

SYNONYMOUS, sé-nòn'né-mús. a. Expressing the same thing by different words.

SYNONYMY, sé-nòn'né-mé. s. The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

SYNOPSIS, sê-nôp'sis. s. A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL, sê-nôp'tê-kâl. a. Affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNTACTICAL, sin-tâk'tê-kâl. a. Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX, sin'tâks. }

SYNTAXIS, sin-tâks'is. } s. A system, a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

SYNTHESIS, sin'thê-sis. s. The act of joining, opposed to analysis.

SYNTHETICK, sin'thêt'ik. a. (509). Conjoining, compounding, forming composition.

SYPHON, si'fûn. s. (166). A tube, a pipe.

SYRINGE, sir'inje. s. (184). A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

TO SYRINGE, sir'inje. v. a. To spout by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, sir-ring-gôt'tô-mê. s. The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SYRTIS, sér'tis. s. (184). A quick sand, a bog.

SYSTEM, sis'têm. s. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

SYSTEMATICAL, sis-tê-mât'tê-kâl. a. Methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

SYSTEMATICALLY, sis-tê-mât'tê-kâl. ad. (509). In form of a system.

SYSTEMATIZE, sis-têm'â-tize. v. a. To reduce, to a system.—*Mason*.

☞ I have met with this word nowhere in *Mason's Supplement to Johnson*, & there I find it accented in a different way from what I have always heard it in conversation. In those circles which I frequent, the accent has been placed on the first syllable; and if we survey the words of this termination, we shall find that *ize* is added to every word without altering the place of the accent; and consequently *Systematize* ought to have the accent on the first syllable. This reasoning is specious; but when we consider that this word is not formed from the English word *System*, but from the Greek *Συστημα*, or the latter Latin *Systema*, we shall find that the accent is very properly placed on the second syllable according to the general rule. If we place the accent on the first, we ought to spell the word *Systemize*, and then it would be anomalously pronounced; but as our best writers and speakers have formed the word on the Greek and Latin plan, it ought to be written and pronounced as *Mr. Mason* has given it.

SYSTOLE, sis'tô-lê. s. (96). In Anatomy, the contraction of the heart; in Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T.

TABBY, tâb'bê. s. A kind of waved silk.

TABBY, tâb'bê. a. Brinded, brindled.

TABBEFACTION, tâb-ê-fâk'shûn. s. The act of wasting away.

TO TABEFY, tâb'ê-fi. v. n. To waste, to be extenuated by disease.

TABERNACLE, tâb'êr-nâ-kl. s. (405). A temporary habitation, a casual dwelling; a sacred place, a place of worship.

TABID, tâb'id. a. (544). Wasted by disease, consumptive.

☞ Buchanan is the only orthoëpist who has this word and pronounces the *a* short. This is indulging the genius of our pronunciation in dissyllables of this kind; but as we pronounce the *a* short in *tabid*, though long in Latin, we carry this pronunciation into our own language.

TABIDNESS, tâb'id-nês. s. Consumptiveness, state of being wasted by disease.

TABLATURE, tâb'lâ-tûre. s. (405). Painting on walls or ceiling.

TABLE, tâ'bl. s. (405). Any flat level surface; a horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals &c.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùh, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

other purposes; the persons sitting at table; the fare or entertainment itself, as he keeps a good table; a table, a surface on which any thing is written or engraved; an index, a collection of heads; a synopsis, many particulars brought into one view; draughts, small pieces of wood shifted on squares; To turn the tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.

TO TABLE, tá'bl. v. a. To make into a catalogue, to set down. Not in use.

TABLEBEER, tá-bl-béér'. s. Beer used at victuals, small beer.

TABLEBOOK, tá'bl-bòók. s. A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

TABLECLOTH, tá'bl-klòtsh. s. Linen spread on a table.

TABLER, tá'bl-úr. s. (98). One who boards.

TABLETALK, tá'bl-tàwk. s. Conversation at meals or entertainments.

TABLET, táb'lét. s. A small level surface; a surface written on or painted.

TABOUR, tá'bùr. s. (314). A small drum, a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

TABOURÉR, tá'bùr-úr. s. (98). One who beats the tabour.

TABOURET, táb'úr-ét. s. A small drum or tabour.

TABOURINE, táb-úr-éen'. s. (112). A tabour, a small drum.

TABRET, táb'rét. s. A tabour.

TABULAR, táb'ù-lár. s. Set down in the form of tablets or synopses; formed in squares, made into laminæ.

TO TABULATE, táb'ù-làte. v. a. To reduce to tables or synopses.

TABULATED, táb'ù-là-téd. a. Having a flat surface.

TACHE, tátsh. s. Any thing taken hold of, a catch, a loop, a button.

TACIT, tá's'lt. a. (544). Silent, implied, not expressed by words.

TACITLY, tá's'lt-lè. ad. Silently, without oral expression.

TACITURNITY, tá's-è-tùr'nè-tè. s. Habitual silence.

TO TACK, ták. v. a. To fasten to any thing; to join, to write, to stitch together.

TO TACK, ták. v. n. To turn a ship.

TACK, ták. s. A small nail; the act of turning ships at sea; To hold tack, to last, to hold out.

TACKLE, ták'kl. s. (405). Instruments of action; the ropes of a ship.

TACKLED, ták'kl'd. a. (359). Made of ropes tacked together.

TACKLING, ták'ling. s. (410). Furniture of the mast; instruments of action.

TACTICAL, ták'tè-kál. } a. (509). Re-

TACTICK, ták'tik. } lating to the art of ranging a battle.

TACTICKS, ták'tiks. s. The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TACTILE, ták'til. a. (140). Susceptible of touch.

TACTILITY, ták-tl'è-tè. s. Perceptibility of the touch.

TACTION, ták'shùn. s. The act of touching.

TADPOLE, tád'pòle. s. A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail.

TA'EN, tàne. The poetical contraction of Taken.

TAFFETA, táf'fè-tè. s. A thin silk.

TAG, tág. s. A point of metal put to the end of a string; any thing paltry and mean.

TAG-RAG, tág'rág. s. Composed of tag and rag; people of the lowest degree. —Mason.

TO TAG, tág. v. a. To fit any thing with an end, as to tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly to tack.

TAGTAIL, tág'tàle. s. A worm which has the tail of another colour.

TAIL, tàle. s. (202.) That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebrae of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a cat-kin; the hinder part of any thing; To turn tail, to fly, to run away.

TAILED, táp'd. a. (359). Furnished with a tail.

TA'ILLE, tàle. s. A limited estate, an entail.

TAILOR, tá'ùr. s. (166). One whose business is to make clothes.

TO TAINT, tànt. v. a. (202). To imbue or impregnate with any thing; to stain, to sully; to infect; to correct; a corrupt contraction of Attaint.

TO TAINT, tànt. v. n. To be infected, to be touched.

TAINT, tànt. s. A tincture, a stain; an insect; infection; a spot, a soil, a blemish.

☛ (559).—Fâté, fâr, fáll, fât;—mè, mét;—pîne, pîn;—

TAINTLESS, tânt'lès. a. Free from infection.

TAINTURE, tâne'tshûre. s. (461).

Taint, tinge, defilement.

TO TAKE, tâke. v. a. Pret. Took;

Part. pass. Taken, sometimes Took. To receive what is offered; to seize what is not given; to receive; to receive with good or ill will; to lay hold on, to catch by surprise or artifice; to snatch, to seize; to make prisoner; to captivate with pleasure, to delight, to engage; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to use, to employ; to admit any thing bad from without; to turn to, to practise; to close in with, to comply with; to form; to fix; to catch in the hand, to seize; to receive into the mind; to go into; to swallow as a medicine; to choose one or more; to copy; to convey, to carry, to transport; to fasten on, to seize; not to refuse, to accept; to admit; to endure, to bear; to leap, to jump over; to assume; to allow, to admit; to suppose, to receive in thought, to entertain in opinion; to hire, to rent; to engage in, to be active in; to admit in copulation; to use as an oath or expression; to seize as a disease; To take away, to deprive of; to set aside, to remove; To take care, to be careful, to be solicitous for, to superintend; To take course, to have recourse to measures; To take down, to crush, to reduce, to suppress; to swallow, to take by the mouth; To take from, to derogate, to detract; to deprive of; To take heed, to be cautious, to beware; To take heed to, to attend; To take in, to comprise, to comprehend; to admit; to win; to receive; to receive mentally; To take oath, to swear; To take off, to invalidate, to destroy, to remove; to withhold, to withdraw; to swallow; to purchase; to copy; to find place for; to remove; To take order with, to check, to take course with; To take out, to remove from within any place; To take part, to share; To take place, to prevail, to have effect; To take up, to borrow upon credit or interest; to be ready for, to engage with; to apply to the use of; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross, to engage; to have final recourse to; to seize, to catch, to arrest; to admit; to answer by reproving, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy; to accommodate, to adjust; to comprise; to adopt, to assume; to collect, to exact a tax; to take upon, to appropriate to; to assume, to admit, to be imputed to; to assume, to claim authority.

TO TAKE, tâke. v. n. To direct the course; to have a tendency to; to please to gain reception; to have the intended natural effect; to catch, to fix: To take after, to learn of, to resemble, to imitate. To take in; to enclose; to lessen, to contract, as, he took in his sails; to cheat; to gull; To take in hand, to undertake: To take in with, to resort to; To take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pain. To take to, to apply to, to be fond of. To betake to, to have recourse; to take up, to stop; to reform; To take up with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell. To take with, to please.

TAKEN, tâ'k'n. The part. pass. Take (103).

TAKER, tâ'kûr. s. (98). He that takes.

TAKING, tâ'king. s. (410). Seizure, distress.

TALE, tâle. s. A narrative, a story; oral relation; number reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information, disclosure of any thing secret.

TALEBEARER, tâle'bâ-rûr. s. One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

TALEBEARING, tâle'bâ-ring. s. The act of informing.

TALENT, tâl'ént. s. (544). A Talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature, quality, nature.

TALISMAN, tâl'iz-mân. s. (88). A magical character.

TALISMANICK, tâl-iz-mân-ik. s. (309). Magical.

TO TALK, tâwk. v. n. (84). To speak in conversation, to speak freely and familiarly; to prattle, to speak pertinently; to give account; to speak to reason, to confer.

TALK, tâwk. s. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech; report, rumour; subject of discourse.

TALK, tâwk. s. Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastic.

TALKATIVE, tâwk'â-tiv. a. Full of prate, loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, tâwk'â-tiv-nès. s. Loquacity, garrulity.

TALKER, tâwk'ûr. s. (98). One who talks; a loquacious person, a pratterer, a boaster, a bragging fellow.

TALKY, tâwk'é. a. Consisting of talk.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—*thin*, THIS.

TALL, tál'l. a. (84). High in stature; lofty; sturdy, lusty.

TALLAGE, tál'lídje. s. (90). Impost, excise.

TALLOW, tál'lò. s. (85). The grease or fat of an animal, suet.

TALLOWCHANDLER, tál'lò-tshánd-lúr. s. One who makes tallow candles.

TALLY, tál'lé. s. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick; any thing made to suit another.

TO TALLY, tál'lé. v. a. To fit, to suit, to cut out for any thing.

TO TALLY, tál'lé. v. n. To be fitted, to conform, to be suitable.

TALMUD, { tál'múd. } s. The book

THALMUD, { tál'múd. } s. The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions, and explications of the law.

TAINNESS, tál'l'nés. s. (84) (406). Height of stature, procerity.

☞ This word, by losing an *l*, is, if we pronounce it according to the orthography, deprived of this sound; the first syllable, according to this spelling, ought undoubtedly to be pronounced like the first of *tallow*, which sufficiently shows the necessity of spelling it with double *l*.

TALON, tál'ún. s. (166) (544). The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, tám'má-rínd. s. A tree, the fruit.

TAMARISK, tám'má-rísk. s. A tree.

TAMBARINE, tám-bá-réén'. s. (112). A tabour, a small drum.

TAME, támé. a. Not wild, domestic; crushed, subdued, depressed, spiritless, unanimated.

TO TAME, támé. v. n. To reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush; to depress, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, támá-bl. a. (405). Susceptive of taming.

TAMELY, támé'lé. ad. Not wildly, meanly, spiritlessly.

TAMENESS, támé'nés. s. The quality of being tame, not wildness; want of spirits, timidity.

TAMER, tám'múr. s. (98). Conqueror, subduer.

TO TAMPER, tám'púr. v. a. (98). To be busy with physick; to meddle, to have to do without fitness or necessity; to deal, to practise with.

TO TAN, tán. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the sun.

TANG, táng. s. (408). A strong taste, a taste left in the mouth; relish, taste; something that leaves a sting or pain behind it; sound, tune.

TO TANG, táng. v. n. To ring with.

TANGENT, tán'jént. s. Is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, tán-jé-bíl'é-té. s. The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, tán'jé-bl. a. (405). Perceptible by the touch.

TO TANGLE, táng'gl. v. a. (405). To implicate, to knit together; to ensnare, to entrap; to embroil, to embarrass.

TO TANGLE, táng'gl. v. n. To be entangled.

TANGLE, táng'gl. s. A knot of things mingled one with another.

TANK, tángk. s. (408). A large cistern or bason. Not in use.

TANKARD, tángk'úrd. s. (86). A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

TANNER, tán'núr. s. (98). One whose trade is to tan leather.

TANSY, tán'zé. s. (438). A plant.

TANTALISM, tán'tá-lízm. s. A punishment like that of Tantalus.

TO TANTALIZE, tán'tá-líze. v. a. To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

TANTLING, tánt'líng. s. (410). One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. Obsolete.

TANTAMOUNT, tánt'á-mòunt. s. Equivalent.

TO TAP, táp. v. a. To touch lightly; to strike gently; to pierce a vessel, to broach a vessel.

TAP, táp. s. A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

TAPE, tápe. s. A narrow fillet.

TAPER, tám'púr. s. (76) (98). A wax candle, a light.

TAPER, tám'púr. a. Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

TO TAPER, tám'púr. v. n. To grow smaller.

TAPESTRY, táps'trè, or tám'és-trè. s. Cloth woven in regular figures.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

☞ Though the first is the most common, the last is the most correct pronunciation of this word. Accordingly all our orthoëpists, who divide the word into syllables, but Mr. Sheridan, make this word a trisyllable.

TAPROOT, tâp'rôôt. s. The principal stem of the root.

TAPSTER, tâp'stûr. s. One whose business is to draw beer in an ale-house.

TAR, târ. s. (77) (78) (81). Liquid pitch.

TAR, târ. s. A ludicrous term for a seaman, a sailor.

TO TAR, târ. v. a. To smear over with tar; to tease, to provoke.

TARANTULA, tâ-rân'tshû-lâ. s. (461). An insect whose bite is only cured by musick.

TARDATION, târ-dâ'shûn. s. The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDILY, târ-dê-lê. ad. Slowly, sluggishly.

TARDINESS, târ-dê-nês. s. Slowness, sluggishness, unwillingness to action or motion.

TARDITY, târ-dê-tê. s. Slowness, want of velocity.

TARDY, târ-dê. a. Slow, not swift; sluggish, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious.

TO TARDY, târ-dê. v. a. To delay, to hinder.

TARE, târe. s. A weed that grows among corn.

TARE, târe. s. A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, also the allowance made for it.

TARE, târe. Pret. of Tear.

TARGE, târje. s. A poetical word for *Target*.

TARGET, târ'gêt. s. (381). A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm.

☞ Mr. Perry and Mr. Barclay are the only orthoëpists who make the *g* in this word soft: Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Dyche, and that profound searcher into English sounds, Mr. Elphinston, make it hard, as in *forget*: and if etymology be any rule, the Erse word *an taargett* is decidedly in favour of this pronunciation; for almost all our English words which have the *g* hard before *s* and *i* are of Erse or Saxon original. See Principles, No. 380, 381.

TARIFF, tâ'rîf. s. (81). A cartel or commerce.

TO TARNISH, târ'nîsh. v. n. To soil; to soil, to make not bright.

TO TARNISH, târ'nîsh. v. n. To lose brightness.

TARPAWLING, târ-pâw'ling. s. Hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailor in contempt.

TARRAGON, tâ'râ-gôn. s. A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE, tâ'rê-ânse. s. Stay, delay, perhaps sojourn.

TARRIER, tâ'rê-ûr. s. See **HARRIER**. A sort of small dog that hunts the otter out of his hole. In this sense ought to be written and pronounced *harrier*, which see. One that carries or carries.

TARRY, târ'rê. (82). Besmeared with tar.

TO TARRY, târ'rê. v. n. (81). To stay, to continue in a place; to delay, to be long in coming.

TARSEL, târ'sîl. s. (99). A kind of hawk.

TART, târt. a. Sour, acid, acidulated; sharp of taste; sharp, keen, severe.

TART, târt. s. A small pie of fruit.

TARTANE, târ'tân. a. A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

TARTAR, târ'târ. s. Hell. Obsolete. Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone.

TARTAREAN, târ-tâ'rê-ân. a. Hellish.

TARTAREOUS, târ-tâ'rê-ûs. a. Consisting of tartar; hellish.

TO TARTARIZE, târ'târ-lze. v. a. To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS, târ'târ-ûs. a. Containing tartar, consisting of tartar.

TARTLY, târt'lê. ad. Sharply, soon; with acidity; sharply, with poignancy; with severity; with sourness of aspect.

TARTNESS, târt'nês. s. Sharpness; sourness, acidity; sourness of temper; poignancy of language.

TASK, tâsk. s. (79). Something to be done imposed by another; employment in business: to take to task, to reprove, to reprimand.

TO TASK, tâsk. v. a. To burthen with something to be done.

TASKER, tâsk'ûr.

TASKMASTER, tâsk'mâs-tûr. } s. O. who imposes tasks.

♂ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TASSEL, tás'sél. s. (102). An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

TASSELLED, tás'sell'd. s. Adorned with tassels.

TASTABLE, tást'á-bl. a. (405). That may be tasted, savoury.

TO TASTE, táste. v. a. To perceive and distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat at least in a small quantity; to essay first; to feel, to have perception of.

TO TASTE, táste. v. n. To have a smack, to produce on the palate a particular sensation; to distinguish intellectually; to relish intellectually, to approve; to be instructed, or receive some quality or character; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy sparingly.

TASTE, táste. s. The act of tasting, gustation; the sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived; that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual relish or discernment; an essay, a trial, an experiment; a small portion given as a specimen.

TASTED, tást'éd. a. Having a particular relish.

TASTER, tást'úr. s. One who takes the first essay of food; a dram-cup.

TASTEFUL, tást'fúl. a. High relished, savoury.

TASTHLESS, tást'lés. a. Having no power of perceiving taste; having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; having no power of giving pleasure; insipid; having no intellectual gust.

TASTELESSNESS, tást'lés-nés. a. Insipidity, want of relish; want of perception of taste; want of intellectual relish.

TO TATTER, tát'túr. v. a. To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

TATTER, tát'túr. s. A rag, a fluttering rag.

TATTERDEMALION, tát-túr-dé-mal'yún. s. A ragged fellow. A low word.

TO TATTLE, tát'tl. v. n. (405). To prate, to talk idly.

TATTLE, tát'tl. s. Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

TATTLER, tát'tl-úr. s. An idle talker, a prater.

TATTOO, tát-tóó. s. The beat of drum

by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

TAVERN, táv'úrñ. s. A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

TAVERNKEEPER, táv'úrñ-kéép-úr. } s.
TAVERNMAN, táv'úrñ-mán. }

One who keeps a tavern.

TAUGHT, táwt. (213) (393). Pret. and part. pass. of Teach.

TO TAUNT, tánt, or táwnt. v. a. To reproach, to insult, to revile, to ridicule.

☞ I have every orthœpist in the language against me in the preference I give to the first sound of this word, except Mr. Elphinston; and his authority as an analogist outweighs every other. I see no good reason why this word should have the broad sound of *a*, and not *aunt*, *haunt*, *flaunt*, *jaunt*, and the proper name *Saunders*; nor is my ear much accustomed to hear it so pronounced.—See SAUNTER, HAUNT, and Principles, No. 214.

TAUNT, tánt. s. (214). Insult, scoff, reproach.

TAUNTER, tánt'úr. s. (98). One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY, tánt'ing-lé. ad. With insult, scoffingly, with contumely.

TAUTOLOGICAL, táw-tò-lòd'jé-kál. a. Repeating the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, táw-tòl'lo-jíst. s. One who repeats the same thing over and over.

TAUTOLOGY, táw-tòl'lo-jé. s. (518). Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

TAUTOPHONY, táw-tòf'ò-né. s. A successive repetition of the same sound.

☞ I have long wished to insert this word into my vocabulary, from a conviction of its utility in conversing on the sounds of words, but was deterred for want of an authority from any of our Dictionaries, when upon reading the very learned and ingenious Essay on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages, I found the word used in exactly that manner, which shows the propriety, and even necessity of adopting it. The learned author says, "The most extraordinary *tautophony* which he [Eustathius] mentions, is that of the vowels *i* and *u*, in the proper names of the goddesses *Ipe* and *Hipe*." On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin languages. Printed for Robson, 1796.

TO TAW, táw. v. a. (219). To dress white leather, commonly called alum-lea-

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bôll;—ôll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

ther, in contradistinction to Tan leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW, taw. s. A marble to play with.

TAWDRINESS, taw'drè-nès. s. Tinsel finery, finery too ostentatious.

TAWDRY, taw'drè. a. (219). Meanly showy, splendid without cost.

TAWNY, taw'nè. a. (219). Yellow, like things tanned.

TAX, tâks. s. An impost, a tribute imposed, an excise, a tallage; charge, censure.

TO TAX, tâks. v. a. To load with imposts; to charge; to censure; to accuse.

TAXABLE, tâks'â-bl. a. (405). That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tâks'â-shùn. s. The act of loading with taxes, impost, tax; accusation, scandal.

TAKER, tâks'ûr. s. (98). He who takes.

TEA, tè. s. (227). A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drank in Europe and America.

TO TEACH, tètsh. v. a. (352). Pret. and part. pass. Taught, sometimes Taached, which is now obsolete. To instruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to show, to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

TO TEACH, tètsh. v. n. (227). To perform the office of an instructor.

TEACHABLE, tètsh'â-bl. a. (405). Docile, susceptible of instruction.

TEACHABLENESS, tètsh'â-bl-nès. s. Docility, willingness to learn, capacity to learn.

TEACHER, tètsh'ûr. s. (98). One who teaches, an instructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAD, tède. s. A torch, a flambeau. Obsolete.

TEAGUE, tèèg. s. (227) (337). A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL, tèle. s. (227). A wild fowl.

TEAM, tème. s. (227). A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage; any number passing in a line.

TEAR, tère. s. (227). The water which violent passion forces from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

TEAR, tàre. s. (73) (240). A rent, fissure.

(C) The inconvenience of having two words of different significations, written alike, and pronounced differently, is evident in this and the preceding word; and this inconvenience is, perhaps, greater than that where the orthography is different and the pronunciation the same; but, perhaps, the greatest inconvenience is the former, where the orthography is the same, and the pronunciation different.—See **BOWL**.

TO TEAR, tàre. v. a. Pret. Tore. Anciently, part. pass. Torn. To pull a piece, to lacerate, to rend; to lacerate, to wound with any sharp point drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently, to scatter; to pull with violence, to drive violently; to take away by sudden violence.

TO TEAR, tàre. v. n. To fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

TEARER, tà'rûr. s. (98). He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING, tèrè'fâl-ling. a. Tender, shedding tears.

TEARFUL, tèrè'fûl. a. Weeping, full of tears.

TO TEASE, tèze. v. a. (227). To comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

TEASER, tè'zûr. s. (98). Any thing that torments by incessant importunity.

TEAT, tète. s. (227) (332). The dug of a beast.

TECHNICAL, tèk'nè-kâl. a. (353). Belonging to arts, not in common or popular use.

TECHY, tètsh'è. a. (352). Peevish, fretful, irritable.

TECTONICK, tèk-tôn'ik. a. (509). Pertaining to building.

TO TED, tèd. v. a. To lay grass newly mown in rows.

TEDDER, tèd'dûr. s. See **TETHER**. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field, that he may not pasture too wide, any thing by which one is restrained.

TE DEUM, tè-dè'ûm. s. An hymn of the Church, so called from the two first words of the Latin.

TEDIOUS, tè'dè-ûs, or tè'jè-ûs. a. (227) (294). Wearisome by continuance, troublesome, irksome; wearisome by prolixity; slow.

TEDIOUSLY, tè'dè-ûs-lè, or tè'jè-ûs-lè. ad. (294). In such a manner as to weary.

—nô, mdye, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bôll;—ôll;—pôund;—shin, TRIS.

TEDIOUSNESS, téd'é-ds-nés, or téd'jé-ds-nés. *s.* Wearisomeness by continuance; prolixity; quality of wearying.

TO TEEM, tõem. *v. n.* (246). To bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

TO TEEM, tõem. *v. a.* To bring forth, to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, tõem'ûr. *s.* (98). One that brings young.

TEEMFUL, tõem'fûl. *a.* Pregnant, prolific.

TEEMLESS, tõem'lés. *a.* Unfruitful, not prolific.

TEEN, téen, Sorrow, grief. Obsolete.

TEENS, téen. *s.* The years reckoned by the termination Teen, as thirteen, fourteen.

TEETH, tétth. The plural of Tooth.

TEGUMENT, tég'û-mént. *s.* Cover, the outward part.

TEIL TREE, télé'trée. *s.* Linden or lime tree.

TEINT, tint. *s.* Colour, touch of the pencil.

TELEGRAPH, télé-gráf. *s.* An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals.—*Mason.*

TELESCOPE, tél'lé-skôpe. *s.* A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

TELESCOPICAL, tél'lé-skôp'ê-kâl. *a.* (518). Belonging to a telescope, seeing at a distance.

TO TELL, téll. *v. a.* Prat. and part. Pass. Told. To utter, to express, to speak; to relate; to teach, to inform; to discover, to betray; to count, to number; to make excuses.

TO TELL, téll. *v. n.* To give an account, to make report.

TELLER, tél'lûr. *s.* (98). One who tells or relates; one who numbers; a Teller is an officer of the Exchequer.

TALLTALE, tél'tâle. *s.* One who gives malicious information, one who carries officious intelligence.

TEMERARIOUS, tèm-ér-â-ré-ds. *a.* Rash, heady; careless, headless.

TEMERITY, tèm-ér-â-sé. *s.* Rashness, unreasonable contempt of danger.

TO TEMPER, tèm'pûr. *v. a.* (98). To mix so as that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to form by mixture; to mingle; to mingle together to a proper

consistence; to accommodate, to modify; to soften, to mollify; to assuage, to sooth; to form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPER, tèm'pûr. *s.* Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle course, mean or medium; constitution of body; disposition of mind; constitutional frame of mind; moderation; state to which metals are reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, tèm'pér-â-mént. *s.* Constitution, state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium, the mixture of opposites.

TEMPERAMENTAL, tèm'pér-â-mén'tâl. *a.* Constitutional.

TEMPERANCE, tèm'pér-ânsé. *s.* (88). Moderation, opposed to glutony and drunkenness; patience, calmness, sedateness, moderation of passion.

TEMPERATE, tèm'pér-âte. *a.* (91). Not excessive, moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent passion.

TEMPERATELY, tèm'pér-âte-lé. *ad.* Moderately, not excessively; calmly, without violence of passion; without glutony or luxury.

TEMPERATENESS, tèm'pér-âte-nés. *s.* Freedom from excesses, mediocrity; calmness, coolness of mind.

TEMPERATURE, tèm'pér-â-tûre. *s.* Constitution of nature, degree of any qualities; mediocrity, due balance of contraries; moderation, freedom from predominant passion.

TEMPERED, tèm'pûr'd. *a.* (359). Disposed with regard to the passions.

TEMPEST, tèm'pést. *s.* The utmost violence of the wind; any tumult, commotion, perturbation.

TO TEMPEST, tèm'pést. *v. a.* To disturb as by a tempest.

TEMPEST-BEATEN, tèm'pést-bé-t'n. *a.* Shattered with storms.

TEMPEST-TOST, tèm'pést-tôst. *a.* Driven about by storms.

TEMPESTIVITY, tèm-pés-tiv'ê-té. *s.* Seasonableness.

TEMPESTUOUS, tèm-pés'tshû-ds. *a.* (461). Stormy, turbulent.

TEMPLAR, tèm'plâr. *s.* (88). A student in the law.

TEMPLE, tèm'pl. *s.* (405). A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to the study of the law, an ornamental building in a garden, the upper part of the sides of the head.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TEMPORAL, tèm'pò-rál. a. (557) (170).
Measured by time; not eternal; secular,
not ecclesiastical; not spiritual; placed
at the temples.

TEMPORALITY, tèm'pò-rál'è-tè. } s.
TEMPORALS, tèm'pò-rálz. }

Secular possessions, not ecclesiastical
rights.

TEMPORALLY, tèm'pò-rál'è. ad. With
respect to this life.

TEMPORALTY, tèm'pò-rál-tè. s. (170).
The laity, secular people; secular posses-
sions.

TEMPORANEOUS, tèm'pò-rá-né-ús. a.
Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS, tèm'pò-rá-rè-nès. s.
The state of being temporary.

TEMPORARY, tèm'pò-rá-rè. a. (170).
Lasting only for a limited time.

TO TEMPORIZE, tèm'pò-ríze. v. n.
To delay, to procrastinate; to comply
with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER, tèm'pò-rí-zûr. s. (98).
One that complies with times or occa-
sions, a trimmer.

TO TEMPT, tèm't. v. a. (412). To
solicit to ill, to entice by presenting some
pleasure or advantage to the mind; to
provoke.

TEMPTABLE, tèm'tá-bl. a. Liable to
temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

TEMPTER, tèm'tûr. s. (98). One who
solicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal soli-
citor to evil.

TEMPTATION, tèm'tá-shûn. s. The
act of tempting, solicitation to ill, entice-
ment; the state of being tempted; that
which is offered to the mind as a motive
to ill.

TEMULENT, tèm'û-lènt. a. Drunken,
intoxicated with strong liquor.

TEN, tèn. a. The decimal number,
twice five.

TENABLE, tèn'á-bl. a. Such as may
be maintained against opposition, such as
may be held against attacks.

☞ The quantity of *e* in the first syllable of
this word, and its relatives *tēnet*, *tēnor*, and
tēnure, is one of the most puzzling diffi-
culties of pronunciation. How differently
this letter is pronounced by different
speakers may be gathered from a view of
those orthoëpists who have marked the
quantity of the vowels:

Sheridan, tēnable, tēnet, tēnor, tēnure.
Kenrick, tēnable, tēnet, tēnor, tēnure.
Nares, tēnable, —, tēnor, tēnure.
Ash, tēnable, tēnet, tēnor, tēnure.

Scott, tēnable, tēnet, tēnor, tēnure.
Entick, tēnable, tēnet, tēnor, tēnure.
Perry, tēnable, tēnet, tēnor, tēnure.
W. Johnston, tēnable, tēnet, tēnor, tēnure.
Bailey, tēnable, —, tēnor, tēnure.
Buchanan, tēnable, —, tēnor, tēnure.
Fry, tēnable, tēnet, tēnor, tēnure.
Smith, —, tēnet, —, —.
Elphinston, —, —, tēnor, —.

From this survey of our Dictionaries we find
them uniform only in the word *tenor*. They
are nearly equally divided on the word *tē-
net*; and if similitude were to decide, it
would be clearly in favour of the short
vowel, in this word, as well as in *tenor*.
They are both *Latin* words, and bearing
the vowel short in the original. This, how-
ever, is no reason with those who under-
stand the analogy of English pronun-
ciation, (for *tremor*, *minor*, &c. have the
vowel short in Latin) (544); but it suffi-
ciently shows the partiality of the ear to
the short vowel in words of this form, as
is evident in the word *tenor*. The word
tenable seems rather derived from the
French *tenable* than the Latin *tenax*, it
being of a different form, comes under a
different analogy. The termination *-ax*,
though derived from the Latin *tenax*, is
frequently annexed to mere English words,
as *pleasurable*, *pasturable*, &c. and there-
fore makes no alteration in the quantity of
the word to which it is subjoined (501).
But as *tenable* must be considered as a
simple in our language, the shortening
power of the antepenultimate accent alone
seems to determine the quantity of the
first syllable of this word, which, like *plea-
surable*, *probable*, &c. has the short quantity of
the original Latin to plead; a plea which
seems to have some weight in words of
this termination, where the antepenul-
mate accent appears to have less influence
than in most of the other classes of words.
See **PLACABLE**. The word *tenure* seems
inclined to lengthen the first vowel, in or-
der to distinguish itself from *tenor*; and
as there are no good reasons for shorten-
ing it, this reason seems sufficient to turn
the balance in its favour, even if it be
an analogy and such a weight of usage
its side.

TENACIOUS, tē-ná-shûs. a. (35).
Grasping hard, inclined to hold fast,
willing to let go; retentive; having pro-
disposed to adhere to each other; coherent.

TENANCY, tèn'án-sé. s. Temporary
possession of what belongs to another.

TENANT, tèn'ánt. a. See **TENANCY**.
That holds of another; one that on

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

tain conditions has temporary possession, and uses the property of another.

TO TENANT, tén'ánt. v. a. (544). To hold on certain conditions.

TENANTABLE, tén'ánt-á-bl. a. (405). Such as may be held by a tenant.

TENANTLESS, tén'ánt-lés. a. Unoccupied, unpossessed.

TENCH, ténsh. s. (352). A pond fish.

TO TEND, ténd. v. a. To watch, to guard, to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

TO TEND, ténd. v. n. To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants.

TENDANCE, tén'dánsé. s. (88). Attendance, state of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

TENDENCE, tén'dénsé. } s. (88). Di-

TENDENCY, tén'dén-sé. } rection or course towards any place or object; direction or course towards any inference or result, drift.

TENDER, tén'dúr. a. (98). Soft, easily impressed or injured; sensible, easily pained, soon sore; effeminate, emasculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compassionate, anxious for another's good; susceptible of soft passions; amorous; expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as Tender age.

TO TENDER, tén'dúr. v. a. To offer, to exhibit, to propose to acceptance; to hold, to esteem; to regard with kindness.

TENDER, tén'dúr. s. Offer, proposal to acceptance; regard, kind concern. In this last sense not in use.

TENDER-HEARTED, tén-dúr-hárt'éd. a. Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TENDERLING, tén'dúr-ling. s. (410). The first horns of a deer; a fondling.

TENDERLY, tén'dúr-lé. ad. In a tender manner; mildly, gently, softly, kindly.

TENDERNESS, tén'dúr-nés. s. The state of being tender, susceptibility of impression; state of being easily hurt, soreness; susceptibility of the softer passions; kind attention; anxiety for the good of another; scrupulousness, caution; soft pathos of expression.

TENDINOUS, tén'dé-nús. a. Sinewy, containing tendons, consisting of tendons.

TENDON, tén'dún. s. (166). A sinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TENDRILL, tén'drill. s. The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENEBRICOSA, ténéb-ré-kóse'. } a.

TENEBRIOUS, téné-bré-ús. } (427). Dark, gloomy.

TENEROSITY, tén-é-brós'é-té. s. Darkness, gloom.

TENEMENT, tén-é-mént. s. Any thing held by a tenant.

TENERITY, tén-ér'é-té. s. Tenderness.

TENEBMUS, tén-néz'mús. s. Needing to go to stool.

TENET, tén'nét. s. See TENABLE.—It is sometimes written Tenent; position, principle, opinion (99).

TENNIS, tén'nls. s. A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

TENOUR, or TENOR, tén'núr. s. See TENABLE. Continuity of state, constant mode, manner of continuity; sense contained, general course or drift; a sound in musick.

TENSE, ténse. a. (431). Stretched, stiff, not lax.

TENSE, ténse. s. A variation of the verb to signify time.

TENSENESS, ténse'nés. s. Contraction, tension, the contrary to laxity.

TENSIBLE, tén'sé-bl. a. (405). Capable of being extended.

TENSILE, tén'sll. a. (140). Capable of extension.

TENSION, tén'shún, s. The act of stretching, the state of being stretched.

TENSIVE, tén'slv. a. (158) (428). Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

TENSURE, tén'shúre. s. (461). The act of stretching, or state of being stretched, the contrary to laxation or laxity.

TENT, tént. s. A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a sore; a species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

TO TENT, tént. v. n. To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

TO TENT, tént. v. a. To search as with a medical tent.

TENTATION, tén-tá'shún. s. Trial, temptation.

TENTATIVE, tén-tá-tlv. a. (512). Trying, essaying.

TENTED, tént'éd. a. Covered with tents.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—piac, pln;—

TENTER, tén'túr. s. (98). A hook on which things are stretched; To be on the tenter, to be on the stretch, to be in difficulties.

To TENTER, tén'túr. v. a. To stretch by hooks.

To TENTER, tén'túr. v. n. To admit extension.

TENTH, tén'th. a. First after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

TENTH, tén'th. s. The tenth; tithe.

TENTHLY, tén'th'le. ad. In the tenth place.

TENTWORT, tén'twúrt. s. A plant.

TENUITY, tén-nú'té. s. Thinness, exility, smallness, minuteness.

TENUOUS, tén'nú-ús. a. Thin, small, minute.

TENURE, tén'núre. s. See TENABLE. Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TEPEFACTION, tép-é-fák'shún. s. The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID, tép'ld. a. (544). Lukewarm, warm in a small degree.

TEPIDITY, tép'id'è-té. s. Lukewarmness.

TEPOR, té'pór. s. (166) (544). Lukewarmness, gentle heat.

TERCE, tér'se. s. Properly TIERCE. A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt or pipe.

TEREBINTHINATE, tér-ré-blín'thé-náte. (91). } a.

TEREBINTHINE, tér-ré-blín'thín. } a.

(140). Consisting of turpentine mixed with turpentine.

To TEREBRATE, tér-ré-bráte. v. a. To bore, to perforate, to pierce.

TEREBRATION, tér-ré-brá'shún. s. The act of boring or piercing.

TERGEMINOUS, tén-jém'è-nús. a. Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION, tér-jé-vér-sá'shún. s. Shift, subterfuge, evasion.

TERM, tér'm. s. Limit, boundary; the word by which a thing is expressed; words, language; condition, stipulation; time for which any thing lasts; in Law the time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open.

To TERM, tér'm. v. a. To name, to call.

TERMAGANCY, tér'má-gán-sé. s. Turbulence, tumultuousness.

TERMAGANT, tér'má-gánt. a. (88). Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelsome, warring, furious.

TERMAGANT, tér'má-gánt. s. A scold, a brawling turbulent woman.

TERMINABLE, tér'mé-ná-bl. a. Limitable, that admits of bounds.

To TERMINATE, tér'mé-náte. v. a. To bound, to limit; to put an end to.

To TERMINATE, tér'mé-náte. v. i. To be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain its end.

TERMINATION, tér'mé-ná'shún. s. The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, conclusion; end of words varied by their significations.

TERMINTRUS, tér-mín'trús. s. Armour.

TERMLESS, tér'm'lés. a. Unlimited, boundless.

TERMLY, tér'm'le. ad. Term by term.

TERNARY, tér'ná-ré. } s. The number Three.

TERRACE, tér'rás. a. (91). A small mount of earth covered with grass; a raised wall.

TERRAQUEOUS, tér-rá'kwé-ús. a. Composed of land and water.

TERRENE, tér-réne'. a. Earthly, terrestrial.

TERREOUS, tér-ré-ús. a. Earthy, consisting of earth.

TERRESTRIAL, tér-rés'tré-ál. a. Earthly, not celestial; consisting of earth, terrestrial.

To TERRESTRIFY, tér-rés'tré-fl. v. a. To reduce to the state of earth.

TERRESTRIOUS, tér-rés'tré-ús. a. Terrestrial, earthy, consisting of earth.

TERRIBLE, tér-ré-bl. a. (405) (15). Dreadful, formidable, causing fear, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIBLENESS, tér-ré-bl-nés. s. Formidableness, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulness.

TERRIBLY, tér-ré-blé. a. Dreadfully, so as to raise fear; violently, very much.

TERRIER, tér-ré-úr. s. See TARRIER. A dog that follows his game under ground.

TERRIFICK, tér-ríf'fík. a. (5). Dreadful, causing terror.

To TERRIFY, tér-ré-fl. v. a. To fright, to shock with fear, to make a-

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TERRITORY, têt'rê-tûr-ê. s. (557).
Land, country, dominion, district.—See
DOMESTICK.

ERROR, têt'rûr. s. (166). Fear com-
municated; fear received; the cause of
fear.

ERSE, têrse. a. Smooth; cleanly
written, neat.

ERTIAN, têt'shûn. s. (88). Is an
ague intermitting but one day, so that
there are two fits in three days.

ESSELATED, tês'sêl-lâ-têd. a. Varie-
gated by squares.

EST, têt. s. The cupel by which
refiners try their metals; trial, examina-
tion, as by the cupel; means of trial; that
with which any thing is compared in order
to prove its genuineness; discriminative
characteristic.

ESTACEOUS, tês-tâ'shûs. a. (357).
Consisting of shells, composed of shells;
having continuous, not jointed shells, op-
posed to crustaceous.

ESTAMENT, têt'tâ-mênt. s. A will,
any writing directing the disposal of the
possessions of a man deceased; the name
of each of the volumes of the Holy Scrip-
ture.

ESTAMENTARY, tês-tâ-mên'tâ-rê. a.
Given by will, contained in wills.

ESTATE, têt'tâte. s. Having made
a will.

ESTATOR, tês-tâ'tûr. s. (166). One
who leaves a will.

ESTATRIX, tês-tâ'triks. s. A woman
who leaves a will.

ESTED, têt'êd. a. Tried by a test.

ESTER, têt'ûr. s. (98). A six-
pence; the cover of a bed.

ESTICLE, têt'tê-kl. s. (405). An
organ of seed in animals.

ESTIFICATION, tês-tê-fê-kâ'shûn. s.
The act of witnessing.

ESTIFICATOR, tês-tê-fê-kâ'tûr. s.
One who witnesses.

ESTIFIER, têt'tê-fl-ûr. s. (521).
One who testifies.

ESTIFY, têt'tê-fl. v. n. (183).
To witness, to prove, to give evidence.

TESTIFY, têt'tê-fl. v. a. To wit-
ness, to give evidence of any point.

ETILY, têt'tê-lê. ad. Fretfully,
peevishly, morosely.

ETIMONIAL, tês-tê-mô'nê-âl. s. A
writing produced by any one as an evi-
dence for himself.

TESTIMONY, têt'tê-mûn-ê. s. (557).
Evidence given, proof; publick eviden-
ces; open attestation, profession.—See
DOMESTICK.

TESTINESS, têt'tê-nês. Moroseness.

TESTY, têt'tê. a. Fretful, peevish, apt
to be angry.

TETCHY, têtsh'ê. a. Froward, peevish.

TETE-A-TETE, tâtê'à-tâtê'. French.
Cheek by jowl.

TETTER, têt'n'ûr. s. (469). A string
by which cattle are held from pasturing
too wide.

☞ All our lexicographers seem to prefer
this word to *tedder*, except Barclay and
Junius, who refer us from *tether* to *tedder*;
and yet nothing can be clearer than its de-
rivation from the Belgic word *tudder*,
which Junius explains to be a rope by
which horses or other cattle are tied to
keep them from straying; and this, he
says, undoubtedly comes from the Irish
tead, a rope. While Skinner, without his
usual judgment, derives it from the Latin
tensor, because it restrains cattle from
straying. But though *tether* is much more
in use than *tedder*, it is certainly not so le-
gitimately formed, and ought not to have
the preference.

TETRAGONAL, tê-trâg'gô-nâl. a.
Square (518).

TETRARCH, têt'trârk, or têt'rârk. s. A
Roman governor of the fourth part of a
province.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry,
are for the first pronunciation of this word,
and Buchanan and Entick for the second.
Let those who plead the Latin quantity
for the short sound of *e*, peruse Principles,
No. 544.

TETRARCHATE, tê-trârk'kâte. }

TETRARCHY, têt'trârk-kê. (503). } a
A Roman government.

TETRASTICK, têt-trâs'tik. s. (509). An
epigram or stanza of four verses.

TETTER, têt'tûr. s. (98). A scab, a
scurf, a ringworm.

TEUTONIC, têt-tôn'ik. a. Spoken by
the Teutones, or ancient Germans.—
Mason.

TEXT, têtst. s. That on which a
comment is written; sentence of scripture.

TEXTILE, têts'til. a. (140). Woven,
capable of being woven.

TEXTUARY, têts'tshû-â-rê. a. (463).
Contained in the text; serving as a text,
authoritative.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, gùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—tshín, THIS.

TEXTUARIST, tèks'tshù-à-ríst. s. One ready in the text of scripture, a Divine well versed in scripture.

TEXTURE, tèks'tshùre. s. (461). The act of weaving; a web, a thing woven; manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies.

THAN, THÂN. ad. (466). A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective.

THANE, thâne. s. (466). An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

TO THANK, thàngk. v. a. (408) (466). To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness; it is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

THANKS, thàngks. s. Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness, expression of gratitude.

THANKFUL, thàngk'fùl. a. Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.

THANKFULLY, thàngk'fùl-é. ad. With lively and grateful sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.

THANKLESS, thàngk'lès. a. Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgment; not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, thàngk'lès-nès. s. Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.

THANKOFFERING, thàngk'òf'fùr-ing. s. Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKSGIVING, thàngks'gìv-ing. s. Celebration of mercy.

THANKWORTHY, thàngk'wùr-thé. a. Deserving gratitude.

THAT, THÁT. pronoun demonstrative. Not this, but the other; it sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing; opposed to this, as The Other to One; when This and That relate to foregoing words, This is referred to the latter, and That to the former; such as; that which, what; the thing; by way of eminence (50).

☞ When this word is used as a pronoun demonstrative, it has always an accent on it, and is heard distinctly rhyming with *hat, mat*, &c. Thus in Pope's Essay on Criticism, v. 5.

"But of the two, less dang'rous is th' offence

"To tire our patience, than mislead our sense,

"Some few in *that*, but numbers err in *this*.
"Ten censures wrong, for one who's amiss."

Here the word *that* is as distinctly pronounced as any other accented word in language.

THAT, THÁT. pron. relative. Which relating to an antecedent thing; *who*, relating to an antecedent person.

☞ When this word is a relative pronoun, and is arranged in a sentence with other words, it never can have an accent; it is therefore much less distinctly pronounced, than the foregoing word. In this case the *a* goes into that sound it generally has when unaccented (88), as may be heard in pronunciation in the following passage from Pope's Essay on Criticism, v. 297.

"True wit is nature to advantage dress'd
"What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd;

"Something, whose truth, convinc'd at sight we find,

"*That* gives us back the image of our mind.
Here we find the *a* so obscured as to approach nearly to short *u*; and, without perceptible difference in the sound, the word might be written *thaz* (92).

THAT, THÁT. conjunct. (50) (466). For cause; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end, in *That*, being.

☞ What has been observed of the pronunciation of this word, when a relative pronoun, is perfectly applicable to it when conjunction; in either case it never has the accent, and necessarily goes into an obscure sound like short *u*. Thus in the following passage from Pope's Essay on Criticism:

"The vulgar thus through imitation err

"As oft' the learned, by being singular

"So much they scorn the crowd, *that* through

"By chance go right, they purpose to be wrong."

Here the conjunction *that* is pronounced with exactly the same degree of obscurity as when a relative pronoun.

The word *that*, by being sometimes a demonstrative pronoun, sometimes a relative, and sometimes a conjunction, produces a quadruple repetition of the word, which, though not elegant, is not grammatical; a repetition which is perhaps peculiar to the English language. This is humorously exemplified by Steele in the Spectator, No. 80, in his just remonstrance of affronted

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

where he brings in this word, declaring how useful it had been to a great orator, who, in a speech to the Lords, had said, "My Lords, with humble submission, *that* that I say, is; that *that* that that gentleman has advanced is not *that* that he should have proved to your Lordships."

In the pronunciation of this passage, it is plain that the word *that* which is not printed in italicks, is pronounced nearly as if written *thut*. I am sensible of the delicacy of the obscure sound of this *a*, and therefore do not offer *u* as a perfect equivalent, but as the nearest approach to it, and as the means of pointing out the power of the accent and its importance in ascertaining the sense; for if all these words were pronounced equally distinct, it is plain the sense would be obscured: and so liable are the relative, the conjunction, and the demonstrative, to be confounded, that some writers have distinguished the latter by printing it in italicks. Those who wish to see the most profound and ingenious investigation of the grammatical origin of these words, must consult Horne Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*.

THATCH, *thâtsh*. s. (466). Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

TO THATCH, *thâtsh*. v. a. To cover as with straw.

THATCHER, *thâtsh'ûr*. s. One who covers houses with straw.

TO THAW, *thâw*. v. n. (466). To grow liquid after congelation, to melt; to remit the cold which had caused frost.

TO THAW, *thâw*. v. a. To melt what was congealed.

THAW, *thâw*. s. Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth, such as liquefies congelation.

THE, *thê*, or *twê*. art. (466). The article noting a particular thing; before a vowel, *E* is commonly cut off in verse.

Mr. Sheridan has given us these two modes of pronouncing this word, but has not told us when we are to use one, and when the other. To supply this deficiency, therefore, it may be observed, that when *the* is prefixed to a word beginning with a consonant, it has a short sound, little more than the sound of *th* without the *e*; and when it precedes a word beginning with a vowel, the *e* is sounded plainly and distinctly. This difference will be perceptible by comparing the *pen*, *the hand*, &c. with the *oil*, *the air*, &c.; or the difference of this word before *ancients*

and *moderns* in the following Couplet of Pope.

"Some foreign writers, some our own despise;

"*The ancients only, or the moderns prize.*"

A very imperfect way of pronouncing this word very frequently arises in verse, where the poet, for the preservation of the metre, cuts off *e* by an apostrophe, and unites the article to the following word. This pronunciation depraves the sound of the verse without necessity, as the syllable formed by *e* is so short as to admit of being sounded with the preceding syllable, so as not to increase the number of syllables to the ear, or to hurt the melody.

"'Tis hard to say if greater want of skill

"Appear in writing, or in judging ill:

"But of the two, less dangerous is *th'* offence

"To tire our patience, than mislead our sense." *Pope.*

"Him, the Almighty Power,
"Hurl'd headlong flaming from *th'* ethereal sky,

"With hideous ruin and combustion, down

"To bottomless perdition, there to dwell

"In adamant chains and penal fire,

"Who durst defy *th'* Omnipotent to arms." *Milton.*

In these examples we see the particle *the* may either form a distinct syllable, or not. In the third line from Pope the first *the* forms a distinct syllable, but the second is sunk into the succeeding noun. The same may be observed of this particle in the first, second, and sixth lines of the passage from Milton: but what appears strange is, that though the particle *the* before a vowel, and shortened by an apostrophe, does not augment the number of syllables, it is really pronounced longer than where it forms a syllable, and is not thus shortened by elision. This is apparent in the third line from Pope,

"But of the two, less dangerous is *th'* offence."

The reason why the first *the*, though pronounced shorter than the second, forms a syllable, and the second does not, seems to arise from the coalescence of the vowels, which, though lengthened in sound, may still be pronounced with one impulse of the breath. Thus when a consonant follows the particle *the*, we find two distinct impulses, though the *e* is dropped; but when a vowel follows *the*, the impulse on the particle slides over, as it were, to the consonant of the succeeding syllable, without forming two distinct impulses, nearly as if a *y* were interposed, and the

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

words were written *th'offence, th'Tomnipotent, &c.*

I would not, however, be supposed to disapprove of the practice of eliding the *e* before a vowel to the eye when the verse requires it; this practice is founded on good sense; and the first line in the passage from Milton shows the necessity of making the distinction, when it is, and when it is not, to be elided; what I wish to reform is, the practice of shortening the *e* to the ear, and thus mincing and impoverishing the sound of the verse without necessity.

THEATRAL, *thê'â-trâl*. a. Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE, *thê'â-tûr*. s. (416) (470). A place in which shows are exhibited, a play-house; a place rising by steps like a theatre.

THEATRICK, *thê'ât-trîk*. (409). } a.

THEATRICAL, *thê'ât-trê-kâl*. }
Scenick, suiting a theatre, pertaining to a theatre.

THEATRICALLY, *thê'ât-trê-kâl-ê*. ad.
In a manner suiting the stage.

THEE, *thêê*. (466). The oblique singular of Thou (36).

THEFT, *thêft*. s. (466). The act of stealing; the thing stolen.

THEIR, *thêr*. a. (466). Of them; the pron. poss. from They; Theirs is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

THEIST, *thê'ist*. s. One who believes in God.—*Mason*.

THEM, *thêm*. s. (466). The oblique case of They.

THEME, *thême*. s. (466). A subject on which one speaks or writes; a short dissertation written by boys on any topic; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSELVES, *thêm-sêlyz'*. s. These very persons; the oblique case of They and Selves.

THEN, *thên*. ad. (466). At that time afterwards, immediately afterwards, soon afterwards; in that case, in consequence; therefore, for this reason; at another time, as, Now and Then, at one time and other; that time.

THENCE, *thênce*. s. (466). From that place; from that time; for that reason.

THENCEFORTH, *thênce'fôrth*. ad.
From that time.

THENCEFORTH, *thênce'fôr'wîd*. ad. On from that time.

THEOCRACY, *thê-ôk'krâ-sê*. s. (177) (518). Government immediately superintended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, *thê-ô-krât'ic-kâl*. a. Relating to a government administered by God.

THEOGONY, *thê-ôg'gô-nê*. s. (518). The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGIAN, *thê-ô-lô'jê-ân*. s. A Divine; a Professor of Divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, *thê-ô-lôd'jê-kâl*. a. Relating to the science of Divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, *thê-ô-lôd'jê-ic-kâl*. ad. According to the principles of Theology.

THEOLOGIST, *thê-ô-lô-jist*. s. A Divine, one studious in the science of Divinity.

THEOLOGUE, *thê-ô-lôg*. s. (519). A Divine, one versed in Divinity.

THEOLOGY, *thê-ô-lô-jê*. s. (518). Divinity.

THEOMACHY, *thê-ôm'â-kê*. s. The fight against the gods by the giants.—*See MONOMACHY*.

THEORBO, *thê-ôr'bô*. s. A large lute for playing a thorough bass.

THEOREM, *thê-ô-rêm*. s. (170). A position laid down as a settled truth.

THEOREMATICAL, *thê-ô-rê-mât'ic-kâl*. }

THEOREMATICK, *thê-ô-rê-mât'ik*. }

THEOREMICK, *thê-ô-rêm'ik*. (509). }
Comprised in theorems, consisting in theorems.

THEORETICAL, *thê-ô-rêt'ic-kâl*. }

THEORETICK, *thê-ô-rêt'ik*. }

THEORICAL, *thê-ôr'ic-kâl*. }

THEORICK, *thê-ôr'ik*. (509). }
Speculative, depending on theory and speculation, terminating in theory and speculation.

THEORETICALLY, *thê-ô-rêt'ic-kâl-ê*. }
Speculatively, not practically.

THEORICK, *thê-ô-rîk*. s. (510). A speculatist, one who knows only speculation, not practice.

THEORICALLY, *thê-ôr'ic-kâl-ê*. a. Speculatively, not practically.

THEORIST, *thê-ô-rîst*. s. A speculatist, one given to speculation.

THEORY, *thê-ô-rê*. s. (170). Speculation, not practice, scheme, plan, or term yet subsisting only in the mind.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, tûll;—ôll,—pôund;—thîs, thîs.

HERAPEUTICK, *thêr-â-pû'tik*. s. Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

HERE, *thâre*. ad. (94). In that place; it is opposed to *Here*; an exclamation directing something at a distance.

HEREABOUT, *thâre-â-bôût*. } ad.

HEREABOUTS, *thâre-â-bôûts*. }
Near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity or state; concerning that matter.

HEREAFTER, *thâre-âf'tûr*. ad. According to that, accordingly.

HEREAT, *thâre-â't*. ad. At that, on that account; at that place.

HEREBY, *thâre-bl'*. ad. By that, by means of that.

HEREFORE, *thêr'fôre*. ad. (94). For that, for this, for this reason, in consequence; in return for this, in recompense for this or for that.

> It is not a little strange that Johnson should not have noticed that this word is seldom used as an adverb, but almost always as a conjunction.

HEREFROM, *thâre-frôm'*. ad. From that, from this.

HEREIN, *thâre-în'*. ad. In that, in this.

HEREINTO, *thâre-în-tô'*. ad. Into that, into this.

HEREOF, *thâre-ôf'*. ad. (377). Of that, of this.

HEREON, *thâre-ôn'*. ad. On that.

HEREOUT, *thâre-ôût'*. ad. Out of that.

HERETO, *thâre-tô'*. } ad.

HEREUNTO, *thâre-ân-tô'*. }
To that.

HEREUPON, *thâre-ûp-ôn'*. ad. Upon that, in consequence of that; immediately.

HEREUNDER, *thâre-ân-dûr*. ad. Under that.

HEREWITH, *thâre-wîth'*. ad. With that; immediately. See **FORWITH**.

HEREWITHAL, *thâre-wîth-âll'*. ad. Over and above; at the same time; with that.

HERIACAL, *thê-r'â-kâl*. s. (506). Medicinal, physical.

HERMOMETER, *thêr-môm'ê-tûr*. s. (518). An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

HERMOMETRICAL, *thêr-mô-mét'rê-kâl*. a. (468). Relating to the measure of heat.

THERMOSCOPE, *thêr'mô-skôpe*. s. An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered.

THESE, *thêze*. pron. The plural of *This*. Opposed to *Those*; *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and *Those* to the first (466).

THESIS, *thê'sis*. s. A position, something laid down affirmatively or negatively.

THEURGIC, *thê-ûr'jik*. a. Relating to *Theurgy*.

THEURGY, *thê-ûr-jê*. s. The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEW, *thû*. s. Quality, manners; in Shakspeare it seems to signify brawn or bulk.

THEY, *thâ*. s. In the oblique case *Then*, the plural of *He* or *She*. The men, the women, the persons; those men, those women, opposed to some others (466).

THICK, *thik*. a. (465). Not thin; dense, not rare; gross; muddy, sculent; great in circumference; frequent, in quick succession, with little intermission; close, not divided by much space, crowded; not easily pervious, set with things close to each other; coarse, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.

THICK, *thik*. s. (400). The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest. Through *Thick* and *Thin*, whatever is in the way.

THICK, *thik*. ad. Frequently, fast; closely; to a great depth; *Thick* and *threefold*, in quick succession, in great numbers.

TO THICKEN, *thik'k'n*. v. a. (103). To make thick; to make close, to fill up interstices; to condense, to concretize; to strengthen; to confirm; to make frequent; to make close or numerous.

TO THICKEN, *thik'k'n*. v. n. To grow thick; to grow dense or muddy; to concretize, to be consolidated; to grow close or numerous; to grow quick.

THICKET, *thik'ê't*. s. (99). A close knot or tuft of trees, a close wood.

THICKLY, *thik'le*. ad. Deeply, to a great quantity.

THICKNESS, *thik'nês*. s. The state of being thick, density; quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed; quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth; consistence, grossness, imperviousness, closeness; want of sharpness, want of quickness.

— (559) — Fåte, får, fäll, fât; — mē, mēt; — pine, pin; —

THICKSKULLED, *thik'skūl'd.* a. Dull, stupid.

THICKSET, *thik'sēt.* a. Close planted.

THICKSKIN, *thik'skīn.* s. A coarse gross man. Old cant word.

THIEF, *thēēf.* s. (275) (466). One who takes what belongs to another; an excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

THIEFCATCHER, *thēēf'kātsh-ūr.* } s.

THIEFTAKER, *thēēf'tā-kūr.* } s.
One whose business is to detect thieves.

TO THIEVE, *thēēv.* v. n. (275). To steal, to practise theft.

THIEVERY, *thēēv'ūr-ē.* s. The practice of stealing; that which is stolen.

THIEVISH, *thēēv'ish.* a. Given to stealing, practising theft; secret, sly.

THIEVISHLY, *thēēv'ish-lē.* ad. Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, *thēēv'ish-nēs.* s. Disposition to steal, habit of stealing.

THIGH, *thī.* s. (466). The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, *thīl.* s. (466). The shafts of a wagon.

THILL-HORSE, *thīl'hōrse.* } s. The

THILLER, *thīl'ūr.* } s. The last horse, the horse that goes between the shafts.

THIMBLE, *thīm'bl.* s. (405) (466). A metal cover by which a woman secures her finger from the needle.

THIME, *time.* s. Properly **THYME**. (471). A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey.

THIN, *thīn.* a. (466). Not thick; rare, not dense; not close, separate by large spaces; not closely compact or accumulated; small, not abounding; lean, slim, slender.

THIN, *thīn.* ad. Not thickly.

TO THIN, *thīn.* v. a. To make thin or rare, not to thicken; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.

THINE, *taine.* pron. (466). Belonging or relating to thee.

THING, *thīng.* s. (466). Whatever is, not a person; it is used in contempt; it is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

TO THINK, *thīngk.* v. n. (408). Pret. Thought. To have ideas, to compare term or things, to reason; to judge, to conclude, to determine; to intend; to imagine,

to fancy; to muse, to meditate; to reflect, to observe; to judge, to conclude.

TO THINK, *thīngk.* v. a. (50) (466). To imagine, to image in the mind, to conceive; To think much, to grudge.

THINKER, *thīngk'ūr.* s. (98). One who thinks.

THINKING, *thīngk'īng.* s. (410). Imagination, cogitation, judgement.

THINLY, *thīn'lē.* ad. Not thickly, not closely, not numerously.

THINNESS, *thīn'nēs.* s. The contrary to thickness, exility, tenuity; scarcity, rareness, not spissitude.

THIRD, *thūrd.* a. (108). The first after the second.

THIRD, *thūrd.* s. The third part.

THIRDBOROUGH, *thūrd'būr-rō.* s. An under-constable.

THIRDLY, *thūrd'lē.* ad. In the third place.

THIRST, *thūrst.* s. (108). The pain suffered for want of drink, want of drink, eagerness, vehement desire.

TO THIRST, *thūrst.* v. n. To feel want of drink, to be thirsty or athirst; to have a vehement desire for any thing.

THIRSTINESS, *thūrst'tē-nēs.* s. The state of being thirsty.

THIRSTY, *thūrst'tē.* a. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink, possessed with any vehement desire, as blood-thirsty.

THIRTEEN, *thūr'tēēn.* a. (108). Ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, *thūr-tēēn'k.* a. The third after the tenth.

THIRTIETH, *thūr'tē-ēsh.* a. (279). The tenth thrice told.

THIRTY, *thūr'tē.* a. (108). Thirty.

THIS, *thī.* Pronoun demonstrative. That which is present, what is now mentioned; the next future; This is used of This time; the last past; it is often opposed to That; when This and That respect a former sentence, This relates to the latter, That to the former member; sometimes it is opposed to The other.

THISTLE, *thī's'l.* s. (466) (472). A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

THISTLY, *thī's'lē.* a. Overgrown with thistles.

THITHER, *thīth'ūr.* ad. (466). To that place, it is opposed to **HITHER**; to the end, to that point.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòtnd;—thin, THIS.

HITHERTO, THÌTH'úr-tò. ad. To that end, so far.

HITHERWARD, THÌTH'úr-wàrd. ad. Towards that place.

HÔ', THÔ. conjunct. Contracted for Though.

Þ This contraction means nothing, and ought not to be admitted, unless printers are at their last shift to shorten a line in verse.

HONG, thòng. s. A strap or string of leather.

HORACICK, thò-rás'lk. a. (509). Belonging to the breast.

HORAL, thò-rál. a. Relating to the bed.

HORN, thòrn. s. A prickly tree of several kinds; a prickly growing on the thorn-bush; any thing troublesome.

HORNAPPLE, thòrn'áp-pl. A plant.

HORNBACk, thòrn'bák. s. A sea-fish.

HORNBUT, thòrn'bút. s. A sort of sea-fish.

HORNY, thòr'né. a. Full of thorns, rough, prickling, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.

HOROUGH, thúr'rò. prepos. (318). By way of making passage or penetration; by means of, commonly written Through; which see.

ROUGH, thúr'rò. a. (390) (466). Complete, full, perfect; passage through.

ROUGHFARE, thúr'rò-fàre. s. A passage through, a passage without any stop or let.

ROUGHLY, thúr'rò-lé. ad. Completely, fully.

ROUGHPAcED, thúr'rò-pàste. a. Perfect in what is undertaken, complete.

ROUGHSPED, thúr'rò-spéd. a. Finished in principles, thoroughpaced.

ROUGHSTITCH, thúr'rò-stiltsh. ad. Completely, fully.

OSÉ, THOZE. pron. (466). The plural of That.

OU, THOÙ. s. In the oblique cases singular Thee; in the plural Ye; in the oblique cases plural You. The second person personal; it is used only in very familiar or very solemn language (466).

THOU, THOÙ. v. a. To treat with familiarity. Little used.

OUGH, THÒ. conjunct. (466). Notwithstanding that, although; As though, s if, like as if.

UGHT, THÀwt. The pret. and part. ass. of Think (466).

THOUGHT, THÀwt. s. (313) (466). The operation of the mind, the act of thinking; idea, image formed; sentiment, fancy, imagery; reflection, particular consideration; conception, preconceived notion; opinion, judgement; meditation, serious consideration; solicitude, care, concern; a small degree, a small quantity.

THOUGHTFUL, thàwt'fùl. a. Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation; attentive, careful; promoting meditation, favourable to musing; anxious, solicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, thàwt'fùl-é. ad. With thought or consideration, with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, thàwt'fùl-nés. s. Deep meditation; anxiety, solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, thàwt'lés. a. Airy, gay, dissipated; negligent, careless, stupid, dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY, thàwt'lés-lé. ad. Without thought, carelessly, stupidly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, thàwt'lés-nés. s. Want of thought, absence of thought.

THOUGHTSICK, thàwt'sik. a. Uneasy with reflection.

THOUSAND, thòù'zánd. a. or s. The number of Ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.

THOUSANDTH, thòù'zándth. a. (466). The hundredth ten times told, the ordinal of a thousand.

THOWL, thòùl. s. The pin or piece of timber by which the oar is kept steady in rowing.

THRALL, thràwl. s. (84) (466). A slave, one who is in the power of another; bondage, state of slavery or confinement.

TO THRALL, thràwl. v. a. To enslave, to bring into the power of another.

THRALDOM, thràwl'dòm. s. (166). Slavery, servitude.

THRAPPLE, thráp'pl. s. (405) (466). The windpipe of any animal.

TO THRASH, thrásh. v. a. (466). To beat corn, to free it from the straw; to beat, to drub.

TO THRASH, thrásh. v. n. To labour, to drudge.

THRASHER, thrásh'úr. s. (98). One who thrashes corn.

THRASHING-FLOOR, thrásh'ing-flòre. s. An area on which corn is beaten.

THRASONICAL, thrá-són'né-kál. (466). a. Boastful, bragging.

(559).—Fâte, fâr, fân, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac, pin;—

THREAD, *thréd*. s. (334). A small line, a small twist: any thing continued in a course, uniform tenour.

TO THREAD, *thréd*. v. a. (466). To pass through with a thread; to pass through, to pierce through.

THREADBARE, *thréd'bâre*. a. Deprived of the nap, wore to the naked threads; worn out, trite.

THREADEN, *thréd'd'n*. a. (103). Made of thread.

THREAT, *thrét*. s. (234) (466). Menace, denunciation of ill.

TO THREAT, *thrét*. }

TO THREATEN, *thrét't'n*. } v. a. (103).

To menace, to denounce evil; to menace, to terrify, to attempt to terrify; to menace by action.

THREATENER, *thrét't'n-ûr*. s. (98). Menacer, one that threatens.

THREATENINGLY, *thrét't'n-ing-lê*. ad. With menace, in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, *thrét'fûl*. a. Full of threats.

THREE, *thrée*. a. (246) (466). Two and one; proverbially, a small number.

THREEFOLD, *thrée'fôld*. a. Thrice repeated, consisting of three.

THREEPENCE, *thrép'ênse*. s. A small silver English coin valued at thrice a penny.

THREEPENNY, *thrép'ên-ê*. a. Vulgar, mean.

THREEPILE, *thrée'pile*. s. An old name for good velvet.

THREEPILED, *thrée'pil'd*. a. Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled on another.

THREESCORE, *thrée'skôre*. a. Thrice twenty, sixty.

THRENODY, *thré'n-ô-dê*. s. (466). A song of lamentation.

THRESHER, *thrésh'ûr*. s. (466). Properly, Thrasher.

THRESHOLD, *thrésh'hôld*. s. The ground or step under the door, entrance, gate, door.

THREW, *thrôd*. (339). Pret. of Throw.

THRICE, *thrise*. ad. (468). Three times; a word of amplification.

TO THRID, *thrid*. v. a. To slide through a narrow passage.

THRIFT, *thrift*. s. (466). Profit, gain, riches gotten; parsimony, frugality, good husbandry; a plant.

THRIFTILY, *thrift'tê-lê*. ad. Frugally, parsimoniously.

THRIFTINESS, *thrift'tê-nês*. s. Frugality, husbandry.

THRIFTLESS, *thrift'lês*. a. Profuse, extravagant.

THRIFTY, *thrift'tê*. a. Frugal, sparing, not profuse; well husbanded.

TO THRILL, *thrîl*. v. a. (466). To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.

TO THRILLS, *thrîl*. v. n. To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound as with a sharp sound; to feel a tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation.

TO THRIVE, *thrive*. v. a. Properly, Thrive; part. Thriven. To prosper, to grow rich, to advance in any desired.

THRIVEN, *thrîv'ûr*. s. (466). One who prospers, one that grows rich.

THRIVINGLY, *thrîving-lê*. ad. In a prosperous way.

THROAT, *thrôt*. s. (295) (466). The forepart of the neck; the main road, any place; To cut the throat, to murder to kill by violence.

TO THROB, *throb*. v. n. (466). To heave, to beat, to rise as the breast beats, to palpitate.

THROB, *throb*. s. Heave, beat, stroke of palpitation.

THROE, *thrô*. s. (296) (466). The pain of travail, the anguish of bringing children; any extreme agony, the hard and mortal struggle.

TO THROE, *thrô*. v. a. To put in agonies. Not in use.

THRONE, *thronê*. s. (466). A royal seat, the seat of a king, the seat of a shop in the church.

TO THRONE, *thronê*. v. a. To crown, to set on a royal seat.

THRONG, *throng*. s. (466). A crowd, a multitude pressing against each other.

TO THRONG, *throng*. v. n. To crowd, to come in tumultuous multitudes.

TO THRONG, *throng*. v. a. To oppress or incommode with crowds or multitudes.

THROSTLE, *thrô's'sl*. s. (466). The thrush, a small singing bird.

THROTTLE, *thrôt'ûl*. s. (495). The windpipe.

TO THROTTLE, *thrôt'ûl*. v. a. To choke, to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath.

THROVE, *throve*. The preter. of Thrive.

—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt;—tôbe, tûb, bûb;—ôll;—pôand;—thin, this.

TROUGH, thrôd. prep. (315). From end to end of, noting passage; by trans-
mission; by means of.

TROUGH, thrôd. ad. (466). From one end or side to the other; to the end of any thing.

TROUGHRED, thrôd'brêd. a. Completely educated, completely taught. Generally written *Thoroughbred*.

TROUGHLIGHTED, thrôd'li-têd. a. Lighted on both sides.

TROUGHLY, thrôd'lê. ad. Completely, fully, entirely, wholly; without reserve, sincerely. More commonly written *Thoroughly*.

TROUGHOUT, thrôd-ôut. prep. Quite through, in every part of.

TROUGHOUT, thrôd-ôut. ad. Every where, in every part.

TROUGH PACED, thrôd'pâste. a. Perfect, complete. More commonly written and pronounced *Thoroughpaced*.

THROW, thrô. v. n. Pret. Threw; Part. pass. Thrown. To fling, to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force; to toss, to put with any violence or tumult; to lay carelessly, or in haste; to venture at dice; to cast, to strip off; to omit in any manner; to spread in haste; to overturn in wrestling; to drive, to send by force; to make to act at a distance; to change by any kind of violence; To throw away, to lose, to spend in vain; to reject; To throw by, to reject, to lay aside as of no use; To throw down, to subvert, to overturn; To throw off, to expel; to reject, to renounce; To throw out, to exert, to bring forth into act; to distance; to eave behind; to eject; to expel; to eject, to exclude; To throw up, to resign angrily; to emit, to eject, to bring up.

THROW, thrô. v. n. (324) (466). To perform the act of casting; to cast dice; To throw about, to cast about, to try expedients.

THROW, thrô. s. A cast, the act of casting or throwing; a cast of dice, that manner in which dice fall when they are cast; the space to which any thing is thrown; effort, violent sally; the agony of childbirth—in this sense it is written Throe.

THROWER, thrô'ûr. s. One that throws.

TROWSTER, thrô'stûr. s.

This word is in none of our Dictionaries, but, if I mistake not, it is adopted to signify one who twists silk, or throws it into a proper state for being woven.

THRUM, thrûm. s. (466). The ends of weavers threads; any coarse yarn.

TO THRUM, thrûm. v. a. To grate; to play coarsely.

THRUSH, thrûsh. s. (466). A small singing bird; small round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts.

TO THRUST, thrûst. v. a. To push any thing into matter, or between bodies; to push, to remove with violence, to drive; to stab; to impel, to urge; to obtrude, to intrude.

TO THRUST, thrûst. v. n. To make a hostile push; to squeeze in, to put himself into any place by violence; to intrude; to push forwards, to come violently, to throng.

THRUST, thrûst. s. (466). Hostile attack with any pointed weapon; assault, attack.

THRUSTER, thrûst'ûr. s. He that thrusts.

THUMB, thûm. s. (347). The short strong finger answering to the other four.

TO THUMB, thûm. v. a. (466). To handle awkwardly.

THUMSTALL, thûm'stáll. s. (406). A thimble, a cover.

THUMP, thûmp. s. (466). A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.

TO THUMP, thûmp. v. a. To beat with dull heavy blows.

TO THUMP, thûmp. v. n. To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

THUMPER, thûmp'ûr. s. (98). The person or thing that thumps.

THUNDER, thûn'dûr. s. (466). A loud rumbling noise which usually follows lightning; any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

TO THUNDER, thûn'dûr. v. n. To make a loud, sudden, and terrible noise.

TO THUNDER, thûn'dûr. v. a. To emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat.

THUNDERBOLT, thûn'dûr-bôlt. s. Lightning, the arrows of Heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly ecclesiastical.

THUNDERCLAP, thûn'dûr-klâp. s. Explosion of thunder.

THUNDERER, thûn'dûr-ûr. s. The power that thunders.

THUNDEROUS, thûn'dûr-ûs. a. Producing thunder.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

THUNDERSHOWER, *thûn'dûr-shôû-dr.* s. (98). A rain accompanied with thunder.

THUNDERSTONE, *thûn'dûr-stône.* s. A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder, a thunderbolt.

TO THUNDERSTRIKE, *thûn'dûr-strike.* v. a. To blast or hurt with lightning.

THURIFEROUS, *thû-rîf-fêr-ûs.* (518). Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION, *thû-rîf-fê-kâ'shûn.* s. The act of fuming with incense, the act of burning incense.

THURSDAY, *thûrzdê.* s. (223). The fifth day of the week.

THUS, *thûs.* ad. (466). In this manner, in this wise; to this degree, to this quantity.

TO THWACK, *thwâk.* v. a. (466). To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thresh, to bang.

THWACK, *thwâk.* (85). A hard blow.

THWART, *thwârt.* a. (85) (466). Transverse, cross to something else; perverse, inconvenient, mischievous.

TO THWART, *thwârt.* v. a. To cross, to lie or come cross any thing; to cross, to oppose, to traverse.

TO THWART, *thwârt.* v. n. To be opposite.

THWARTINGLY, *thwârt'ing-lê.* ad. Oppositely, with opposition.

THY, *thî,* or *thê.* pron. (466). Of thee, belonging to thee.

☞ From what has been already observed under the pronoun *my*, we are naturally led to suppose, that the word *thy*, when not emphatical, ought to follow the same analogy, and be pronounced like *she*, as we frequently hear it on the stage; but if we reflect that reading or reciting is a perfect picture of speaking, we shall be induced to think that, in this particular, the stage is wrong. The second personal pronoun *thy* is not, like *my*, the common language of every subject; it is used only where the subject is either raised above common life, or sunk below it into the mean and familiar. When the subject is elevated above common life, it adopts a language suitable to such an elevation, and the pronunciation of this language ought to be as far removed from the familiar as the language itself. Thus, in prayer, pronouncing *thy* like *she*, even when unemphatical, would be intolerable; while suffering *thy*, when unemphatical, to slide into *the* in the pronunciation of slight and familiar composi-

tion, seems to lower the sound to the language, and form a proper distinction between different subjects. If, therefore, should be asked why, in reciting epical or tragic composition, we ought always to pronounce *thy* rhyming with *high*, and *my*, when unemphatical, sinks into the sound of *me*, it may be answered, because *my* is the common language of every subject, while *thy* is confined to subjects either elevated above common life, or sunk below it into the negligent and familiar. —When, therefore, the language is elevated, the uncommonness of the word, and its full sound rhyming with *high*, is suitable to the dignity of the subject; the slender sound like *the* gives it familiarity only suitable to the language of dearmment or negligence, and for this reason is unfit for the dignity of epical or tragic composition. Thus in the following passages from Milton:

"Say first, for heav'n hides *nothing* from *thy* view,

"Nor the deep tract of hell."

Parad. Lost, b. 1.

"O thou, that with surpassing glory crown'd,

"Look'st from *thy* sole dominion, like to God

"Of this new world; at whose sight all the stars

"Hide their diminish'd heads; to thee I call

"But with no friendly voice, and add no name,

"O sun, to tell thee how I hate *thy* beams."

Parad. Lost, b. 4.

Here pronouncing the pronoun *thy* like the word *the*, would familiarize and debase the language to prose. The same may be observed of the following passages from Addison's tragedy of Cato:

"Now, Cæsar, let *thy* troops beset our gates

"And bar each avenue; *thy* gathering host

"O'erspread the sea, and stop up every port

"Cato may open to himself a passage,

"And mock *thy* hopes."

Here the impropriety of pronouncing like *the* is palpable: nor would it be more excusable in the following speech of Portius, in the first scene of the same tragedy:

"Thou see'st not that *thy* brother is the valiant

"But I must hide it, for I know *thy* tears

"Now, Marcus, now *thy* virtue's on a proof:

"Put forth *thy* utmost strength, work out thy nerve,

"And call up all *thy* father in *thy* soul."

—nô, mûve, nôr, nôt, —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —tûl; —pôund; —tûp, tûis.

s this pronoun is generally pronounced on the stage, it would be difficult for the ear to distinguish whether the words are, Thou know'st not that *thy* brother is *thy* "rival,"

or

Thou know'st not that *the* brother is *the* "rival," &c.

And this may be one reason why the slender pronunciation of *thy* should be avoided as much as possible.

Perhaps it will be urged, that though these passages require *thy* to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, there are other instances in tragedy where the subject is low and familiar, which would be better pronounced by sounding *thy* like *the*: to which it may be answered, that when tragedy lowers her voice, and descends into the mean and familiar, as is frequently the case in the tragedies of Shakspeare, the slender pronunciation of *thy* may be adopted, because, though the piece may have the name of a tragedy; the scene may be really comedy. The only rule, therefore, that can be given, is a very indefinite one; namely, that *thy* ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high* when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar and the person we address, without dignity or importance, if *thy* be the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*: thus, if, in a familiar way, we say to a friend, *Give me thy hand*, we never hear the pronoun *thy* sounded so as to rhyme with *high*: and it is always pronounced like *the* when speaking to a child; we say, *Mind thy book, hold up thy head*, or, *Take off thy hat*. The phraseology we call *thee* and *thouing* is not in so common use with us as the *tuoyant* among the French: but as the second personal pronoun *thou*, and its possessive *thy* are indispensable in composition, it seems of some importance to pronounce them properly.—See *Rhetorical Grammar*, page 32.

MYSELF, tîl-sêlf'. pron. reciprocal. It is commonly used in the oblique cases following the verb; in poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

LYME, time. s. (471). A plant.

LYNE-WOOD, tîl'ne-wûd. s. A precious wood.

AR, tî'ar. }

ARA, tî'arâ. (116). } s. A dress or the head, a diadem.

TICE, tîse. v. s. To draw, to allure. Used seldom, for Entice.

TICK, tik. s. Score, trust; the house of dogs or sheep; the case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK, tik. v. n. To run on score; to trust, to score.

TICKEN, } tik'kin. (103). } s. The same with Tick. A sort of strong linen for bedding.

TICKET, tik'it. s. (99). A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

To TICKLE, tik'kl. v. a. (405). To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratification.

To TICKLE, tik'kl. v. n. To feel titillation.

TICKLE, tik'kl. a. Tottering, unfixed, unstable. Not in use.

TICKLISH, tik'kl-ish. a. Sensible to titillation, easily tickled; tottering, uncertain, unfixed; difficult, nice.

TICKLISHNESS, tik'kl-ish-nês. s. The state of being ticklish.

TICKTACK, tik'tâk. s. A game at tables.

TIDE, tide. s. Time, season. In this sense not now in use. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea; flood; stream, course.

To TIDE, tide. v. a. To drive with the stream.

To TIDE, tide. v. n. To pour a flood, to be agitated by the tide.

TIDEGATE, tide'gâte. s. A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

TIDESMAN, tidz'mân. s. (88). A tidewaiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board merchantships till the duty of goods be paid.

TIDEWAITER, tide'wâ-tûr. s. An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

TIDILY, tî'dê-lê. ad. Neatly, readily.

TIDINESS, tî'dê-nês. s. Neatness, readiness.

TIDINGS, tî'dingz. s. News, an account of something that has happened.

TIDY, tî'dê. a. Neat, ready.

☞ If I do not mistake, Mr. Elphinstone derives this word from *tide*; as a *tidy* person, is one who is as attentive to dress and arrangement of things as if preparing for the tide, which, as the proverb says, "waits for no man." But Skinner seems

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac, pln;—

more properly to derive this word from *tight*, as a *tight fellow*, one tied up or braced, not loose.

TO TIE, tie. v. a. (276). To bind, to fasten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to fasten; to hinder, to obstruct; to oblige, to constrain, to restrain, to confine.

TIE, ti. s. Knot, fastening; bond, obligation.

TIER, téér. s. (275). A row, a rank.

TIERCE, tέρse. s. (277). A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

TIFF, tif. s. Liquor, drink; a fit of peevishness or sullenness, a pet.

TO TIFF, tif. v. n. To be in a pet, to quarrel.

TIFFANY, tiffâ-né. s. Very thin silk.

TIGER, tî'gûr. s. (98). A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

TIGHT, tite. a. (393).—See **TIDY**. Tense, close, not loose; free from fluttering rags, less than neat.

TO TIGHTEN, tî't'n. v. a. (103). To straiten, to make close.

TIGHTLY, tite'lé. ad. Closely, not loosely; neatly, not idly.

TIGHTNESS, tite'nés. s. Closeness, not looseness.

TIGRESS, tî'grés. s. The female of the tiger.

TIKE, tike. s. A species of dog.

TILE, tile. s. Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

TO TILE, tile. v. a. To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

TILER, tî'lûr. s. (98). One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

TILING, tî'ling. s. (410). The roof covered with tiles.

TILL, till. s. A box in a desk or counter into which money is dropped.

TILL, till. prep. To the time of; Till now, to the present time; Till then, to that time.

TILL, till. conjunct. To the time; to the degree that.

TO TILL, till. v. a. To cultivate, to husband, commonly used of the husbandry of the plough.

TILLABLE, tî'lâ-bl. a. (405). Arable, fit for the plough.

TILLAGE, tî'lîdje. s. (90). Husbandry, the act or practice of ploughing or culture;

TILLER, tî'lûr. s. (98). Husbandman, ploughman; a till, a small drawer; the lever which guides the rudder of a ship.

TILT, tilt. s. A tent, any covering over head; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants runagant each other with lances on horseback; a thrust.

TO TILT, tilt. v. a. To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn so as to run out.

TO TILT, tilt. v. n. To run in tilts, to fight with rapiers; to rush as in combat; to play unsteadily; to fall on one side.

TILTER, tî'tûr. s. (98). One who tilts, one who fights.

TILTH, tilth. s. Husbandry, culture.

TIMBER, tim'bûr. s. (98). Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree, the main beams of a fabric.

TIMBERED, tim'bûr'd. a. (559). Built, formed, contrived.

TIMBREL, tim'bril. s. (99). A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.

TIME, time. s. The measure of duration; space of time; interval; season, proper time; a considerable space of duration, continuance, process of time; age, particular part of time; hour of childbirth; musical measure.

TO TIME, time. v. a. To adapt to the time, to bring to do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.

TIMELY, time'fûl. a. Seasonable, timely, early.

TIMELESS, time'lés. a. Unseasonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.

TIMELY, time'lé. a. Seasonable, sufficiently early.

TIMESERVER, time'sêrv-ûr. a. One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be.

TIMESERVING, time'sêrv-ing. a. Meanly complying with present power.

TIMID, tim'îd. a. Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.

TIMIDITY, tê-mîd'ê-té. s. Fearfulness, timorousness, habitual cowardice.

TIMOROUS, tim'ûr-ûs. a. (314). Fearful, full of fear and scruple.

TIMOROUSLY, tim'ûr-ûs-lé. ad. Fearfully, with much fear.

TIMOROUSNESS, tim'ûr-ûs-nés. a. Fearfulness.

—nô, môte, nôr, nôt;—tâbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—sîn, THIS.

IMOUS, tî'mûs. a. (314). Early, timely. Not in use.

IN, tîn. s. One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

o TIN, tîn. v. a. To cover with tin.

o TINCT, tîngkt. v. a. To stain, to colour, to spot, to dye; to imbue with a taste.

INCT, tîngkt. s. (408). Colour, stain, spot.

INCTURE, tîngk'tshûre. s. (461). Colour or taste superadded by something; extract of some drug made in spirits, an infusion.

o TINCTURE, tîngk'tshûre. v. a. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.

INDER, tîndûr. s. (98). Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

o TINGE, tînje. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

INGENT, tînjent. a. Having the power to tinge.

o TINGLE, tîng'gl. v. n. (405). To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound; to feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; to feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.

o TINK, tîngk. v. n. (408). To make a sharp shrill noise.

INKER, tîngk'ûr. s. A mender of old brass.

o TINKLE, tîngk'kl. v. n. (405). To make a sharp quick noise, to clink; to hear a low quick noise.

INMAN, tînmân. s. (88). A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

INNER, tîndûr. s. (98). One who works in the tin mines.

INSEL, tîns'll. s. (99). A kind of shining cloth; any thing shining with false lustre, any thing showy and of little value.

o TINSIL, tîns'll. v. a. To decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with lustre that has no value.

INT, tînt. s. A dye, a colour.

INY, tî'nê. a. Little, small, puny.

IP, tîp. s. Top, end, point, extremity.

o TIP, tîp. v. a. To top, to end, to cover on the end; to strike slightly, to tap, to give an imuendo, to give secretly.

TIPPET, tîp'pît. s. (99). Something worn about the neck.

To TIPPLE, tîp'pl. v. n. (405). To drink luxuriously, to waste life over the cup.

To TIPPLE, tîp'pl. v. a. To drink in luxury or excess.

TIPPLE, tîp'pl. s. Drink, liquor.

TIPPLED, tîp'pl'd. a. (359). Tipsy, drunk.

TIPPLER, tîp'pl-ûr. s. (98). A sottish drunkard.

TIPSTAFF, tîp'stâf. s. An officer with a staff tipped with metal; the staff itself, so tipped.

TIPSY, tîp'sê. a. Drunk.

TIPTOE, tîp'tô. s. The end of the toe.

TIRE, tîer. s. See TIER. Rank, row.

As this word, when it signifies a rank or row, is universally pronounced like *tear*, a drop from the eye, it ought always to be written *tier*; which would prevent a gross irregularity. This is the more to be wished, not only as its derivation from the old French *tiere* seems to require this spelling, but to distinguish it from the word *tiere*, a head-dress; which probably, being a corruption either of the word *tiara*, an ornament for the head, or of the English word *attire*, ought to be written and pronounced like the word *tire*, to fatigue. Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoëpist who has attended to this distinction.—See BOWL.

TIRE, tîre. s. A head-dress; furniture; apparatus.

To TIRE, tîre. v. a. To fatigue, to make weary, to harass; to dress the head.

To TIRE, tîre. v. n. To fall with weariness.

TIREDNESS, tîr'dnês. s. State of being tired, weariness.

TIREsome, tîre'sûm. a. (165). Weariness, fatiguing, tedious.

TIREsomeNESS, tîre'sûm-nês. s. Act or quality of being tiresome.

TIREWOMAN, tîre'wûm-ûn. s. (88). A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

TIRINGHOUSE, tî'ring-hôûse. } s. The
TIRINGROOM, tî'ring-rôôm. } room in which players dress for the stage.

TIS, tîz. Contracted for It is. This contraction is allowable only in poetry.

TISICK, tîz'ik. s. Properly *Phthisick*. Consumption.

TISICAL, tîz'ê-kâl. a. (509). Consumptive.

☞ (359).—Fäte, fär, fäñ, fät;—mè, mèñ, —phne, phñ;—

TISSUE, tish'ù. s. (452). Cloth interwoven with gold and silver.

TO TISSUE, tish'ù. v. a. To interweave, to variegate.

TIT, tit. s. A small horse, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a Titmouse or Tomtit; a bird.

TITBIT, tit'bit. s. Nice bit, nice food.

TITHEABLE, tith'ä-bl. a. Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHE, tithē. s. (467). The tenth part, the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of any thing; a small part, a small portion.

TO TITHE, tithē. v. a. To tax, to pay the tenth part.

TO TITHE, tithē. v. n. To pay tithe.

TITHER, tith'ür. s. (98). One who gathers tithes.

TITHING, tith'ing. s. (410). Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; tithē, tenth part due to the priest.

TITHINGMAN, tith'ing-mán. s. A petty peace officer.

TO TITILLATE, tit'til-läte. v. n. To tickle.

TITILLATION, tit-til-lä'shün. s. The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.

TITLARK, tit'lärk. s. A bird.

TITLE, tit'le. s. (405). A general head comprizing particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; a claim of right.

TO TITLE, tit'l. v. a. To entitle, to name, to call.

TITLELESS, tit'tl-ls. a. Wanting a name or appellation.

TITLEPAGE, tit'tl-pädjē. s. The page containing the title of a book.

TITMOUSE, tit'mouse. s. A small species of birds.

TO TITTER, tit'tür. v. n. (98). To laugh with restraint.

TITTER, tit'tür. s. A restrained laugh.

TITTLE, tit'tl. s. (405). A small particle, a point, a dot.

TITTLETATTLE, tit'tit-tät'tl. s. Idle talk, prattle, empty gabble.

TITURATION, tit-tshü-tä'shün. s. The act of stumbling.

TITULAR, tit'tshü-tür. a. (88). Nominal, having only the title.

TITULARITY, tit-tshü-lär'tē. s. The state of being titular.

TITULARY, tit'tshü-lä-rē. a. Consisting in a title; relating to a title.

TITULARY, tit'tshü-lä-rē. s. One that has a title or right.

TITV, tiv'é. a. A word expressing speed, from Tantivy, the note of a beating horn.

TO, töö. ad. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the same as the object of the first; it notes the relation, as she raised a war To call me back; after an adjective it notes its object, as born To beg; noting futurity, as wait still To seek; To and again, To and backward and forward.

☞ What has been observed of the word *To*, respecting the length of the *e* before a vowel, and its shortness before a consonant, is perfectly applicable to the preposition, and the adverb *To*. This will be palpable in the pronunciation of the verb *to begin* and *to end*, and in the phrase, *I went to London, he went to Eaton*. It may be observed too, that this word, though deprived of its *e* to the eye, always preserves it to the ear. Whether we see or elided, as in Pope's *Essay on Man*:

"Say what the use were finer optics giv'n,
"T'inspect a mite, not comprehend the
"hear'n!"

Or preserved with an apostrophe after *n*, as in Milton:

"For still they knew, and ought to have
"still remember'd,

"The high injunction not to taste that fruit
"Whoever tempted."

In both these instances the word *to* is to be pronounced in exactly the same manner; that is, like the number *two*.

TO, töö. preposition. See the *Adverb*. Noting motion toward, opposed to *From*; noting accord or adaptation; noting address or compellation, as, *Here's to you all*; noting a state or place whither one goes, as, *Away to horse*; noting position, as, *Foot to foot*; noting number, as, *To the number of three hundred*; noting proportion, as, *Three to nine*; noting perception, as, *Sharp to the taste*; comparison of, as, *No fool to the same*; as far as; toward.

TOAD, töde. s. (295). An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

the organ by which animals lick; speech, fluency of words; speech as well or ill used; a language; speech as opposed to thoughts; a nation distinguished by their language; a small point, as the Tongue of a balance; To hold the tongue, to be silent.

To TONGUE, tûng. v. a. (337). To chide, to scold.

To TONGUE, tûng. v. n. To talk, to prate.

TONGUED, tûng'd. a. (359). Having a tongue.

TONGUELESS, tûng'lês. a. Wanting a tongue, speechless; unnamed, not spoken of.

TONGUEPAD, tûng'pâd. s. A great talker.

TONGUETIED, tûng'tide. a. (382). Having an impediment of speech.

TONIC, tôn'ik. (509). } a. Being

TONICAL, tôn'ik-âl. } extended, being elastic; relating to tones or sounds.

TONNAGE, tûn'nidge. s. (90) (165). A custom or imposts due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton.

TONSIL, tôn'sil. s. Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue.

TONSILE, tôn-sil. a. Patient of being clipped.—*Mason*.

TONSURE, tôn'shûre. s. (452). The act of clipping the hair.

Too, tôô. ad. (10). Over and above, overmuch, more than enough; likewise, also.

TOOK, tôôk. The preterit. and sometimes the part. pass. of Take.

TOOL, tôôl. s. (306). Any instrument of manual operation; a hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.

TOOTH, tôôth. s. Plur. Teeth. (467). One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of mastication is performed; taste, palate; a tine, prong, a blade; the prominent part of wheels; Tooth and nail, with one's utmost violence; To the teeth, in open opposition; To cast in the teeth, an insult by open exprobration; In spite of the teeth, notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

To TOOTH, tôôth. v. a. (306). To furnish with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.

TOOTHACH, tôôth'âke. s. (355). Pain in the teeth.

TOOTHDRAWER, tôôth'drâw-îr. s. One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

TOOTHED, tôôth't. a. (359) (467). Having teeth.

TOOTHLESS, tôôth'lês. a. Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.

TOOTHPICK, tôôth'pik. }

TOOTHPICKER, tôôth'pik-îr. } An instrument by which the teeth are decayed.

TOOTHSOME, tôôth'sûm. a. (165). Palatable, pleasing to the taste.

TOOTHSOMENESS, tôôth'sûm-nês. s. Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTHWORT, tôôth'wûrt. s. (165). A plant.

TOP, tôp. s. The highest part of a thing; the surface, the superficies; the highest plate; the highest person; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head, the hair on the crown of the head, the forelock; the head of a plant; a plaything for boys; Top is sometimes used as an adjective, to express, being on the top, or being at the top.

To TOP, tôp. v. n. To rise above; to be eminent; to predominate; to do better.

To TOP, tôp. v. a. To cover on the top, to tip; to rise above; to outgo, to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of; to perform eminently, as he tops his part.

TOPFUL, tôp'fûl. a. Full to the top, full to the brim.

TOPGALLANT, tôp-gâl'ânt. s. The highest sail; it is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

TOPHEAVY, tôp-hév'ê. a. Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

TOPIARY, tôp'ê-â-rê. a. Shaped to tonsure.—*Mason*.

TOPKNOT, tôp'nôt. s. A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

TOPMAN, tôp'mân. s. (88). The Sawyer at the top.

TOPMOST, tôp'môst. s. Uppermost, highest.

TOPPROUD, tôp'prôud. a. Proud in the highest degree.

TOPSAIL, tôp'sâle. s. The highest sail.

TOPAZ, tô-pâz. s. A yellow gem.

To TOPE, tôpe. v. n. To drink to drink to excess.

TOPER, tô'pûr. s. (96). A drunkard.

TOPHACEOUS, tô-fâ'shûs. a. (355). Gritty, stony.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, báll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, tuis.

OPHET, tò'fét. s. Hell, a scriptural name.

OPICAL, tòp'è-kál. a. (509). Relating to some general head; local, confined to some particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.

OPICALLY, tòp'è-kál-é. ad. With application to some particular part.

OPICK, tòp'ík. s. (508) (544). A general head, something to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

OPLESS, tòp'lés. a. Having no top.

OPOGRAPHER, tò-pòg'gráf-úr. s. (518). One who writes descriptions of particular places.

OPOGRAPHY, tò-pòg'gráf-é. s. (518). Description of particular places.

OPPING, tòp'ping. a. (410). Fine, noble, gallant. A low word.

OPPINGLY, tòp'ping-lé. ad. Finely, gayly, gallantly.

OPPLE, tòp'pl. v. n. (405). To fall forward, to tumble down.

OPSYTURVY, tòp'sè-tùr'vé. ad. With the bottom upward.

ORCH, tòrtsh. s. (352). A waxlight bigger than a candle.

ORCHBEARER, tòrtsh'bá-rúr. s. One whose office is to carry a torch.

ORCHLIGHT, tòrtsh'lite. s. Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

ORCHER, tòrtsh'úr. s. (98). One that gives light.

ORE, tòre. Preterit. and sometimes part. pass. of Tear.

ORMENT, tòr-mént. v. a. To put to pain, to harass with anguish, to excruciate; to tease, to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation.

ORMENT, tòr'mént. s. (492). Any thing that gives pain; pain, misery, anguish; penal anguish, torture.

ORMENTOR, tòr-mént-úr. s. (166). One who torments, one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal tortures.

ORMENTIL, tòr-mén'til. s. Septfoil. A plant.

ORN, tòrn. Part. pass. of Tear.

ORNADO, tòr-ná'dò. s. A hurricane. See LUMBAGO.

ORPEDO, tòr-pé'dò. s. A fish which, while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.—See DRAMA, FLAMEN, and PHALANX.

TORPENT, tòr'pént. a. Benumbed; struck motionless; not active.

TORPESCENT, tòr-pés'sént. a. Growing torpid.

TORPID, tòr'pid. a. Numbed, motionless, not active.

TORPIDNESS, tòr'pid-nés. s. The state of being torpid.

TORPITUDE, tòr'pé-tùde. s. State of being motionless.

TORPOR, tòr'pór. s. (166). Dulness, numbness.

TORREFACTION, tòr-ré-fák'shún. s. The act of drying by the fire.

TO TORREFY, tòr-ré-fí. v. a. (183). To dry by the fire.

TORRENT, tòr'rén't. s. A sudden stream raised by summer showers; a violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

TORRENT, tòr'rén't. a. Rolling in a rapid stream.

TORRID, tòr'rid. a. (168). Parched, dried with heat; burning, violently hot; it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

TORSEL, tòr'sil. s. (99). Any thing in a twisted form.

TORSION, tòr'shún. s. The act of turning or twisting.

TORTILE, tòr'til. a. (140). Twisted, wreathed.

TORTION, tòr'shún. s. Torment, pain.

TORTIVE, tòr'tiv. a. (158). Twisted, wreathed.

TORTOISE, tòr'tíz. s. (301). An animal covered with a hard shell; there are tortoises both of land and water.

TORTUOSITY, tòr-tshù-òs'é-té. s. Wreath, flexure.

TORTUOUS, tòr'tshù-òs. a. (463). Twisted, wreathed, winding; mischievous.

TORTURE, tòr'tshùre. s. (461). Torments judicially inflicted; pain, by which guilt is published, or confession extorted; pain, anguish, pang.

TO TORTURE, tòr'tshùre. v. a. To punish with tortures; to vex; to excruciate, to torment.

TORTURER, tòr'tshùr-úr. s. (557.) He who tortures, a tormentor.

TORVITY, tòr'vé-té. s. Sourness, severity of countenance.

TORVOUS, tòr'vús. a. (314). Sour of aspect, stern, severe of countenance.

☞ (459).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

TORT, tó'rê. s. A cant term, from an Irish word signifying a savage; the name of a party opposed to that of a Whig; a friend to monarchy.

To Toss, tós. v. a. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; to make restless, to disquiet; to keep in play, to tumble over.

To Toss, tós. v. n. To sling, to wince, to be in violent commotion: To toss up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

Toss, tós. s. The act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head.

TOSSER, tós'stîr. s. (98). One who throws, one who flings and writhes.

TOSSPOT, tós'pôt. s. A toper, a drunkard.

TOST, tóst. Pret. and part. pass. of Toss; properly *Tossed*. (360) (367).

TOTAL, tó'tâl. a. (88). Whole, complete, full; whole, not divided.

TOTALITY, tó-tâi'ê-lê. s. Complete sum, whole quantity.

TOTALLY, tó'tâl-ê. ad. Wholly, fully, completely.

TOTHER, tûth'ûr. Contracted for *The other*.

To TOTTER, tót'tûr. v. n. (98). To shake so as to threaten a fall.

To TOUCH, tûtsî. v. a. (314). To reach so as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a stone; to affect, to relate to; to move, to strike mentally, to melt; to delineate or mark out; to infect, to seize lightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to strike a musical instrument; To touch up, to repair or improve by slight strokes.

To TOUCH, tûtsî. v. n. To be in a state of junction, so that no space is between them; to fasten on, to take effect on; To touch it, to come to without stay; To touch on, to mention slightly; To touch on or upon; to go for a very short time.

TOUCH, tûtsî. s. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination as by a stone; test, that by which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities; single act of pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament; act of the hand upon a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection; a stroke; exact performance of

agreement; a small quantity intermingled; a hint, slight notice given; a camber for a slight essay.

TOUCHABLE, tûtsî'â-bl. a. (405). Tangible, that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE, tûtsî'hôle. s. The hole through which the fire is conveyed into powder in a gun.

TOUCHINESS, tûtsî'ê-nês. s. Peevishness, irascibility.

TOUCHING, tûtsî'îng. prep. (411). With respect, regard, or relation to.

TOUCHING, tûtsî'îng. a. Pathetic, affecting, moving.

TOUCHINGLY, tûtsî'îng-lê. ad. With feeling emotion, in a pathetic manner.

TOUCHMENOT, tûtsî'nûê-nôt. s. A herb.

TOUCHSTONE, tûtsî'stône. s. Stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.

TOUCHWOOD, tûtsî'wûd. s. Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

TOUCHY, tûtsî'ê. a. Peevish, irritable, irascible, apt to take fire. A low word.

TOUGH, tûf. a. (314) (391). Yielding without fracture; not brittle; soft, not easily flexible; not easily injured or broken; viscous, clammy,ropy.

To TOUGHEN, tûf'f'n. v. n. (103). To grow tough.

TOUGHNESS, tûf'nês. s. Not brittleness; flexibility; viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness; firmness against injury.

TOUPET, tûô'pêt. s. (315). A curl, an artificial lock of hair. This word is generally written and pronounced *Toep*.

TOUR, tûôr. s. (315). Ramble, roaming journey; turn, revolution.

☞ My experience fails me if this word is not slowly conforming to the true English sound of the vowels heard in *thou*. The smart traveller to France and Italy, we fear we should never suppose he had been out of England, were he not to pronounce it so as to rhyme with *poor*; and the sober English critic sees infinite advantage in this pronunciation, as it prevents mistaking *taking a tour* for *taking a tow*. But plausible as this latter reason may be it is far from being sufficient to induce a philosophical grammarian to approve. Coincidence in the sound of words signifying different things, is the case in all languages; but while these words are distinctly written, their different meanings are

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

be sufficiently preserved without departing from the general analogy of pronunciation.—See the word BOWL.

TOURNAMENT, tòór'ná-mént, or tùr'ná-mént. } s.

TOURNEY, tòór'né, or tùr'né.

Filt, military sport, mock encounter; Milton uses it simply for encounter.

I am much mistaken if general usage does not incline to the short sound of the lipthong in these words; and that this sound ought to be indulged, is palpable to every English ear; which finds a repugnance at giving the French sound to any word that is not newly adopted. *Journey*, *purish*, *courage*, and many other words from the French, have long been anglicised; and there is no good reason why his word should not fall into the same class. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, give the first sound of this word; and Buchanan and W. Johnston, the second. Junius and Skinner spell the word *Turnament*.

TOURNEY, tòór'né, or tùr'né. v. n. To tilt in the lists.

TOURNIQUET, tùr'né-kwét. s. A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

The general pronunciation of this word ought to induce us to the second pronunciation of *Tournament*.

TOUSE, tòuze. v. a. (313). To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag; whence *Touser*, or *Towser*, the name of a mastiff. TOW, tò. s. Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

TOW, tò. v. a. To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

TOWARD, tò'úrd. (324). } prep. In

TOWARDS, tò'úrdz. } direction to: near to, as the danger now comes Towards him; with respect to, touching, regarding; with tendency to; nearly, little less than.

Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded, that as *inwards*, *outwards*, *backwards*, *forwards*, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last. All our orthoepists place the accent on the first syllable of to-

ward when an adjective. *Towards*, being always a preposition, has the accent on the first syllable by Mr. Scott; but Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Fenning, place it on the second. From the coalescence of the *o* with the *w*, this word is pronounced generally in one syllable, though Dr. Kenrick says otherwise. Mr. Sheridan so pronounces it; Mr. Nares and Mr. Smith rhyme it with *boards*; Bailey accents the first syllable of *toward*, and Entick the same syllable on the same word, and on *towards* as a preposition.

TOWARD, tò'úrd. a. (88). Ready to do or learn, not froward.

TOWARDLINESS, tò'úrd-lè-nés. s. Docility, compliance, readiness to do or to learn.

TOWARDLY, tò'úrd-lé. a. Ready to do or learn; docile, compliant with duty.

TOWARDNESS, tò'úrd-nés. s. Docility.

TOWEL, tòú'll. s. (99) (323). A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

TOWER, tòú'úr. s. (99) (323). A high building, a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress, a citadel; a high head-dress; high flight, elevation.

To TOWER, tòú'úr. v. n. (98). To soar, to fly or rise high.

TOWERED, tòú'úr'd. a. (359). Adorned or defended by towers.

TOWERY, tòú'úr-é. a. Adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, tòún. s. (323). Any walled collection of houses; any collection of houses larger than a village; in England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or see of a bishop; the court end of London; the people who live in the capital.

TOWNCLERK, tòún'klàrk. s. An officer who manages the publick business of a place.

TOWNHOUSE, tòún'hóuse. s. The hall where publick business is transacted.

TOWNSHIP, tòún'shíp. s. The corporation of a town, a district.

TOWNSMAN, tòúnz'mán. s. An inhabitant of a place; one of the same town.

TOWNTALK, tòún'táwk. s. Common prattle of a place.

TOY, tòé. s. (329). A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything, a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice, silly opinion; play, sport, amorous dalliance; frolick; humour, odd fancy.

- (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—pînc, pln;—
 To Toq, tôc. v. n. To trifle, to dally
 amorously, to play.
 TOYISH, tôc'ish. s. Trifling, wanton.
 TOXISNESS, tôc'ish-nês. s. Nugacity,
 wantonness.
 TOYSHOP, tôc'shóp. s. A shop where
 playthings and little nice manufactures
 are sold.
 To TOZE, tôac. v. a. To pull by vio-
 lence or impetuosity. Obsolete.—See
 TOWSE and TEASE.
 TRACE, trâsc. s. Mark left by any
 thing passing, footsteps; remain, appear-
 ance of what has been; harness for beasts
 of draught.
 To TRACE, trâsc, v. a. To follow by
 the footsteps, or remaining marks; to
 follow with exactness; to mark out.
 TRACER, trâ'sûr. s. (98). One that
 traces.
 TRACK, trák. s. Mark left upon the
 way by the foot or otherwise; a road, a
 beaten path.
 To TRACK, trák. v. a. To follow by
 the footsteps or marks left in the way.
 TRACKLESS, trák'lês. a. Untrodden,
 marked with no footsteps.
 TRACT, trâkt. s. A region, a quan-
 tity of land; continuity, any thing pro-
 tracted or drawn out to length; course,
 manner of process; it seems to be used
 by Shakspeare for Track; a treatise, a
 small book.
 TRACTABLE, trák'tâ-bl. a. (405).
 Manageable, docile, compliant; palpable,
 such as may be handled.
 TRACTABLENESS, trák'tâ-bl-nês. s.
 The state of being tractable, compliance,
 obsequiousness.
 TRACTATE, trák'tâte. s. (91). A
 treatise, a tract, a small book.
 TRACTION, trák'shûn. s. The act of
 drawing, the state of being drawn.
 TRACTILE, trák'til. a. (140). Capable
 to be drawn out or extended in length,
 ductile.
 TRACTILITY, trák-til'è-té. s. The
 quality of being tractile.
 TRADE, trâde. s. (73). Traffick, com-
 merce, exchange; occupation, particular
 employment whether manual or mercan-
 tile.
 To TRADE, trâde. v. n. To traffick,
 to deal, to hold commerce; to act merely
 for money; having a trading wind.
- TRADE-WIND, trâde'wind. s. The
 monsoon; the periodical wind between the
 tropicks.—See WIND.
 TRADEN, trâ'déd. Versed, practised.
 TRADER, trâ'dûr. s. (98). One en-
 gaged in merchandise on commerce; one
 long used in the methods of money getting;
 a practitioner.
 TRADESFOLK, trâdz'fôke. s. People
 employed in trades.—See FOLK.
 TRADESMAN, trâdz'mân. s. (88). A
 shopkeeper.
 TRADEFUL, trâde'fûl. a. Commer-
 cial; busy in traffick.
 TRADITION, trâ-dish'ûn. s. The
 or practice of delivering accounts from
 mouth to mouth without written ma-
 terials; any thing delivered orally from
 age to age.
 TRADITIONAL, trâ-dish'ûn-âl. a. De-
 livered by tradition, descending by or-
 communication; observant of traditions;
 or idle rites.
 TRADITIONALLY, trâ-dish'ûn-âl-ê. ad.
 By transmission from age to age; from
 tradition without evidence of written ma-
 terials.
 TRADITIONARY, trâ-dish'ûn-âr-ê. a.
 Delivered by tradition.
 TRADITIVE, trâd'è-tiv. a. (512).
 Transmitted or transmissible from age to
 age.
 To TRADUCE, trâ-dûc'. v. a. To
 censure, to condemn, to represent as
 blameable, to calumniate; to propagate
 to increase by deriving one from another.
 TRADUCEMENT, trâ-dûc'mênt. s.
 Censure, obloquy.
 TRADUCER, trâ-dû'sûr. s. (98). A
 false censurer, a calumniator.
 TRADUCIBLE, trâ-dû'sé-bl. a. (43).
 Such as may be derived.
 TRADUCTION, trâ-dûk'shûn. s. De-
 rivation from one of the same kind, pro-
 pagation; tradition, transmission from
 one to another; conveyance; transition.
 TRAFFICK, trâf'fik. s. Commerce;
 merchandising, large trade; commercial
 subject of traffick.
 To TRAFFICK, trâf'fik. v. n. To
 practise commerce, to merchandise.
 trade meanly or mercenarily.
 TRAFFICKER, trâf'fik-ûr. s. Traf-
 fic merchant.
 TRAGERIAN, trâ-jé'dé-ân. s. A writer
 of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—shln, THIS.

In this word we have a striking instance of the aversion of the language to what may be called a Tautophony, or a successive repetition of the same sound. We find no repugnance at aspiring the *d* in *Comedian*, and pronouncing it as if written *Co-me-je-an*; but there is no ear that would not be hurt at pronouncing *Tragedian* as if written *Tra-je-je-an*. The reason is evident. The *ge* that immediately precedes, being exactly the same sound as *di* when aspirated into *je*, the ear will not suffer the repetition, and therefore dispenses with the laws of aspiration, rather than offend against those of harmony. To the same reason we must attribute giving the sound of *zh* to the double *s* in *Abscission*, and to the *ti* in *Transition*. The same aversion to the repetition of similar sounds makes us drop the first aspiration in *Diphthong*, *Triphthong*, *Ophthalmia*, &c.—See OPHTHALMICK.

RAGEDY, trád-jé'dè. s. A dramatic representation of a serious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

RAGICAL, trád'jé-kál. } a. (509).

RAGICK, trád'jik. }
Relating to tragedy; mournful, calamitous, sorrowful, dreadful.

RAGICALLY, trád'jé-kál-é. ad. In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, sorrowfully, calamitously.

RAGICALNESS, trád'jé-kál-nés. a.
Mournfulness, calamitousness.

RAGICOMEDY, trád-jé-kóm'è-dé. s.
A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

RAGICOMICAL, trád-jé-kóm'è-kál. a.
Relating to tragicomedy; consisting of a mixture of mirth and sorrow.

RAGICOMICALLY, trád-jé-kóm'è-kál-é. ad. In a tragicomic manner.

o TRAJECT, trá-jékt'. v. a. To cast through, to throw.

RAJECT, trád'jékt. s. (492). A ferry, a passage for a water-carriage.

TRAJECTION, trá-jék'shùn. s. The act of darting through; emission.

o TRAIL, trále. v. a. (202). To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw after in a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag.

o TRAIL, trále. v. n. To be drawn out in length,

RAIL, trále. s. Track followed by

the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

TO TRAIN, tráne. v. a. (202). To draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite; to draw by artifice or stratagem; to draw from act to act by persuasion or promise; to educate, to bring up, commonly with Up; to breed, or form to any thing.

TRAIN, tráne. s. Artifice, stratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; bowel of a woodcock; part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a series, a consecution; process, method, state of procedure; a retinue, a number of followers; on orderly company, a procession; the line of powder reaching to the mine; Train of artillery, cannons accompanying an army.

TRAINBANDS, tráne'bándz. s. The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

TRAINOIL, tráne'óil. s. Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAINY, trá'né. a. Belonging to train oil.

TO TRAIPISE, trápes. v. a. (202). To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

TRAIT, trá, or tráte. s. (472). A stroke, a touch, an outline.

TRAITOR, trá'túr. s. (166) (202). One who, being trusted, betrays.

TRAITORLY, trá'túr-lé. a. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUS, trá'túr-ús. a. (314). Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUSLY, trá'túr-ús-lé. ad. In a manner suiting traitors, perfidiously.

TRAITNESS, trá'trés. s. A woman who betrays.—See TUTORESS.

TO TRALINEATE, trá-lín'yáte. v. n. (113). To deviate from any direction.

TRAMMEL, trám'mél. s. (99). A net in which birds or fish are caught; any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

TO TRAMMEL, trám'mél. v. a. To catch, to intercept.

TO TRAMPLE, trám'pl. v. a. (405). To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

TO TRAMPLE, trám'pl. v. n. To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, trám'pl-úr. s. (98). One that tramples.

TRAVATION, trá-ná'shùn. s. The act of swimming over.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TRANSE, trănse. s. (78) (79). An ecstasy, a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things.

TRANCED, trănst. a. (359). Lying in a trance or ecstasy.

TRANGRAM, trăn'grâm. s. A cant word. An odd intricately contrived thing.

TRANSEL, trăn'nill. s. (99). A sharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trăn'kwil. a. Quiet, peaceful, undisturbed.

TRANQUILITY, trăn'kwil'ê-tê. s. (408). Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition, freedom from perturbation.

TO TRANSACT, trăn-âkt'. v. a. To manage, to negotiate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform, to do, to carry on.

TRANSACTION, trăn-âk'shûn. s. Negotiation, dealing between man and man, management.

TRANSMISSION, trăn-ân-nê-mâ'shûn. s. Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

TO TRANSCEND, trăn-sênd'. v. a. To pass, to overpass; to surpass, to outgo, to exceed, to excel; to surmount, to rise above.

TRANSCENDENCE, trăn-sên'dênsê. } s.

TRANSCENDENCY, trăn-sên'dên-sê } Excellence, unusual excellence, supereminence; exaggeration, elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, trăn-sên'dênt. a. Excellent, supremely excellent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, trăn-sên'dên'tál. a. General, pervading many particulars; supereminent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTLY, trăn-sên'dênt-lê. ad. Excellently, supereminently.

TO TRANSCOLATE, trăn-kò-lâte. v. a. To strain through a sieve or colander.

TO TRANSCRIBE, trăn-skribe'. v. a. To copy, to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIBER, trăn-skri'bûr. s. A copier, one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, trăn'skript. s. A copy, any thing written from an original.

TRANSCRIPTION, trăn-skrip'shûn. s. The act of copying.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trăn-skrip'tiv-lê. ad. In manner of a copy.

TO TRANSCUR, trăn-kûr'. v. n. To run or move to and fro.

TRANSCURSION, trăn-kûr'shûn. s. Ramble, passage through, passage beyond certain limits.

TRANSE, trănse. s. A temporary absence of the soul, an ecstasy.

TRANSELEMENTATION, trăn-sê-mên-tá'shûn. s. Change of one element into another.

TO TRANSFER, trăn-sêr'. v. a. To convey, or make over from one to another; to remove, to transport.

TRANSFER, trăn'sêr. s. (492). The act of conveying from one person to another.—Ash.

TRANSFERABLE, trăn-sêr'â-bl. v. trăn'sêr'â-bl. a. Capable of being transferred.

☞ I have met with this very common useful word in no Dictionary but Etymol. where the accent is very properly put on the second syllable; as all words of this form ought as much as possible to retain the accent of the verb from which they are derived.

TRANSFIGURATION, trăn-flig'û-tá'shûn. s. Change of form; the marvellous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

TO TRANSFIGURE, trăn-flig'û-tûr. v. a. To transform, to change with respect to outward appearance.

TO TRANSFIX, trăn-flîs. v. a. To pierce through.

TO TRANSFORM, trăn-fôrm'. v. a. To metamorphose, to change with regard to external form.

TO TRANSFORM, trăn-fôrm'. v. n. To be metamorphosed.

TRANSFORMATION, trăn-fôrm'â-shûn. s. State of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFRETATION, trăn-fret'â-shûn. s. Passage over the sea.

TO TRANSFUSE, trăn-fûze'. v. a. To pour out of one into another.

TRANSFUSION, trăn-fû'zhûn. s. The act of pouring out of one into another.

TO TRANSGRESS, trăn-grê's'. v. a. To pass over, to pass beyond; to violate.

TO TRANSGRESS, trăn-grê's'. v. n. To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, trăn-grêsh'ûn. s. Violation of a law, breach of a command, offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRESSIVE, trăn-grê'shiv'. v. Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSOR, trăn-grê's'sûr. (litt. s. Law-breaker, violator of commandments) offender.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búh;—òll;—pòund;—*zhin*, THIS.

TRANSIENT, trán'shè-ént. a. (542).
Soon passed, soon passing, short, momentary.

TRANSIENTLY, trán'shè-ént-lè. ad. In passage, with a short passage, not extensively.

TRANSIENTNESS, trán'shè-ént-nès. s. Shortness of continuance, speedy passage.

TRANSILIENCY, trán-sil'yénse. } s.

TRANSILIENCY, trán-sil'yén-sé. } s. (113). Leap from thing to thing.

TRANSIT, trán'sit. s. In Astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any other planet or fixed star.

TRANSITION, trán-sizh'ún, or trán-sish'ún. s. (29).—See **TRAGEDIAN**. Removal, passage; change; passing in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

I prefer the first mode of pronouncing his word to the second, though, at first sight, it appears not so regular. My reason is, the aversion our language has to a repetition of exactly similar words. The *trans* in the prefix *trans* is always sharp andissing, and that inclines us to vary the succeeding aspiration, by giving it the flat instead of the sharp sound. This is the best reason I can give for the very prevailing custom of pronouncing this termination in this word contrary to analogy.—When I asked Mr. Garrick to pronounce his word, he, without premeditation, gave it in the first manner; but when I desired him to repeat his pronunciation, he gave it in the second:

as one who in his journey bates at noon,
though bent on speed, so here the Arch-
angel paus'd,
betwixt the world destroy'd and world re-
stor'd,

Adam aught perhaps might interpose,
then with *transition* sweet new speech re-
sumes." *Milton*.

link, however, it may be classed among those varieties where we shall neither be much applauded for being right, nor blamed for being wrong.

TRANSITIVE, trán'sè-iv. a. Having the power of passing; in Grammar, a verb transitive is that which signifies an action conceived as having an effect upon some object, as, I strike the earth,

TRANSITORILY, trán'sè-tùr-è-lè. ad. With speedy evanescence, with short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, trán'sè-tùr è nès. s. Speedy evanescence.

TRANSITORY, trán'sè-tùr-è. a. (557). Continuing but a short time, speedily vanished.—See **DOMESTICK**.

TO TRANSLATE, trán-slàtè'. v. n. To transport, to remove; it is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

TRANSLATION, trán-slà'shùn. s. Removal, act of removing; the removal of a bishop to another see; the act of turning into another language; something made by translation, version.

TRANSLATOR, trán-slà'tùr. s. (166). One that turns any thing into another language.

TRANSLATORY, trán-slà'tùr-è. a. (512). Transferring.

TRANSLOCATION, trán-s-lò-kà'shùn. s. Removal of things reciprocally to each other's place.

TRANSLUCENCY, trán-s-lù'sén-sé. s. Diaphaneity, transparency.

TRANSLUCENT, trán-s-lù'sént. } s.

TRANSLUCID, trán-s-lù'sid. } s.

Transparent, diaphanous, clear.

TRANSMARINE, trán-mà-réen'. a. (112). Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.

TRANSMIGRANT, trán's-mé-gránt. s. Passing into another country or state.

TO TRANSMIGRATE, trán's-mé-gràtè'. v. n. To pass from one place or country into another.

TRANSMIGRATION, trán-s-mé-grá'shùn. s. Passage from one place or state into another.

TRANSMISSION, trán-s-mish'ún. s. The act of sending from one place to another.

TRANSMISSIVE, trán-s-mis'siv. a. Transmitted, derived from one to another.

TRANSMITTAL, trán-s-mit'tál. s. The act of transmitting, transmission.

TRANSMUTABLE, trán-s-mù'tà-bl. a. Capable of change, possible to be changed into another nature or substance,

TRANSMUTABLY, trán-s-mù'tà-blè. ad. With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, trán-s-mù-tà'shùn. s. Change into another nature or substance; the great aim of alchymy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

TO TRANSMUTE, trán-s-mùtè'. v. n. To change from one nature or substance to another.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TRANSMUTER, trâns-mû'ûr. s. One that transmutes.

TRANSPARENCY, trâns-pâ'rên-sê. s. Clearness, diaphaneity, translucence, power of transmitting light.

TRANSPARENT, trâns-pâ'rênt. a. Pervious to the sight, clear, pellucid, diaphanous, translucent.

TRANSPICUOUS, trâns-plk'û-ûs. a. Transparent, pervious to the sight.

To TRANSPIERCE, trâns-péérse', or trâns-pérse'. v. n. To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate.—See **PIERCE** and **FIERCE**.

TRANSPIRATION, trân-spê-râ'shûn. s. Emission in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trân-spîre'. v. a. To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trân-spîre'. v. n. To be emitted by insensible vapour; to escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLACE, trâns-plâse'. v. a. To remove, to put into a new place.

To TRANSPLANT, trâns-plânt'. v. a. To remove and plant in a new place; to remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, trâns-plân-tâ'shûn. s. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPLANTER, trâns-plânt'ûr. s. One that transplants.

To TRANSPORT, trâns'pôrt'. v. a. (492). To convey by carriage from place to place; to carry into banishment, as a felon; to sentence as a felon to banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into ecstasy, to ravish with pleasure.

TRANSPORT, trâns'pôrt. s. (492). Transportation, carriage, conveyance; a vessel of carriage, particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecstasy.

TRANSPORTANCE, trâns-pôrtânse. s. Conveyance, carriage, removal.

TRANSPORTATION, trâns-pôrt-tâ'shûn. s. Removal, conveyance, carriage; banishment for felony; ecstatic violence of passion.

TRANSPORTER, trâns-pôrt'ûr. s. One that transports.

TRANSPOSAL, trâns-pô'zâl. s. The act of putting things in each other's place.

To TRANSPOSE, trâns-pôze'. v. a. To put each in the place of other; to put out of place.

TRANSPOSITION, trâns-pô-zîsh'ûn. s. The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the state of being put out of one place into another.

To TRANSSE, trâns-shâpe'. v. a. To transform, to bring into another shape.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, trân-sûb-stân'shê-âte. v. a. To change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, trân-sûb-sî-shê-â'shûn. s. A change of the elements of the Eucharist into the body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUDATION, trân-shû-dâ'shê. s. The act of passing in sweat, or perspire vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSUDE, trân-sûde'. v. n. To pass through in vapour.—See **FUTILE**.

TRANSVERSAL, trâns-vêr'sâl. a. Running crosswise.

TRANSVERSELY, trâns-vêr'sâl. ad. In a cross direction.

TRANSVERSE, trâns-vêrse'. a. Being in a cross direction.

TRANSVERSELY, trâns-vêr'sê. ad. In a cross direction.

TRANSMISSION, trâns-sûm'shûn. s. The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP, trâp. s. A snare set for thieves or vermin; an ambush, a stratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play at which a ball is driven with a wick.

To TRAP, trâp. v. a. To ensnare, to catch by a snare or ambush; to adorn, to decorate.

TRAPDOOR, trâp-dôre'. s. A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE, trâpe. v. a. To run idly and sluttishly about. Commonly written and pronounced *Traipse*.

TRAPEZ, trâpez. s. A skatteringly man.

TRAPSTICK, trâp'stik. s. A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

TRAPEZIUM, trâ-pé-zhê-dûm. s. A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

TRAPEZOID, trâ-pé-zôid. s. A figure whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, trâp'plîngz. s. (410). Ornaments appendant to the saddle; ornaments, dress, embellishments.

TRASH, trâsh. s. Any thing worthless, dross, dregs; a worthless person; matter improper for food.

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tùbe, úb; búll;—ôñ;—pòund;—thín, TRIS.

▷ **TRASH**, trásh. v. a. To lop, to crop; to crush, to humble.
RASHY, trásh'è. a. Worthless, vile, useless.
▷ **TRAVAIL**, tráv'íl. v. n. (208). To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to suffer the pains of childbirth.
▷ **TRAVAIL**, tráv'íl. v. a. (208). To harass, to tire.
RAVAIL, tráv'íl. s. Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.
▷ **TRAVEL**, tráv'íl. v. n. (99). To make journeys; to pass, to go, to move; to make journeys of curiosity; to labour.
▷ **TRAVEL**, tráv'íl. v. a. To pass, to journey over; to force to journey.
RAVEL, tráv'íl. s. Journey, act of passing from place to place; journey of curiosity or instruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth; Travels, account of occurrences and observations of a journey.
RAVELLER, tráv'íl-úr. s. (406). One who goes a journey, a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.
RAVELTAINTED, tráv'íl-tánt-éd. a. Harassed, fatigued with travel.
RAVERSE, trá-vérse'. ad. Crosswise, athwart.
▷ In the folio edition of Johnson the word *Traverse*, when an adverb or a preposition, is accented on the last syllable as I have marked it; but in the quarto, it is every where accented on the first. Mr. Sheridan accents only the preposition on the last. Dr. Ash says the verb was formerly accented on the last; and Buchanan has given it so accented; all the rest of our orthoëpists accent the word every where on the first; but the distinction in which I have followed Dr. Johnson's folio, I must think the most accurate.
RAVERSE, trá-vérse'. prep. Through, crosswise.
RAVERSE, tráv'érse. a. Lying across, ying athwart.
RAVERSE, tráv'érse. s. Any thing aid or built across.
▷ **TRAVERSE**, tráv'érse. v. a. To cross, to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition, to thwart with obstacles; to oppose so as to annul; to wander over, to cross; to survey, to examine thoroughly.
▷ **TRAVERSE**, tráv'érse. v. n. To use a posture of opposition in fencing.
RAVESTY, tráv'èa-té. a. Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.
RAUMATICK, tráv-mát'ík. a. (509). Vulnerary.

TRAY, trá. a. (220). A shallow trough in which meat is carried.
TRAYTRIP, trá'trip. s. A kind of play.
TREACHEROUS, trétsh'ér-ús. a. (234). Faithless, perfidious, guilty of betraying.
TREACHEROUSLY, trétsh'ér-ús-lé. ad. Faithlessly, perfidiously, by treason, by stratagem.
TREACHEROUSNESS, trétsh'ér-ús-nés. a. (314). The quality of being treacherous.
TREACHERY, trétsh'ér-é. s. (555). Perfidy, breach of faith.
TREACLE, tré'kl. s. (227) (405). A medicine made up of many ingredients; molasses, the spume of sugar.
▷ **TO TREAD**, tréd. v. n. Pret. Trod; Part. pass. Trodden (234). To set the foot; to trample, to set the feet in scorn or malice; to walk with form or state; to couple as birds.
▷ **TO TREAD**, tréd. v. a. To walk on, to feel under the foot: to press under the foot; to beat, to track; to walk on in a formal or stately manner; to crush under foot, to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male bird the female.
TREAD, tréd. s. (234). Footing, step with the foot; way, track, path; the cock's part in the egg.
▷ **TREADER**, tréd'úr. s. He who treads.
▷ **TREADLE**, tréd'dl. s. (405). A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the sperm of the cock.
▷ **TREASON**, tré'z'n. s. (103) (227) (170). An offence committed against the person of majesty, or against the dignity of the commonwealth.
▷ **TREASONABLE**, tré'z'n-á-bl. } a. Having the nature or guilt of treason.
▷ **TREASONOUS**, tré'z'n-ús. }
TREASURE, trézh'úre. s. (452). Wealth hoarded, riches accumulated.
▷ **TO TREASURE**, trézh'úre. v. a. To hoard, to reposit, to lay up.
▷ **TREASUREHOUSE**, trézh'úre-hóúse. s. Place where hoarded riches are kept.
▷ **TREASURER**, trézh'ú-rúr. s. One who has the care of money, one who has charge of treasure.
▷ **TREASURERSHIP**, trézh'ú-rúr-ship. s. Office or dignity of treasurer.
▷ **TREASURY**, trézh'ú-ré. s. A place in which riches are accumulated.
▷ **TO TREAT**, tréte. v. a. (327). To negotiate, to settle; to discourse on; to use

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâ, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

in any manner, good or bad; to handle, to manage, to carry on; to entertain.

TO TREAT, trête. v. n. To discourse, to make discussions; to practise negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, trête. s. An entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.

TREATABLE, trê'tâ-bl. a. (405). Moderate, not violent.

TREATISE, trê'tîz. s. (140) (237). Discourse, written tractate.

TREATMENT, trête'ment. s. Usage, manner of using, good or bad.

TREATY, trê'té. s. (227). Negotiation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs; for entreaty, supplication, petition. In this last sense not in use.

TREBLE, trêb'bl. a. (405). Threefold, triple; sharp of sound.—See **CODLE**.

TO TREBLE, trêb'bl. v. a. To multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

TO TREBLE, trêb'bl. v. n. To become threefold.

TREBLE, trêb'bl. s. A sharp sound; the upper part in musick.

TREBLENESS, trêb'bl-nês. s. The state of being treble.

TREBLY, trêb'blé, ad. Thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.

TREE, trêé. s. A large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height; any thing branched out.

TREFOIL, trê'fôil. s. A plant.

TRELLIS, trêl'lîs. s. Is a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

TO TREMBLE, trêm'bl. v. n. (405). To shake as with fear or cold, to shiver, to quake, to shudder; to quiver, to totter, to quaver, to shake as a sound.

TREMBLINGLY, trêm'blîng-lé. ad. So as to shake or quiver.

TREMENDOUS, trê-mên'dûs. a. Dreadful, horrible, astonishingly terrible. See **STUPENDOUS**.

TREMOUR, trê'mûr. s. (314). The state of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion. Now generally written *Tremor*.

TREMULOUS, trêm'û-lûs. a. (314). Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.

TREMULOUSNESS, trêm'û-lûs-nês. s. The state of quivering.

TO TRENCH, trêns'h. v. a. To cut; to cut or dig into pits or ditches.

TRENCH, trêns'h. s. A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRENCHANT, trêns'hânt. a. Cutting, sharp.

TRENCHER, trêns'hûr. s. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table; the table; food, pleasures of the table.

TRENCHERFLY, trêns'hûr-flî. s. One that haunts tables, a parasite.

TRENCHERMAN, trêns'hûr-mân. s. (88). A feeder, an eater.

TRENCHMATE, trêns'hûr-mât. s. A table companion, a parasite.

TO TREND, trênd. v. n. To tend; to lie in any particular direction. Not in use.

TRENDLE, trênd'l. s. (405). Any thing turned round.

TREPAN, trê-pân'. s. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull; a snare, a stratagem.

TO TREFAN, trê-pân'. v. a. To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to ensnare.

TREPIDATION, trêp-ê-dâ'shûn. a. The state of trembling; state of terror.

TO TRESPASS, trê's'pâs. v. n. To transgress, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS, trê's'pâs. s. Transgression, offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, trê's'pâs-sûr. s. An offender, a transgressor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESSED, trê's'séd. a. (104) (363). Knotted or curled.

TRESSES, trê's'sîz. (99). Without singular. A knot or curl of hair.

TRESTLE, trê's'sl. s. (472). The frame of a table; a moveable form by which a thing is supported.

TRÉT, trê't. s. An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is five pounds in every hundred weight, and five pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity.

TREVET, trê'vlt. (99). Any thing that stands on three legs.

TRÉY, trâ. s. A three at cards.

TRIABLE, trî'â-bl. a. (405). Possible to be experimented, capable of trial, such as may be judicially examined.

TRIAD, trî'âd. s. (88). Three united

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—ôlf;—pòund;—shin, THIS:

TRIAL, trl'ál. s. (88). Test, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation; test of virtue, state of being tried.

TRIALOGUE, trl'á-lóg. s. (519). A colloquy of three persons.

TRIANGLE, trl'áng-gl. s. (405). A figure of three angles.

TRIANGULAR, trl'áng-gú-lár. a. Having three angles.

TRIBE, tribe. s. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristick; it is often used in contempt.

TRIBULATION, trlb-ù-lá'shún. s. Persecution, distress, vexation, disturbance of life.

TRIBUNAL, tri-bú'nál. s. (119). The seat of a judge; a court of justice.

TRIBUNE, trlb'úne. s. An officer of Rome chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

RIBUNITAL, trlb-ù-nlsh'ál. } a.

TIBUNITIOUS, trlb-ù-nlsh'ús. } a.

Suiting a tribune, relating to a tribune.

RIBUTARY, trlb'ù-tá-ré. a. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master; subject, subordinate; paid in tribute.

RIBUTARY, trlb'ù-tá-ré. s. One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

RIBUTE, trlb'úte. s. Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection.

RICE, trise. s. A short time, an instant, a stroke.

RICHOTOMY, trl-kót'tó-mé. s. (518) (119) (353). Division into three parts.

RICK, trlk. s. A sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antick, any thing done to cheat jocose-ly; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.

TRICK, trlk. v. a. To cheat, to impose on, to defraud; to dress, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch.

TRICK, trlk. v. n. To live by fraud.

RICKER, trlk'úr. s. (98). The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

RICKING, trlk'ing. s. (410). Dress, ornament

TRICKISH, trlk'ish. a. Knavishly artful, fraudulently cunning, mischievously subtle.

TO TRICKLE, trlk'kl. v. n. (405). To fall in drops, to rill in a slender stream.

TRICKSY, trlk'sé. a. (438). Pretty. Obsolete.

TRICORPORAL, tri-kór'pò-rál. a. (119). Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, trl'dént. s. (503). A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENT, trl'dént. a. (544). Having three teeth.

TRIDUAN, trld'jù-án. a. (293) (376). Lasting three days; happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL, tri-én'yál. a. (113) (119). Lasting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, trl'úr. s. (98). One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; test, one who brings to the test.

TO TRIFALLOW, trl'fál-lò. v. a. To plough land the third time before sowing.

TRIFID, trl'fid. a. (119). Cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFISTULARY, trl-fls'tshù-lá-ré. a. Having three pipes.

TO TRIFLE, trl'f. v. a. (405). To act or talk without weight or dignity, to act with levity; to mock, to play the fool; to indulge light amusement; to be of no importance.

TO TRIFLE, trl'f. v. a. To make of no importance.

TRIFLE, trl'f. s. (405). A thing of no moment.

TRIFLER, trl'f-úr. s. One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.

TRIFLING, trl'f-ing. a. (410). Wanting worth, unimportant, wanting weight.

TRIFLINGLY, trl'f-ing-lé. ad. Without weight, without dignity, without importance.

TRIFORM, trl'fórm. a. Having a triple shape.

TRIGGER, trlg'gúr. s. (98). A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground; the catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

TRIGINTALS, trl-jín'tálz. s. (119). A number of masses to the tale of thirty.

TRIGLYPH, trl'gílf. s. (119). A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.

having three corners.

☞ I have made the first syllable of this word short, as I am convinced it is agreeable to the genius of English pronunciation to shorten every antepenultimate vowel except *u*, when not followed by a diphthong (535). This is evident in *tripartite*, *triplicate*, and a thousand other words, notwithstanding the specific meaning of the first syllable, which, in words of two syllables when the accent is on the first, and in polysyllables when the accent is on the second, ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* long.—See Principles No. 530, 535.

TRIGONOMETRY, trīg'ò-nòm'è-trè. s. The art of measuring triangles.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trīg'ò-nò-mèt'trè-kál. a. Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILATERAL, trī-lát'ér-ál. a. (119). Having three sides.

TRILL, trill. s. Quaver, tremulousness of musick.

To TRILL, trill. v. a. To utter quavering.

To TRILL, trill. v. n. To trickle, to fall in drops or slender streams; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

TRILLION, trill-yún. s. (113). A million of millions of millions.

TRILUMINAR, trī-lù'mín-ár. } a. (119)
TRILUMINOUS, trī-lù'mín-ús. }
Having three lights.

TRIM, trim. a. Nice, snug, dressed up.

To TRIM, trim. v. a. To fit out; to dress, to decorate; to shave, to clip; to make neat, to adjust; to balance a vessel it has often Up emphatical.

To TRIM, trim. v. n. To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIM, trim. s. Dress, geer, ornaments.

TRIMETER, trīm'è-tèr. a. Consisting of three measures. *Mason*.—See TRIGONAL.

TRIMLY, trīm'lè. ad. Nicely, neatly.

TRIMMER, trīm'mûr. s. (98). One who changes sides to balance parties, a turncoat; a piece of wood inserted.

TRIMMING, trīm'ming. s. (410). Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

TRINAL, trī'nál. a. (88). Threefold.

TRINE, trīne. s. An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in

trine aspect.

TRINITARIAN, trīn-é-tá'rè-ân. s. One who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITY, trīn'è-tè. s. The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, trīng'kít. s. (99). Toys, ornaments of dress; things of no great value, tackle, tools.

To TRIP, trip. v. a. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion; to catch, to detain.

To TRIP, trip. v. n. To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fail, to err; to be deficient; to stumble, to titubate; to run lightly; to take a short voyage.

TRIP, trip. s. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist; a stumble by which the foothold is lost; a failure, a mistake; a short voyage or journey.

TRIPARTITE, trip'pár-títe. a. (155). Divided into three parts, having three correspondent copies.—See TRIGONAL and BIPARTITE.

TRIBE, tripe. s. The intestines, the guts; it is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, trip'è-dál. a. Having three feet.—See TRIGONAL.

TRIPETALOUS, trip'pét'à-lús. a. (119). Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPHONG, trip'hóng. s. (415). A coalition of three vowels to form one sound. See OPHTHALMICK, and TRAGEDIAN.

TRIPLE, trip'pl. a. (405). Threefold, consisting of three conjoined; repeated three times repeated.—See CODLE.

To TRIPLE, trip'pl. v. a. To treat to make thrice as much, or as many; to make threefold.

TRIPLET, trip'lít. s. (99). Three of a kind; three verses rhyming together.

TRIPPLICATE, trip'lè-káte. a. To multiply thrice as much.

TRIPPLICATION, trip'lè-ká'shún. s. The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPPLICITY, tri-plís'è-té. s. Threeness, state of being threefold.

TRIPMADAM, trip'inád-ám. s. A herb.

TRIPOD, trip'pód, or trip'ód. s. A seat with three feet, such as that

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

The first mode of pronouncing this word is that which is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry; and the second by Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Entick, and Fry. I do not hesitate to pronounce the former the most agreeable to English analogy: not only because the prefixes, *bi* and *tri*, when no other law forbids, ought to be made as distinct as possible, but because all words of two syllables with the accent on the first, and having one consonant between two vowels, ought, if custom does not absolutely forbid, to have the vowel in the first syllable long. This is the genuine English analogy; the mode in which we pronounce all Latin words of this form, let the quantity be what it will (544); and the mode in which we should have pronounced all English words of this form, if an affectation of Latinity had not often prevented us. For the same reason, therefore, that we pronounced *biped*, *trigon*, and *trident*, with the *i* long, we ought to adopt the first pronunciation of the word in question, and not the second.—See DRAMA.

RIPOLY, trippò-lè. s. A sharp cutting sand.

RIPPOS, tri'pòs. s.—See TRIPOD. A tripod.

RIPPER, tripp'pûr. s. (98). One who rips.

RIPPING, tripp'plng. a. (410). Quick, nimble.

RIPPING, tripp'plng. s. Light dance.

RIPTOTE, triptòte. s. Triptote is a noun used but in three cases.

RIPPINGLY, tripp'plng-lè. ad. With agility, with swift motion.

RIREME, tri'rème. s. A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

RISECTION, tri-sèk'shûn. s. Division into three equal parts.

RISTFUL, trist'fûl. a. Sad, melancholy, gloomy. Not in use.

RISULC, tri'sûlk. s.—See TRIPOD. A thing of three points.

RISYLLABICAL, tris'sill-lâb'è-kâl. a. (533). Consisting of three syllables.

RISYLLABLE, tris'sill-lâ-bl. a. (535). A word consisting of three syllables.

RITE, trite. a. Worn out, stale, common, not new.

RITENESS, trite'nés. s. Staleness, commonness.

TRITURATION, trit-tshû-râ'shûn. s. Reduction of any substance to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground.

TRIVET, triv'lt. s. (99). Any thing supported by three feet.

TRIVIAL, triv'yâl. a. (113). Vile, worthless, vulgar; light, trifling, unimportant, inconsiderable.

TRIVIALLY, triv'yâl-è. ad. Commonly, vulgarly; lightly, inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, triv'yâl-nés. s. Commonness, vulgarity; lightness, unimportance.

TRIUMPH, tri'ûmf. s. (116). Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated; state of being victorious; victory, conquest; joy for success; a conquering card now called trump.

To TRIUMPH, tri'ûmf. v. n. To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained.

This verb, says Mr. Nares, was, even till Dryden's time, pronounced with the accent either on the first or last syllable. Accenting the last, was according to the general rule. See Principles No. 503, n. But it is now, as Mr. Nares observes, invariably accented on the first, notwithstanding the analogy I have remarked, and the general propensity to give a disyllable noun and verb a different accentuation (492).

TRIUMPHAL, tri-ûmf'âl. a. (88). Used in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, tri-ûmf'ânt. a. Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conquest.

TRIUMPHANTLY, tri-ûmf'ânt-lè. ad. In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPER, tri-ûmf'ûr. s. (98). One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIRATE, tri-ûm've-rât. } s. A TRIUMVIRI, tri-ûm've-ri. } coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUNE, tri-ûne'. a. At once three and one.

TROCAR, trò'kâr. s. A surgical instrument used in tapping for a dropsy.

TROCHAICAL, trò-kâ'è-kâl. a. (553). Consisting of troches.

TROCHEE, trò'ké. s. (553). A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

TRODE, trôd. The pret. of Tread.

TROD, trôd.

TRODDEN, trôd'd'n. } Part. pass. of Tread.

TROGLODYTE, trôg'lô-dîte. s. (155). One who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, trôll. v. a. (406). To move circularly, to drive about.

To TROLL, trôll. v. n. (313). To roll, to run round; to fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

TROLLOP, trôl'lôp. s. (166). A slatternly, loose woman.

TROOP, trôôp. s. (306). A company, a number of people collected together; a body of soldiers; a small body of cavalry.

To TROOP, trôôp. v. n. To march in a body; to march in haste; to march in a company.

TROOPER, trôôp'ûr. s. (98). A horse soldier.

TROPE, trôpe. s. A change of a word from its original signification.

TROPHIED, trô'fid. a. (283). Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, trô'fê. s. (413). Something taken from an enemy, and shown or treasured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, trôp'ê-kâl. a. (509). Rhetorically changed from its original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK, trôp'ik. s. (544). The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

TROSSERS, trôs'sûrz. s. Breeches, hose. Not in use.—See TROUSERS.

To TROT, trôt. v. n. To move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT, trôt. s. The jolting high pace of a horse; an old woman.

TROTH, trôth. s. Truth, faith, fidelity.

TROTHLESS, trôth'lês. a. Fruitless, treacherous.

TROTHPLIGHT, trôth'plite. a. Betrothed, affianced.

TROUBADOUR, trôô'bâ-dôôr. s. A general appellation for any of the early poets of Provence in France.—Mason.

To TROUBLE, trôb'bl. v. a. (314). To disturb, to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to distress, to make uneasy; to busy, to

engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour; to tease, to vex; to disorder, to put into agitation or commotion; to meddle with anxiety; to sue for a debt.

TROUBLE, trôb'bl. s. (405). Disturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; molestation, obstruction, inconvenience, uneasiness, vexation.

TROUBLER, trôb'bl-ûr. s. (91). Disturber, confounder.

TROUBLESOME, trôb'bl-sûm. a. Feels molestation, vexatious, uneasy, afflictive, burdensome, tiresome, wearisome; teasing business; slightly harassing, unseasonably engaging, improperly interrupting; importunate, teasing.

TROUBLESOMELY, trôb'bl-sûm-lê. a. vexatiously, wearisomely, unseasonably, importunately.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trôb'bl-sûm-nês. s. Vexatiousness, uneasiness; importunity, unseasonableness.

TROUBLOUS, trôb'bl-ûs. a. (314). Tumultuous, confused, disordered, put into commotion.

TROVER, trô'vûr. s. (98). In the common law, is an action which a man has against one that, having found any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them.

TROUGH, trôf. s. (321) (391). Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

To TROUL, trôle. v. n. (318). To move volubly; to utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, trôunse. v. n. (313). To punish by an indictment or information.

TROUSE, trôuze. (313). } s. Breeches, hose.

TROUT, trôût. s. (313). Delf-spotted fish inhabiting brooks and streams; a familiar phrase for an honest or, perhaps for a silly fellow.

To TROW, trô. v. n. (324). To think, to imagine, to conceive.

TROW, trô. interject. An exclamation of inquiry. Obsolete.

TROWEL, trôû'll. s. (99) (322). A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread on the bricks.

TROY WEIGHT, trôê'wâte. } s. A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed.

TRUANT, trôô'ânt. s. (339). An idle one who wanders idly about, neglecting

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òil;—pòund;—thìn, THIS.

his duty or employment. To play the Truant is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

RUANT, tróó'ánt. a. (88). Idle, wandering from business, lazy, loitering.

▷ TRUANT, tróó'ánt. v. n. To idle at a distance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

RUANTSHIP, tróó'ánt-shíp. s. Idleness, negligence, neglect of study or business.

RUCE, tróóse. s. (339). A temporary peace, a cessation of hostilities; cessation, intermission, short quiet.

RUCIDATION, tróó-sé-dá'shùn. s. The act of killing.

▷ TRUCK, trúk. v. n. To traffick by exchange.

▷ TRUCK, trúk. v. a. To give in exchange, to exchange.

RUCK, trúk. s. Exchange, traffick by exchange; wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

RUCKLEBED, trúk'kl-béd. s. A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

▷ TRUCKLE, trúk'kl. v. n. (405). To be in a state of subjection or inferiority.

RUCULENCE, tróó'kù-lénse. s. Savageness of manners; terribleness of aspect.

MUCULENT, tróó'kù-lént. a. Savage, barbarous; terrible of aspect; destructive, cruel.—See MUCULENT.

▷ TRUDGE, tróóje. v. n. To travel laboriously, to jog on, to march heavily on.

RUE, tróó. a. (339). Not false, agreeing with fact; agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falsehood, veracious; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, steady; honest, not fraudulent; exact, truly conformable to a rule; rightful.

RUEBORN, tróó'bórn. a. Having a right by birth.

RUEBRED, tróó'bréd. a. Of a right breed.

RUEHEARTED, tróó-hárt'éd. a. Honest, faithful.

RUELOVE, tróó'lúv. s. An herb, called Herba Paris.

RUELOVERSEKNOT, tróó'lúv-úr-z-nót'. s. Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

RUENESS, tróó'nés. s. Sincerity, faithfulness.

TRUEPENNY, tróó'pén-né. s. A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, tróó'fl. s. [*truffe*.] *French*. A kind of subterraneous mushroom.

☞ This word ought either to have the *s* short, or be written with only one *f*. The latter of these alterations, is, perhaps, the most practicable, as we seem inclined rather to part with a hundred letters than give up the smallest tendency to a foreign pronunciation.

TRUISM, tróó'izm. s. An identical proposition; a self-evident but unimportant truth.

TRULL, trúll. s. A low whore, a vagrant strumpet.

TRULY, tróó'lé. ad. According to truth, not falsely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, justly; indeed.

TRUMP, trúmp. s. A trumpet, an instrument of warlike musick; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game; To put to or upon the trumps, to put to the last expedient.

To TRUMP, trúmp. v. a. To win with a trump card; To trump up, to devise, to forge.

TRUMPERY, trúmp'ér-é. s. (555). Something fallaciously splendid; falsehood, empty talk; something of no value, trifles.

TRUMPET, trúmp'ít. s. (99). An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath; in military style, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praises.

To TRUMPET, trúmp'ít. v. a. To publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, trúmp'ít-úr. s. (98). One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a fish.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trúmp'ít-túng'd. a. (359). Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

To TRUNCATE, trún'káte. v. a. (91) (408). To maim, to lop, to cut short.

TRUNCATION, trún-ká'shùn. s. (408). The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trún'shùn. s. (295). A short staff, a club, a cudgel; a staff of command.

TRUNCHEONEER, trún'shùn-èér'. s. One armed with a truncheon.

To TRUNDLE, trúnd'íl. v. n. (405). To roll, to bowl along.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trún'dl-tále. s. Round tail.

TRUNK, trún'gk. s. (408). The body

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bắl;—òll;—pòund;—zhin, THIS.

LIP, tú'lip. s. A flower.

LIP TREE, tú'lip-tréè. s. A tree.

TUMBLE, tùm'bl. v. n. (405). To ll, to come suddenly to the ground; to ll in great quantities tumultuously; to ll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

TUMBLE, tùm'bl. v. a. To turn ver, to turn about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to row down.

MBLE, tùm'bl. s. (405). A fall.

MBLER, tùm'bl-úr. s. (98). One ho shows postures or feats of activity.

MBREL, tùm'bril. s. (99). A dung-art.

MEFACTION, tù-mè-fák'shùn. s. swelling.

TUMEFY, tù-mè-fl. v. a. (462). To well, to make to swell.

MID, tú'mid. a. (462). Swelling, uffed up; protuberant, raised above the evel; pompous, boastful, puffy, falsely ublime.

MOUR, tú'múr. s. (314) (462). A morbid swelling; affected pomp, false magnificence, puffy grandeur.

MOUROUS, tú'múr-ús. a. (462). Swelling, protuberant; fastuous, vainly pompous, falsely magnificent.

TUMULATE, tú'mù-láté. v. n. (462). To swell.

MULOSE, tù-mù-lòsé'. a. (462). Full of hills.—See APPENDIX.

MULT, tú'mùlt. s. (462). A promissuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a stir, an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

MULTUARILY, tù-mùl'tshù-á-ré-lé. id. (462). In a tumultuary manner.

MULTUARINESS, tù-mùl'tshù-á-ré-nés. s. (462). Turbulence, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

MULTUARY, tù-mùl'tshù-á-ré. a. Disorderly, promiscuous, confused; restess, put into irregular commotion.

MULTUOUS, tù-mùl'tshù-ús. a. Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confusedly agitated; violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults.

MULTUOUSLY, tù-mùl'tshù-ús-lé. ad. By act of the multitude, with confusion and violence.

UN, tún. s. A large cask; two pipes, the measure of four hogsheads; any large

quantity proverbially; a drunkard, in burlesque; a cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

TO TUN, tún. v. a. To put into casks, to barrel.

TUNABLE, tù'ná-bl. a. (405) (463). Harmonious, musical.

TUNABLENESS, tù'ná-bl-nés. s. Harmoniousness, melodiousness.

TUNABLY, tù'ná-blé. ad. Harmoniously, melodiously.

TUNE, tùne. s. (462). Tune is a diversity of notes put together; sound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts, state of giving the due sounds, as The fiddle is in tune; proper state for use or application, right disposition, fit temper, proper humour; state of any thing with respect to order.

TO TUNE, tùne. v. a. (462). To put into such a state as that the proper sound may be produced; to sing harmoniously.

TO TUNE, tùne. v. n. To form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, tùné'fùl. a. Musical, harmonious.

TUNELESS, tùné'lés. a. (462). Unharmonious, unmusical.

TUNER, tù'núr. s. (98). One who tunes.

TUNICK, tù'nick. s.—See DRAMA. Part of the Roman dress; covering, integument, tunicle.

TUNICLE, tùné-kl. s. (405). Cover, integument.

TUNNAGE, tún'nidge. s. (90). Content of a vessel measured by the tun; tax laid on a tun, as To levy tonnage and poundage.

TUNNEL, tún'níl. s. (99). The shaft of a chimney, the passage for the smoke; a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels; a net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

TUNNY, tún'né. s. A sea-fish.

TUP, túp. s. A ram.

TO TUP, túp. v. a. To butt like a ram.

TURBAN, túr'b'in.

TURBANT, túr'bánt. } s. (88). The

TURBAND, túr'bánd. } cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

TURBANED, túr'bán'd. a. (359). Wearing a turban.

TURBARY, túr'bá-ré. s. The right of digging turf.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

TURBID, tûr'bid. a. Thick, muddy, not clear.

TURBIDNESS, tûr'bid-nês. s. Muddiness, thickness.

TURBINATED, tûr'bê-nâ-têd. a. Twisted, spiral.

TURBITH, tûr'blth. s. Yellow precipitate.

TURBOT, tûr'bût. s. (166). A delicate fish.

TURBULENCE, tûr'bû-lênse. } s. Tu-

TURBULENCY, tûr'bû-lên-sê. } s. Tumult, confusion; tumultuousness, liahleness to confusion.

TURBULENT, tûr'bû-lênt. a. Raising agitation, producing commotion; exposed to commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.

TURBULENTLY, tûr'bû-lênt-lê. ad. Tumultuously, violently.

TURCISM, tûr'slsm. s. The religion of the Turks.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has most unaccountably pronounced this word as if written *Turkism*; and with just as much reason we might say *Greekism* instead of *Græcism*: the latter is, indeed, a formation from the ancient Latin, and the former from the modern; but the analogy of formation in both is the same, and the pronunciation ought to be the same likewise.

TURD, tûrd. s. A vulgar word for excrement.

TURF, tûrf. s. A clod covered with grass, a part of the surface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

TO TURF, tûrf. v. a. To cover with turf.

TURFINESS, tûrf'ê-nês. s. The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, tûrf'ê. a. Full of turfs. Swelling, protuberant, tumid.

TURGESCENCE, tûr-jês'sênce. } s.

TURGESCENCY, tûr-jês'sên-sê. } s. (510). The act of swelling, the state of being swollen.

TURGID, tûr'jid. a. Swelling, bloated, filling more room than before; pompous, tumid, fastuous, vainly magnificent.

TURGIDITY, tûr-jid'ê-tê. s. State of being swollen.

TURKEY, tûr'kê. s. (270). A large domestic fowl brought from Turkey.

TURKOPS, tûr-kêêze'. s. (301). A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones.

TURKSCAP, tûrks'hâp. s. An herb.

TURM, târm. s. A troop.

TURMERICK, tûr'mêr-ik. s. An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

TURMOIL, tûr'môll. s. (492). Trouble, disturbance, harassing, uneasiness.

TO TURMOIL, tûr'môll. v. a. To harass with commotion; to weary, to keep in inquietness.

TO TURN, tûrn. v. a. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to put the upper side downwards; to change with respect to position; to change the state of the balance; to bring the inside out; to change as to the posture of the body to form, to shape; to transform, to metamorphose, to transmute: to change, to alter, to translate; to change to another opinion or party worse or better, to convert, to pervert; to make to nauseate; to make giddy; to direct to a certain purpose or propension; to double in; to resolve, to agitate in the mind; to drive from a perpendicular edge, to blunt; to apply; to reverse, to repeal; to keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick; to return; to throw back; To turn away, to dismiss from service, to discard; To turn back, to return to the hand from which it was received; To turn off, to dismiss contemptuously; to deflect, to turn over, to transfer; To turn to, to have recourse to; To be turned off, to advance to an age beyond; To turn over, to refer; to examine one leaf of the book after another; to throw off the ladder.

TO TURN, tûrn. v. n. To move round, to have a circular or vertiginous motion; to show regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing; to move the body round; to change posture; to depart from the way, to deviate; to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to become by a change; to change sides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief point; to grow giddy; to have an unexpected consequence or tendency; to turn away, to deviate from a proper course; To turn off, to divert one's course.

TURN, tûrn. s. The act of turning; meaning, winding way; a walk to and fro; change, vicissitude, alteration; change from the original intention or first appearance; actions of kindness or malice; reigning inclination; convenience; to form, cast, shape, manner; the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence; to turns, one after another.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òh;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

TURNCOAT, túrn'kòte. s. One who forsakes his party or principles, a renegade.

TURNER, túrn'úr. s. (98). One whose trade is to turn.

TURNING, túrn'ing. s. (410). Flexure, winding, meander.

TURNIP, túrn'íp. s. A white esculent root.

TURNPIKE, túrn'píke. s. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering; a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expense of repairing roads.

URNSOL, túrn'sòle. s. A plant.

URNSPIT, túrn'spít. s. He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. A dog used for this purpose.

TURNSTILE, túrn'stíle. s. A turnpike; a cross-bar turned on a pin to let foot passengers through, and prevent horses.

TURPENTINE, túr'pén-tíne. s. (149). The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

TURQUOISE, túr-kéze'. s. (301). See **TURKois**.

TURPITUDE, túr'pé-túde. s. (463). Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness, badness.

TURKET, túr'rét. s. (99). A small eminence raised above the rest of the building, a little tower.

TURRETED, túr'rét-éd. a. Formed like a tower, rising like a tower.

TURTLE, túr'tl. s. (40). A species of dove; the sea tortoise.

TUSCAN, tú'skán. a. Denoting the rudest of the five orders of architecture. *Mason*.

TUSH, túsh. interject. An expression of contempt.

TUSK, túsk. s. The long tooth of a fighting animal, the fagg, the holding tooth.

TUSKED, túsk'éd. (366). } a. Furnished with tusks.

TUT, tút. interject. A particle noting contempt.

TUTELAGE, tú'tél-áge. s. (90). Guardianship, state of being under a guardian.

TUTELAR, tú'té-lár. (88). } a. Having the charge or guardianship of any per-

son or thing, protecting, defensive, guardian.

TUTOR, tú'túr. s. (166). One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To TUTOR, tú'túr. v. a. To instruct, to teach, to document; to treat with superiority or severity.

TUTORAGE, tú'túr-áge. s. (90). The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

TUTORESS, or **TUTRESS**, tú'túr-és, or tú'trés. s. Directress, instructress, governess.

☞ The most general way of pronouncing this word is the former, but the most analogical is certainly the latter: the termination or has a masculine import, and therefore ought to be dropped in the feminine, as it is in *actress, traitress, suitress*, &c.

TUTTY, tút-té. s. A sublimate of zink or calamine collected in the furnace.

TUZ, túz. s. A lock or tuft of hair. Not in use.

TWAIN, twáne. a. Two.

To TWANG, twáng. v. n. To sound with a quick sharp noise.

TWANG, twáng. s. (85). A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

TWANGLING, twáng'ling. a. Contemptibly noisy.

To TWANK, twánk. v. n. (85). To make to sound.

TWAS, twóz. Poetically contracted from It was.

To TWATTLE, twót'tl. v. n. To prate, to gabble, to chatter.

To TWEAG or **TWEAGUE**, twég. v. a. The same as to *tweak*, but not so authorized a spelling.

TWEAG or **TWEAGUE**, twég. s. A pinch, a squeeze betwixt the fingers. The same as *tweak*, but a different spelling.

To TWEAK, twéke. v. a. (227). To pinch, to squeeze betwixt the fingers.

To TWEEDLE, twéé'dl. v. a. (246). To handle lightly.

☞ This word seems formed from the sound of certain soft lengthened notes upon the fiddle, and therefore very properly used by Addison, in the sense of *wheedle*, but with additional propriety and humour, where he says, "A fiddler had brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service." The sarcastic couplet of Swift,

"'Tis strange there should such difference be,
"Twixt *tweedle* them and *tweedle* dee."

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pinc, pin;—

seems to confirm the opinion I have ventured to give of the original formation of this whimsical word.

TWEEZERS, twèé'zûrz. s. (246). Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

TWELFTH, twèlf'h. a. Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTH TIDE, twèlf'h'tid. s. (471). The twelfth day after Christmas.

TWELVE, twèlv. a. Two and ten.

TWELVEMOON, twèlv'mûn'h. s. (473). A year, as consisting of twelve months.

TWELVEPENNY, twèlv'pênse. s. A shilling.

TWELVEPENNY, twèlv'pên-né. a. Sold for a shilling.

TWELVESCORE, twèlv'skôre. s. Twelve times twenty.

TWENTIETH, twén'tè-èth. a. (275). Twice tenth.

TWENTY, twén'tè a. Twice ten.

TWICE, twisc. ad. Two times; doubly; it is often used in composition.

TO TWIDLE, twi'dl. v. a. To touch lightly.—See **TWEEDLE**.

TWIG, twig. s. A small shoot of a branch, a switch tough and long.

TWIGGEN, twig'gln. a. (383). Made of twigs.

TWIGGY, twig'gè. a. (383). Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, twi'lite. s. The dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset, obscure light, uncertain view.

TWILIGHT, twi'lite. a. Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obscure, deeply shaded; seen by twilight.

TWIN, twln. s. One of two or more children born at a birth; Gemini, a sign of the zodiac.

TO TWIN, twln. v. a. To be born at the same birth, to bring two at once; to be paired, to be suited.

TWINBORN, twln'bôrn. a. Born at the same birth.

TO TWINE, twlne. v. a. To twist or complicate so as to unite or form one body or substance out of two more; to unite itself.

TO TWINE, twlne. v. n. To convolve itself, to warp itself closely about; to unite by interposition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

TWINE, twlne. s. A twisted thread; twist, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itself round.

TO TWINGE, twlnje. v. a. To torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch, to tweak.

TWINGE, twlnje. s. Short, sudden, sharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.

TWINK, twlngk. s. The motion of an eye, a moment.—See **TWINKLE**.

TO TWINKLE, twlngk'kl. v. n. (405). To sparkle, to flash irregularly, to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.

TWINKLE, twlngk'kl. (405).

TWINKLING, twlngk'ling. (410). } s.
A sparkling intermitting light, a motion of the eye; a short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

TWINLING, twln'ling. s. (410). A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

TWINNER, twln'nûrn. s. (98). A breeder of twins.

TO TWIRL, twêrl. v. a. (108). To turn round, or move by a quick rotation.

TWIRL, twêrl. s. Rotation, circular motion; twist, convolution.

TO TWIST, twlst. v. n. To form by complication, to form by convolution; to contort, to writhe; to wreath, to wind, to encircle by something round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to insinuate.

TO TWIST, twlst. v. n. To be contorted, to be convolved.

TWIST, twlst. s. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a single string of a cord; a cord, a string; contortion, writhe; the manner of twisting.

TWISTER, twlst'ûr. s. (98). One who twists, a ropemaker.

TO TWIT, twlt. v. a. To sneer, to flout, to reproach.

TO TWITCH, twltsh. v. a. To pluck with a quick motion, to snatch.

TWITCH, twltsh. s. A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWITCHGRASS, twltsh'grâs. s. A plant.

TO TWITTER, twlt'ûr. v. n. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise; to be suddenly moved with any inclination.

TWITTER, twlt'ûr. s. (98). Any motion or disorder of passion.

TWITTLE TWATTLE, twlt'ûl-twôt-ûl. s. Tattle, gabble. A cant word.

TWIXT, twikst. A poetical contraction of Betwixt.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll,—pòund;—thin, THIS.

Two, tòò. a. (10). One and one.

TWOKEDGED, tòò'édj'd. a. (359). Having an edge on either side.

TWOFOLD, tòò'fòld. a. Double.

TWOHANDED, tòò'hánd-éd. a. Large, bulky, enormous of magnitude.

TWOPENCE, túp'pense. s. A small coin.—See HALFPENNY.

TO TYE, tl. v. a. To bind. See TIE.

TYE, tl. s. A knot, a bond or obligation.—See TIE.

TYGER, tí'gúr. s. (98).—See TIGER.

TYKE, tike. s. A dog, or one as contemptible as a dog.

TYMBAL, tím'bál. s. (88). A kind of kettle-drum.

TYMPANUM, tím'pá-nùm. s. A drum, a part of the ear.

TYMPANY, tím'pá-né. s. A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum.

TINY, tí'né. a. Very small.

TYPE, tipe. s. Emblem, mark of something; that by which something future is prefigured; a stamp, a mark; a printing letter.

TYPICK, tí'ík. (508).

TYPICAL, tí'p'é-kál. (509). } a. Emblematical, figurative of something else.

TYPICALLY, tí'p'é-kál-é. ad. In a typical manner.

TYPICALNESS, tí'p'é-kál-nés. s. The state of being typical.

TO TYPIFY, tí'p'é-fl. v. a. (183). To figure, to show in emblem.

TYPOGRAPHER, tí-pòg'gráf-úr. s. (187). A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, tí-pò-gráf'é-kál. a. (533). Emblematical, figurative; belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, tí-pò-gráf'é-kál-é. ad. Emblematically, figuratively; after the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY, tí-pòg'gráf-é. s. (187) (518). Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation; the art of printing.

TYRANNESS, tí'rán-nés. (535). A sho tyrant.

TYRANNICAL, tí-rán'né-kál.

TYRANNICK, tí-rán'nik. (187). } a. Suiting a tyrant, acting like a tyrant, cruel, despotick, imperious.

TYRANNICALLY, tí-rán'né-kál-é. ad. In manner of a tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE, tí-rán'né-slíde. s. (143). The act of killing a tyrant.

TO TYRANNISE, tí'rán-íze. v. n. To play the tyrant, to act with rigour and imperiousness.

TYRANNOUS, tí'rán-ús. a. (503). Tyrannical, despotick, arbitrary, severe.

TYRANNY, tí'rán-é. s. (503). Absolute monarchy imperiously administered; unresisted and cruel power; cruel government, rigorous command; severity, rigour, inclemency.

TYRANT, tí'ránt. s. (544). An absolute monarch governing imperiously; a cruel despotick and severe master.

TYRE, tíre. s.—See TIRE.

TYRO, tí'rò. s. (544). One yet not master of his art, one in his rudiments.

V.

VACANCY, vá'kán-sé. s. Empty space, vacuity; chasm, space unfilled; state of a post or employment when it is unsupplied; relaxation, intermission, time unengaged; listlessness, emptiness of thought.

VACANT, vá'kánt. a. Empty, unfilled, void; free, unencumbered, uncrowded; not filled by an incumbent, or possessor; being at leisure, disengaged; thoughtless, empty of thought, not busy.

TO VACATE, vá'káte. v. a. (91). To annul, to make void, to make of no autho-

riety; to make vacant, to quit possession of; to defeat, to put an end to.

VACATION, vá-ká'shùn. s. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments, recess of courts or senates; leisure, freedom from trouble or perplexity.

VACCINE, vák'sine. a. Belonging to a cow.

☞ This word has been lately introduced to express that species of inoculation which infects the patient with what is called the Cow Pox. It is said that this operation

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pla;—

eradicates the seeds of the *Small Pox*, and frees the patient from being liable to that dangerous malady.

VACILLANCY, vâs'sil-ân-sê. s. A state of wavering fluctuation, inconstancy.

☞ My ear tells me the accent ought to be on the first syllable of this word, as it is in *Excellency*: and till good reasons can be given for placing the accent on the second syllable with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, and Entick, I shall concur with Dr. Ash in accenting the first, as in *Vacillate*.—See MISCELLANY.

VACILLATE, vâs'sil-âte. v. n. (91). To reel, to stagger.

VACILLATION, vâs-sil-lâ'shûn. s. The act or state of reeling or staggering.

VACUITY, vâk'û-lst. s. A philosopher that holds a Vacuum.

VACUATION, vâk'û-â'shûn. s. The act of emptying.

VACUITY, vâ-kû'ê-tê. s. Emptiness, state of being unfilled; space unfilled, space unoccupied; inanity, want of reality.

VACUOUS, vâk'û-ûs. a. (314). Empty, unfilled.

VACUUM, vâk'û-ûm. s. Space unoccupied by matter.

VAGABOND, vâg'â-bônd. a. Wandering without any settled habitation, wanting a home; wandering, vagrant.

VAGABOND, vâg'â-bônd. s. A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach; one that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

VAGARY, vâ-gâ-rê. s. A wild freak; a capricious frolick.

VAGRANCY, vâ-grân-sê. s. A state of wandering, unsettled condition.

VAGRANT, vâ-grânt. a. (88). Wandering, unsettled, vagabond.

VAGRANT, vâ-grânt. s. Vagabond, man, unsettled in habitation.

VAGUE, vâg. a. (337). Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed, unsettled, undetermined.

VAIL, vâl. s. (203). A curtain, a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed; a part of female dress by which the face is concealed; money given to servants.—See VALÉ.

To VAIL, vâl. v. a. To cover.

To VAIL, vâl. v. a. To let fall, to suffer to decline; to let fall in token of respect; to fall, to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

To VAIL, vâl. v. n. To yield, to give place.

VAIN, vâne. a. (202). Fruitless, ineffectual; empty, unreal, shadowy; merely proud, proud of petty things; showy, ostentatious; idle, worthless, unimportant; false, not true; in vain, to no purpose, to no end, ineffectually.

VAINGLORIOUS, vâne-glô-rê-ûs. i. Boasting without performances, proud in disproportion to desert.

VAINGLORY, vâne-glô-rê. s. Pride above merit, empty pride.

VAINLY, vâne-lê. ad. Without effect, to no purpose, in vain; proudly, arrogantly, idly, foolishly.

VAINNESS, vâne-nês. s. The state of being vain.

VAIVODE, vâ-vôd. s. A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE, vâl'lânse. s. The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.

To VALANCE, vâl'lânse. v. a. To decorate with drapery.

VALE, vâl. s. A valley; money given to servants.

VALEDICTION, vâl-ê-dik'shûn. s. A farewell.

VALEDICTORY, vâl-ê-dik'tôr-ê. a. Bidding farewell (557).—See DOMESTICK.

VALENTINE, vâl'ên-tîn. s. (150). A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, vâl-lê-rê-ân. s. A plant.

VALET, vâl'êt, or vâl-lêt. s. A waiting servant.

VALETUDINARIAN, vâl-lê-tû-dê-nâ-rê-ân. Subs. and Adjective. A person uncommonly careful of his health.

VALETUDINARY, vâl-lê-tû-dê-nâ-rê. Used only as an adjective. Weakly, sickly, infirm of health.

VALIANT, vâl'yânt. a. (113) (355). Stout, personally puissant, brave.

VALIANTLY, vâl'yânt-lê. ad. Stoutly, with personal strength, with puissance.

VALIANTNESS, vâl'yânt-nês. s. Valour, personal bravery, puissance.

VALID, vâl'îd. a. (544). Strong, powerful; efficacious, prevalent; having force, weighty, conclusive.

VALIDITY, vâl-id'ê-tê. s. Force to convince, certainty; value.

VALLANCY, vâl'lân-sê. s. A large wig that shades the face. Not in use. It ought to be written *Valancy*.

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—ól;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

LEY, vá'l'é. s. A low ground between hills.

OROUS, vá'l'úr-ús. a. (166). Brave, out, valiant.—See DOMESTICK.

OUR, vá'l'úr. s. (314). Personal avery, strength, prowess, puissance, outness.

UABLE, vá'l'ú-á-bl. a. (405). Precious, being of great price; worthy, deserving regard.

UATION, vá'l'ú-á'shún. s. Value t upon any thing; the act of setting a value, appraisement.

UATOR, vá'l'ú-á'túr. s. (521). An appraiser, one who sets upon any thing its price.

LUE, vá'l'ú. s. (335). Price, worth; high rate; rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

VALUE, vá'l'ú. v. a. To rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have an high esteem; to appraise, to estimate, to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to reckon at; to consider with respect to importance, to hold important; to equal in value, to countervail; to raise to estimation.

LUELESS, vá'l'ú-lés. a. Being of no value.

LUER, vá'l'ú-úr. s. (98). He that values.

LVE, válv. s. A folding door; any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel; in Anatomy, a kind of membrane which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.

LVULE, vá'l'vùle. s. A small valve.

MP, vámp. s. The upper leather of a shoe.

VAMP, vámp. v. a. To piece an old thing with some new part.

MPER, vámp'úr. s. (98). One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

MPYRE, vámp'pire. s. Vampyres were imaginary beings; supposed to be the souls of guilty persons, who tormented the living by sucking their blood when asleep. The belief of these beings was very common about a century ago in Poland and some parts of Germany.—See UMPIRE.

AN, ván. s. The front of an army, the first line; any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised, a fan; a wing with which the wind is beaten.

ANCOURIER, ván-kóór-yére'. s. A barbing, a precursor.

VANE, vane. s. A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

VANGUARD, ván-gyárd'. s. The front, or first line of the enemy.

VANILLA, vá-níl'lá. s. A plant. The fruit of those plants are used to scent chocolate and tobacco.

To VANISH, ván'ish. v. n. To lose perceptible existence; to pass away from the sight, to disappear; to pass away, to be lost.

VANITY, ván'è-té. s. Emptiness, uncertainty, inanity; fruitless desire, fruitless endeavour; trifling labour; falsehood, untruth; empty pleasures, vain pursuit, idle show; ostentation, arrogance; petty pride, pride exerted upon slight grounds.

To VANQUISH, vánk'wish. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to confute.

VANQUISHER, vánk'wish-úr. s. Conqueror, subduer.

VANTAGE, ván'tádje. s. (90). Gain, profit; superiority; opportunity, convenience.

VANTBRASS, vánt'brás. s. Armour, for the arm.

VAPID, váp'ld. a. (544). Dead, having the spirit evaporated, spiritless.

VAPIDITY, vá-pl'd'è-té. s. The state of being vapid.

VAPIDNESS, váp'ld-nés. s. The state of being spiritless or mawkish.

VAPORER, vá'púr-úr. s. (98)(166). A boaster, a braggart.

Though Dr. Johnson, and those who have come after him, have omitted the *v* in this and the following word, yet as they are both formatives of our own, they ought undoubtedly to be written *Vapourer* and *Vapourish*.

VAPORISH, vá'púr-ish. a. (166). Splenetick, humorsome.

VAPOROUS, vá'púr-ús. a. Full of vapours or exhalation, fummy; windy, flatulent.

VAPOUR, vá'púr. s. (314). Any thing exhalable, any thing that mingles with the air; wind, flatulence; fume, steam; mental fume, vain imagination; diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; melancholy, spleen.

To VAPOUR, vá'púr. v. n. To pass in a vapour or fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation; to bully, to brag.

To VAPOUR, vá'púr. v. a. To effuse, or scatter in fume or vapour.

VARIABLE, vâ'rê-â-bl. a. (405).
Changeable, mutable, inconstant.

VARIABLENESS, vâ'rê-â-bl-nês. s.
Changeableness, mutability; levity, inconstancy.

VARIABLY, vâ'rê-â-blê. ad. Changeably, mutably, inconstantly, uncertainly.

VARIANCE, vâ'rê-ânc. s. Discord, disagreement, dissention.

VARIATION, vâ-rê-â'shûn. s. Change, mutation, difference from itself; difference, change from one to another; successive change; in Grammar, change of termination of nouns; deviation; Variation of the compass, deviation of the magnetick needle from parallel with the meridian.

☞ The *a* in the first syllable of this word, from the lengthening power of the succeeding vowels, continues long and slender as in *various*. The same may be observed of *variation*. Mr. Sheridan has given *a* in these two words the short sound of the Italian *a*, but contrary to the analogy of English pronunciation.—See Principles, No. 534.

TO VARIEGATE, vâ'rê-ê-gâte. v. a.
To diversify; to stain with different colours.

☞ All our orthœpists are uniform in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word, and all sound the *a* as in *vary*, except Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, who give it the short sound as in *carry*. That so great a master of English analogy as Mr. Elphinston should here overlook the lengthening power of the vocal assemblage *ie*, is not a little surprising.—See Principles, No. 196.

VARIEGATION, vâ'rê-ê-gâ'shûn. s. Diversity of colours.

VARIETY, vâ-rê-ê-tê. s. Change, succession of one thing to another, intermixture; one thing of many by which variety is made; difference, dissimilitude; variation, deviation, change, from a former state.

VARIOUS, vâ'rê-ûs. a. (314). Different, several, manifold; changeable, uncertain, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated, diversified.

VARIOUSLY, vâ'rê-ûs-lê. ad. In a various manner.

VARLET, vâ'r-lêt. s. Anciently a servant or footman; a scoundrel, a rascal.

VARLETRY, vâ'r-lêt-trê. s. Rabble, crowd, populace.

VARNISH, vâ'r'nish. s. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies to make them shine; cover, palliation.

TO VARNISH, vâ'r'nish. v. a. To cover with something shining; to cover, to conceal with something ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetoric.

VARNISHER, vâ'r'nish-êr. s. One whose trade is to varnish; a disguise, an adorning.

TO VARY, vâ'rê. v. a. To change to make unlike itself; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify, to variegate.

TO VARY, vâ'rê. v. n. To be changeable, to appear in different forms, to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unlike itself; to deviate, to depart; to succeed each other; to disagree, to be at variance; to shift colours.

VARY, vâ'rê. s. Change, alteration. Obsolete.

VASCULAR, vâ's'kû-lâr. a. (88). Consisting of vessels, full of vessels.

VASE, vâze. s. A vessel rather for ornament than use.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *base*, *case*, &c. I have uniformly heard it pronounced with the *e* like *z*, and sometimes, by people of refinement, with the *a* like *av*; but this being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce the *a* long and slender as I have done, but with the *e* as in *case*. Mr. Smith and W. Johnston give the *a* the same sound, and the *e* the sound of *z*, and Mr. Elphinston sounds it as if written *vauz*; but this, as Mr. Nares justly observes, is an affected pronunciation.

VASSAL, vâs'sâl. s. (88). One who holds by the will of a superior lord a subject, a dependent; a servant, one who acts by the will of another; a slave, a wretch.

VASSALLAGE, vâs'sâl-âge. s. (80). The state of a vassal; tenure at will, servitude, slavery.

VAST, vâst. a. (79). Large, great, viciously great, enormously extensive.

VAST, vâst. s. An empty waste.

VASTATION, vâs-tâ'shûn. s. Waste depopulation.

VASTIDITY, vâs-tid-ê-tê. s. Wide immensity.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pò'nd;—shin, THIS.

ASTLY vást'lé. ad. Greatly, to a great degree.

ASTNESS, vást'nés. s. Immensity, enormous greatness.

ASTY, vást'é. a. Large.

AT, vát. s. A vessel in which liquors are kept in an immature state.

ATCIDÉ, vát'é-sidé. s. (143). A murderer of poets.

VATICINATE, vá-tis'sé-náte. v. n. To prophesy, to practise prediction.

AULT, vávlt, or vávlt. s. A continued arch; a cellar; a cave, a cavern; a repository for the dead.

Mr. Sheridan leaves out the *l* in this word, in the word *vault*, to leap, and all their compounds; but my ear grossly deceives me if this *l* is ever suppressed, except in the sense of a *cellar for wine*, &c. In this I am supported by all our orthoëpists, from whom the sounds of the letter can be gathered; and Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry preserve the *l* in every word of this form. This, I think, is not agreeable to general usage with respect to the exception I have given; though I think it might be dispensed with for the sake of uniformity, especially as the old French *voulte*, the Italian *voluta*, and the lower Latin *voluta*, from which the word is derived, have all of them the *l*; nor do I think the preservation of it in the word in question would incur the least imputation of pe-lantry.

V AULT, vávlt. v. a. To arch, to shape as a vault; to cover with an arch.

V AULT, vávlt. v. n. To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler or posture-master.

AULT, vávlt. s. A leap, a jump.

AULTAGE, vávlt'ldje. s. (90). Arched cellar.

AULTED, vávlt'éd. a. Arched, concave.

AULTER, vávlt'úr. s. (98). A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.

AULTY, vávlt'é. a. Arched, concave.

V AUNT, vávnt. v. a. (216). To boast, to display with ostentation.

Mr. Nares is the only orthoëpist who gives the diphthong in this word and *avaunt* the same sound as in *aunt*; but a few more such respectable judges, by acting the example, would reduce these words to their proper class; till then the whole army of lexicographers and speak-

ers, particularly on the stage, must be submitted to (214).

To VAUNT, vávnt. v. n. To play the braggart, to talk with ostentation.

VAUNT, vávnt. s. Brag, boast, vain ostentation.

VAUNT, vávnt. s. (214). The first part. Not in use.

VAUNTER, vávnt'úr. s. Boaster, braggart.

VAUNTFUL, vávnt'fúl. a. Boastful, ostentatious.

VAUNTINGLY, vávnt'ing-lé. ad. Boastfully, ostentatiously.

VAWARD, vá'wárd. s. (88). Fore part.

UBERTY, yú'bér-té. s. Abundance, fruitfulness.

UBIETY, yú-bí'é-té. s. Local relation, whereness.

UBIQUITARY, yú-blk'wé-tá-ré. a. Existing every where.

UBIQUITY, yú-blk'wé-té. s. Omnipresence, existence at the same time in all places.

UDDER, úd'dúr. s. (98). The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

VEAL, véle. s. The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

VECTION, vék'shún.

VECTITATION, vék-té-tá'shún. } s.
The act of carrying, or being carried.

VECTURE, vék'tshure. s. (461). Carriage.

To VEER, vére. v. n. To turn about.

To VEER, vére. v. a. To let out; to turn, to change.

VEGETABILITY, véd-jé-tá-bil'é-té. s. Vegetable nature.

VEGETABLE, véd'jé-tá-bl. s. Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.

VEGETABLE, véd'jé-tá-bl. a. Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

To VEGETATE, véd'jé-táte. v. n. To grow as plants, to shoot out, to grow without sensation.

VEGETATION, véd-jé-tá'shún. s. The power of producing the growth of plants; the power of growth without sensation.

VEGETATIVE, véd'jé-tá-tiv. a. (512). Having the quality of growing without life; having the power to produce growth in plants.

VEGETATIVENESS, véd'jé-tá-tiv-nés. s. The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE, vè-jète'. s. Vigorous, active, sprightly.

VEGETIVE, vèd'jè-tlv. a. Vegetable.

VEGETIVE, vèd'jè-tlv. s. A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE, vè'hé-miense. } s. VIO-
VEHEMENCY, vè'hé-mén-sé. }
lence, force; ardour, mental violence, terror.

VEHEMENT, vè'hé-mént. a. Violent, forcible; ardent, eager, fervent.

VEHEMENTLY, vè'hé-mént-lé. ad. Forcibly; pathetically, urgently.

VEHICLE, vè'hé-kl. s. (405). That in which any thing is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by means of which any thing is conveyed.

TO VEIL, vâle. v. n. (249). To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face; to cover, invest; to hide, to conceal.

VEIL, vâle. s. A cover to conceal the face; a cover, a disguise.

VEIN, vâne. s. (249). The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it; hollow, cavity; course of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, temper; continued disposition; current, continued production; strain, quality; streak, variegation.

VEINED, vân'd. (359). } a. Full of
VEINY, vâ'né. } veins; streaked, variegated.

VELLEITY, vél-lè'è-té. s. The lowest degree of desire.

TO VELLICATE, vél'lè-kâte. v. a. To twitch, to pluck, to act by stimulation.

VELLICATION, vél-lè-ká'shùn. s. Twitching, stimulation.

VELLUM, vél'lùm. s. The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

VELOCITY, vè-lôs'è-té. s. Speed, swiftness, quick motion.

VELVET, vél'vît. s. (99). Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

VELVET, vél'vît. s. Made of velvet; soft, delicate.

VELURE, vé'lûre'. s. Velvet. An old word.

VENAL, vè'nâl. a. (88). Merceuary, prostitute; contained in the veins.

VENALITY, vè'nâl'è-té. s. Mercenari-ness, prostitution.

VENATICK, vè-nát'k. a. (509). Us. in hunting.

VENATION, vè-ná'shùn. s. The practice of hunting.

TO VEND, vènd. v. a. To sell, to offer to sale.

VENDEE, vènd-dé'. s. One to whom any thing is sold.

VENDER, vènd'ûr. s. (98). A seller.

VENDIBLE, vènd'è-bl. a. (405). Saleable, marketable.

VENDIBLENESS, vènd'è-bl-ness. s. The state of being saleable.

VENDITATION, vènd-dé-tá'shùn. s. Boastful display.

VENDITION, vènd-dish'ûn. s. Sale, the act of selling.

VENDUE, vènd-dûc'. s. A sale of goods or merchandise.

TO VENER, vè-nèr'. v. a. To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

☞ This word is, by cabinetmakers, pronounced *finer*; but here, as in similar cases, the scholar will lose no credit by pronouncing the word as it is written—See BOATSWAIN.

VENFICE, vèn'è-flé. s. (142). The practice of poisoning.

VENEFICIAL, vèn'è-flish'ál. a. Acting by poison, bewitching.

VENEFICIOUSLY, vèn'è-flish'ús-lé. ad. By poison.

VENEMOUS, vèn'ûm-ûs. a. Poisonous.

TO VENENATE, vèn'è-pâte. v. a. To poison, to infect with poison.

☞ In the first edition of this Dictionary I accented this word on the first syllable, contrary to the example of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Sheridan; but, upon a revision of the various analogies of pronunciation, was inclined to think this situation somewhat doubtful. The word *veneno*, from which this is formed, has its penultimate long; and in verbs of this termination, derived from the Latin, and preserving the same number of syllables, we often preserve the same accent, as *arietate*, *coarctate*, *degrate*, &c. this is so often neglected in favour of the antepenultimate accent, as in *dear*, *fatigate*, *degenerate*, &c. that the usage seems evidently leaning to the latter; and as in *perpetrate* and *emigrate*, *perpetro* and *emigro*, where the penultimate vowel is doubtful, we also place the accent on the antepenultimate.

—nò, móve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

this and similar words, where custom does not decide, I would always recommend a similar accentuation. See Principles, No. 503, a.

✓ **VENENATION**, vén-è-ná'shùn. s. Poison, venom.

✓ **VENENE**, vè-nèné.

✓ **VENENOSE**, vén-è-nòsé'. (427). } a. Poisonous, venomous.

✓ **VENERABLE**, vén'ér-à-bl. a. (405)(555). To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

✓ **VENERABLY**, vén'ér-à-blé. a. In a manner that excites reverence.

✓ **TO VENERATE**, vén'ér-àté. v. a. To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

✓ **VENERATION**, vén-ér-á'shùn. s. Reverend regard, awful respect.

✓ **VENERATOR**, vén-ér-á'tùr. s. (521). Reverencer.

✓ **VENEREAL**, vè-né-ré-ál. a. Relating to love; to a certain disorder; consisting of copper, called Venus by chymists.

✓ **VENEREOUS**, vè-né-ré-ús. a. Libidinous, lustful.

✓ **VENERY**, vén'ér-è. (555). The sport of hunting. Little used in this sense. The commerce of the sexes.

✓ **VENEY**, vè'né. s. A bout, a turn. Out of use.

✓ **VENESECTION**, vè-né-sék'shùn. s. Blood-letting, the act of opening a vein, phlebotomy.

✓ **TO VENGE**, vénje. v. a. To avenge, to punish.

✓ **VENGEANCE**, vén'jânse. s. (244). Punishment, penal retribution, avengement; it is used in familiar language. To do with a vengeance, is to do with vehemence; What a vengeance, emphatically what?

✓ **VENGEFUL**, vénje'fùl. a. Vindictive, revengeful.

✓ **VENIABLE**, vè'né-à-bl. } a. Pardonable, susceptible of pardon, excusable; permitted, allowed.

✓ **VENIAL**, vè'né-ál. (88). } a. Pardonable, susceptible of pardon, excusable; permitted, allowed.

✓ **VENTIALNESS**, vè'né-ál-nés. s. State of being excusable.

✓ **VENISON**, vén'z'n, or vén'è-z'n. s. Game, beast of chase, the flesh of deer.

⌘ A shameful corruption of this word by entirely sinking the *i*, has reduced it to two syllables. Mr. Sheridan pronounces it in three; Dr. Kenrick gives it in three, but tells us it is usually heard in two. Mr.

Scott gives it both ways; Mr. Perry only as it is contracted; and Mr. Elphinston supposes the *i* in this word, as much lost as in *business*.

It is highly probable this corruption is of long standing; for though Shakspeare in *As you Like it*, says,

"Come, shall we go and kill us *venison*?"

Yet Chapman pronounces this word in two syllables,

"To our *venison's* store

"We added wine till we could wish no more."

And Dryden after him,

"He for the feast prepar'd,

"In equal portions with the *ven'son* shar'd."

To these instances we may add an excellent poet of our own time:

"Gorgonius sits abdominous and wan,

"Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan;

"He snuffs far off th' anticipated joy;

"Turtle and *ven'son* all his thoughts employ."

Poetry will ever consider this word, like many others, either as of two or three syllables; but solemn prose, such as the language of Scripture, will always give the word its due length. For, however we may be accustomed to hear *ven'son* in common conversation, what disgust would it not give us to hear this word in the pulpit, when Isaac says to his son:

"Now therefore take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me some *ven'son*!"

In short, my opinion is, that this word, in spite of the general corruption, ought always to be pronounced in three syllables by correct speakers, and that the contraction should be left to the poets.

✓ **VENOM**, vén'ùm. s. (166). Poison.

✓ **VENOMOUS**, vén'ùm-ús. a. Poisonous; malignant; mischievous.

✓ **VENOMOUSLY**, vén'ùm-ús-lé. ad. Poisonously, mischievously, malignantly.

✓ **VENOMOUSNESS**, vén'ùm-ús-nés. s. Poisonousness, malignity.

✓ **VENT**, vén. s. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; a passage out from secrecy to public notice; the act of opening; emission, passage; discharge, means of discharge; sale.

✓ **TO VENT**, vén. v. a. To let out at a small aperture; to let out, to give way to; to utter, to report; to emit, to pour out; to sell, to carry to sale.

✓ **VENTAGE**, vén'tidje. s. (90). One of the small holes of a flute. *Mason*.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pin;—

VENTER, vên'tûr. s. (98). Any cavity of the body; the abdomen; womb, a mother.

VENTIDUCT, vên'tê-dûkt. s. A passage for the wind.

TO VENTILATE, vên'tê-lâtê. v. a. To fan with wind; to winnow, to fan; to examine, to discuss.

VENTILATION, vên'tê-lâ'shûn. s. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned; vent, utterance; refrigeration.

VENTILATOR, vên'tê-lâ-tûr. s. (521). An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTOSITY, vên-tôs'ê-tê. s. Windiness. *Mason*.

VENTRICLE, vên'trê-kl. s. (405). The stomach; any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of his heart.

VENTRILQUIST, vên-tril'ô-kwîst. s. (518). One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENTRILQUY, vên-tril'ô-kwê. s. (518). Speaking inwardly as from the belly.

VENTURE, vên'tshûre. s. (461). A hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; chance, hap; the thing put to hazard, a stake; At a venture, at hazard, without much consideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

TO VENTURE, vên'tshûre. v. n. To dare; to run hazard; To venture at, to venture on or upon, to engage in, or make attempt without any security of success.

TO VENTURE, vên'tshûre. v. a. To expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture.

VENTURER, vên'tshûr-ûr. s. (555). He who ventures.

VENTUROUS, vên'tshûr-ûs. a. (314). Daring, bold, fearless, ready to run hazards.

VENTUROUSLY, vên'tshûr-ûs-lê. ad. Daringly, fearlessly, boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, vên'tshûr-ûs-nês. s. Boldness, willingness to hazard.

VERACITY, vê-râ'ê-tê. s. Moral truth, honesty of report; physical truth, consistency of report with fact.

VERACIOUS, vê-râ'shûs. a. (357). Observant of truth.

VERB, vêrb. s. A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion.

VERBAL, vêrb'âl. a. (68). Spoken, not written; oral, uttered by mouth; consist-

ing in mere words; literal, having word answering to word. A verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.

TO VERBALIZE, vêrb'âl-ize. v. n. To use many words to protract a discourse.

☞ This word is certainly useful in this sense, as we have no other active or neuter verb to express being verbose; but there is another sense in which it may be no less useful, and that is, when we want to express the forming of a noun into a verb, as from *arm*, to *arm*, &c.

VERBILITY, vêrb'âl'ê-tê. s. Mere bare words.

VERBALLY, vêrb'âl'ê. ad. In words orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, vêrbâ-tim. ad. Word for word.

TO VERBERATE, vêrb'êr-âte. v. a. (94). To beat, to strike.

VERBERATION, vêrb'êr-â'shûn. s. Blows, beating.

VERBOSE, vêrb'ôse'. a. (427). Exuberant in words, prolix, tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBOSITY, vêrb'ôse'ê-tê. s. Exuberance of words, much empty talk.

VERDANT, vêr'dânt. a. Green.

VERDERER, vêr'dêr-ûr. s. (555). An officer in the forest.

VERDICT, vêr'dikt. s. The determination of the jury declared to the judge; declaration, decision, judgement, opinion.

VERDIGRIS, vêr'dê-grêss. s. (112). The rust of brass.

☞ I have in this word corrected Dr. Johnson, by comparing him with himself. If *Ambergis* is spelled without the final *s*, this letter certainly ought not to be in *Verdigris*, as both words derive their last syllable from exactly the same origin.

VERDITURE, vêr'dê-tûr. s. The faintest and palest green.

VERDURE, vêr'jûre. s. (461) (378). Green, green colour.

VERDURIOUS, vêr'jû-rûs. a. (314). Green, covered with green.

VERECUND, vêr'ê-kûnd. a. Modest, bashful.—See *FACUND*.

VERGE, vêrje. s. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink, the edge, the utmost border. In Law, verge is the compass about a king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household.

TO VERGE, vêrje. v. n. To tend, to bend downward.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

VERGER, vèr'jûr. s. (98). He that carries the mace before the dean.

VERIDICAL, vè-rîd'è-kâi. a. Telling truth.

VERIFICATION, vèr-è-fè-kâ'shûn. s. Confirmation by argument, evidence.

TO VERIFY, vèr'è-fl. v. n. To justify against the charge of falsehood, to confirm, to prove true.

VERILY, vèr'è-lè. ad. In truth, certainly; with great confidence.

VERISIMILAR, vèr-è-sim'è-lâr. (88). Probable, likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, vèr-è-sim-mil'è-tùde. }

VERISIMILITY, vèr-è-sim-mil'è-tè. }
s. Probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth.

VERITABLE, vèr'è-tâ-bl. a. (405). True, agreeable to fact.

VERITY, vèr'è-tè. s. Truth, consonant to the reality of things; a true assertion; a true tenet; moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, vèr'jûs. s. Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.

VERMICELLI, vèr-mè-tshèl'è. a. A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

☞ This word is perfectly Italian, and may be pardoned in irregularity, because, like several other foreign words, being confined to a small circle, they are like so many excrescences on the surface of the language, which disfigure without corrupting it.—See Principles, No. 338.

VERMICULAR, vèr-mik'ù-lâr. a. (88). Acting like a worm, continued from one part to another.

TO VERMICULATE, vèr-mik'ù-lâte. v. a. To inlay, to work in chequer work.

VERMICULATION, vèr-mik'ù-lâ'shûn. s. Continuation of motion from one part to another.

VERMICULE, vèr-mè-kùle. s. A little grub.

VERMICULOUS, vèr-mik'ù-lûs. a. Full of grubs.

VERMIFORM, vèr-mè-fôrm. a. Having the shape of a worm.

VERMIFUGE, vèr-mè-fûdje. s. Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMIL, vèr'mil. }

VERMILION, vèr-mil'yûn. (113). } s.
The cochineal, a grub of a particular plant; fictitious or native cinnabar, sulphur mixed with mercury; a beautiful red colour.

TO VERMILION, vèr-mil'yûn. v. a. To dye red.

VERMIN, vèr'mîn. s. (140). Any noxious animal.

VERMINOUS, vèr'mîn-ûs. a. Tending to vermin, disposed to breed vermin.

VERMIPAROUS, vèr-mip'pâ-rûs. a. Producing worms.

VERNACULAR, vèr-nâk'ù-lâr. a. Native, of one's own country.

VERNAL, vèr'nâl. a. (83). Belonging to the spring.

VERNANT, vèr'nânt. s. Flourishing as in the spring.

VERSABILITY, vèr-sâ-bl'è-tè. }

VERSABLENESS, vèr-sâ-bl-nès. }
Aptness to be turned or wound any way.

VERSAL, vèr'sâl. a. (88). A cant word for Universal; total, whole.

VERSATILE, vèr'sâ-tîl. a. (145). That may be turned round; changeable, variable; easily applied to a new task.

VERSATILENESS, vèr'sâ-tî-nès. }

VERSATILITY, vèr'sâ-tîl'è-tè. }
The quality of being versatile.

VERSE, vèrse. s. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of feet; a section or paragraph of a book; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.

TO BE VERSED, vèrst. v. n. (359). To be skilled in, to be acquainted with.

VERSEMAN, vèrs'mân. s. (88). A poet, a writer in verse.

VERSIFICATION, vèr-sè-fè-kâ'shûn. s. The art or practice of making verses.

VERSIFICATOR, vèr'sè-fè-kâ'tûr. }

VERSIFIER, vèr'sè-fl-ûr. (183). }
A versifier, a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

TO VERSIFY, vèr'sè-fl. v. n. To make verses.

TO VERSIFY, vèr'sè-fl. v. a. (183). To relate in verse.

VERSION, vèr'shûn. s. Change, transformation; change of direction, translation; the act of translating.

VERT, vèrt. s. Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.

VERTEBRAL, vèr'tè-brâl. a. (88). Relating to the joints of the spine.

VERTEBRE, vèr'tè-bûr. s. A joint of the back.

☞ This word is perfectly anglicised, and therefore ought to have its last syllable

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

pronounced according to English analogy, like *Centre*, *Sceptre*, *Mitre*, &c. See Principles, No. 416. There is a common mistake in the use of the Latin word from which this is derived, which it may not be improper to rectify. *Vertebra* is not unfrequently used to signify the whole collection of joints which form the back bone, while in reality it means only one of those joints; the plural is *Vertebrae*, and this ought to be used for the whole spine, if we denominate it by a Latin word; but if we speak English, it ought to be *Vertebres*, and pronounced as if written *Verteburs*.

VERTEX, vër'tèks. s. Zenith, the point overhead; the top of a hill.

VERTICAL, vër'tè-kâl. a. (88). Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTICALITY, vër-tè-kâl'é-tè. s. The state of being in the zenith.

VERTICALLY, vër'tè-kâl-è. ad. In the zenith.

VERTICITY, vër-tis'è-tè. s. The power of turning, circumlocution, rotation.

VERTIGINOUS, vër-tid'jîn-ûs. a. Turning round, rotatory; giddy.

VERTIGO, vër-ti'gò, vër-tè'gò, or vër'tè-gò. s. (112). A giddiness, a sense of turning in the head.

☞ This word is exactly under the same predicament as *Serpigo* and *Lentigo*. If we pronounce it learnedly, we must place the accent in the first manner (508). If we pronounce it modishly, and wish to smack of the French or Italian, we must adopt the second; but if we follow the genuine English analogy, we must pronounce it in the last manner.—See Principles, No. 112.

The authorities for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Bailey, and Entick; for the second, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston; and for the third, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Fanning. This too was Swift's pronunciation, as we see by Dr. Johnson's quotation:

"And that old *vertigo* in 's head,
"Will never leave him till he 's dead."

In this word we see the tendency of the accent to its true centre in its own language. *Vertigo* with the accent on the *i*, and that pronounced long as in *title*, has so Latin a sound that we scarcely think we are speaking English; this makes us the more readily give into the foreign sound of *i*, as in *fatigue*. This sound a correct English ear is soon weary of, and settles

at last with the accent on the first syllable, with the *i* sounded as in *indigo*, *porridge*, &c.

VERVAIN, (208). } vër'vîn. } s. A
VERVINE, (140). } plant.

VERY, vër'é. a. True, real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in eminent degree, to note the things emphatically, or eminently; same.

VERY, vër'é. ad. In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

TO VESICATE, vès'sè-kâte. v. a. (22)
To blister.

VESICATION, vès-è-kà'shûn. s. Blistering, separation of the cuticle.

VESICATORY, vè-sik'â-tûr-è. s. (51).
A blistering medicine.—See DOMESTIC.

VESICLE, vès'è-kl. s. (405). A small cuticle, filled or inflated.

VESICULAR, vè-sik'û-lâr. a. (88). Hollow, full of small interstices.

VESPER, vès'pâr. s. (98). The evening star, the evening.

VESPER, vès'pûrz. s. The evening service.

VESPERTINE, vès'pûr-tine. a. (145).
Happening or coming in the evening.

VESSEL, vès'sil. s. (99). Any thing in which liquids or other things are put: the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water; any capacity, any thing containing.

VEST, vèst. s. An outer garment.

TO VEST, vèst. v. a. To dress, to deck, to enrobe; to dress in a long garment; to make possessor of, to invest with; to place in possession.

VESTAL, vès'tâl. s. A pure virgin.

VESTAL, vès'tâl. a. (88). Denoting pure virginity.

VESTIBULE, vès'tè-bûle. s. The port: or first entrance of a house.

"This is the bud of being, the dim dawn,
"The twilight of our day, the vestibule"
Ta-

VESTIGE, vès'tidje. s. Footstep, mark left behind in passing.

VESTMENT, vèst'mént. s. Garment, part of dress.

VESTRY, vès'trè. s. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposed; a parochial assembly convened in the vestry.

VESTURE, vès'tshûre. s. (461). Garment, robe; dress; habit, external form.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—tûln, THIS.

VETCH, vêtsh. s. A plant.

VETCHY, vêtsh'ê. a. Made of vetches, abounding in vetches.

VETERAN, vêt'ûr-ân. s. (88). An old soldier, a man long practised.

VETERAN, vêt'ûr-ân. a. Long practised in war, long experienced.

VETERINARY, vêt'êr-ê-nâ-rê. a. Belonging to cattle, particularly horses; from the Latin *Veterinarius*; a farrier, or horse-doctor.

¶ I have adopted this word from a prospect of its becoming a part of the language. As a college is founded in London for studying the diseases to which that useful animal is liable, the name of *Veterinary College* must come into general use, and ought therefore to have place in our Dictionaries. Ash is the only lexicographer who has it.

TO VEX, vêks. v. a. To plague, to torment, to harass; to disturb, to disquiet; to trouble with slight provocations.

VEXATION, vêk-sâ'shûn. s. The act of troubling; the state of being troubled, uneasiness, sorrow; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; an act of harassing by law; a slight teasing trouble.

VEXATIOUS, vêk-sâ'shûs. a. (314). Afflictive, troublesome, causing trouble; full of trouble; full of uneasiness; teasing, slightly troublesome.

VEXATIONOUSLY, vêk-sâ'shûs-lê. ad. Troublesomely, uneasily.

VEXATIONOUSNESS, vêk-sâ'shûs-nês. s. Troublesomeness, uneasiness.

VEXER, vêks'ûr. s. (98). He who vexes.

UGLILY, ûg'lê-lê. ad. Filthily, with deformity.

UGLINESS, ûg'lê-nês. s. Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathsomeness, moral depravity.

UGLY, ûg'lê. a. Deformed, offensive to the sight, contrary to beautiful.

VIAL, vi'ûl. s. (88). A small bottle.

VIAND, vi'ûnd. s. (88). Food, meat dressed.

VIATICUM, vi-ât'ê-kûm. s. (116). Provision for a journey; the last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

TO VIBRATE, vi'brâte. v. a. (91). To brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

TO VIBRATE, vi'brâte. v. n. To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.

VIBRATION, vi-brâ'shûn. s. (138). The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns.

VIBRATORY, vi'brâ-tûr'ê. a. Vibrating continually.—*Mason*.

☞ For the sound of the *ô*, see DOMESTICK; and for the accent, see Principles, No. 512.

VICAR, vik'ûr. s. (88) (138). The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another; a substitute.

VICARAGE, vik'ûr-ldje. s. (90). The benefice of a vicar.

VICARIAL, vi-kâ'rê-âl. a. Belonging to a vicar.—*Mason*.

VICARIOUS, vi-kâ'rê-ûs. s. (138). Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.

VICARSHIP, vik'ûr-shlp. s. The office of a vicar.

VICE, vise. s. The course of action opposite to virtue; a fault, and offence; the fool, or punchinello of old shows; a kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen; gripe, grasp.

VICE, vise. s. This word is the ablative case of the Latin word *viciis*, and is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command; as, a Viceroy, Vicechancellor.

☞ This word is somewhat similar to the prefix *male*, in *malecontent*, *malepractice*, &c. and seems to strengthen the reasons given under those words for pronouncing the first vowel long.

TO VICE, vise. v. a. To draw. Obsolete.

VICEADMIRAL, vise-âd'mê-râl. s. The second commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the second rank.

VICEADMIRALTY, vise-âd'mê-râl-tê. s. The office of a viceadmiral.

VICEAGENT, vise-â'jênt. s. One who acts in the place of another.

VICED, vist. a. (359). Vicious, corrupt.

VICGERENT, vise-jê'rênt. s. A lieutenant, one who is entrusted with power of the superior.

VICGERENCY, vise-jê'rên-sê. s. The office of a vicegerent, lieutenant, deputed power.

VICECHANCELLOR, vise-tshân'sêl-lûr. s. The second magistrate of the universities.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

VICEROY, vis'e-rôé. s. He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

VICEROYALTY, vis'e-rôé'âl-té. s. Dignity of a viceroy.

VICINITY, vé-sîn'é-té, or vi-sîn'é-té. s. (138). Nearness, state of being near; neighbourhood.

VICINAGE, vis'in-lâje. s. (90). Neighbourhood, place adjoining.

VICINAL, vis'é-nâl. (138). }

VICINE, vis'ine. } a. Near, neighbouring.

☞ For the propriety of placing the accent on the first syllable of **VICINAL**, see **MEDICINAL**.

VICIOUS, vish'ûs. a.—See **VITIOUS**. Devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue.

VICISSITUDE, vé-sis'é-tûde, or vi-sis'é-tûde. s. (138). Regular change, return of the same things in the same succession; revolution, change.

VICTIM, vik'tim. s. A sacrifice, something alain for a sacrifice; something destroyed.

VICTOR, vik'tûr. s. (166). Conqueror, vanquisher, he that gains the advantage in any contest.

VICTORIOUS, vik'tô-ré-ûs. a. Conquering, having obtained conquest, superior in contest; producing conquest, betokening conquest.

VICTORIOUSLY, vik'tô-ré-ûs-lé. ad. With conquest, successively, triumphantly.

VICTORIOUSNESS, vik'tô-ré-ûs-nés. s. The state or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY, vik'tûr-é. s. (557). Conquest, success in contest, triumph.

VICTRESS, vik'trés. s. A female that conquers.—See **TUTORRESS**.

VICTUAL, vit'tl. } s. (405). Provision of food, stores for the support of life, meat.

☞ This corruption, like most others, has terminated in the generation of a new word; for no solemnity will allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. *Vicuals* appeared to Swift so contrary to the real sound, that in some of his manuscript remarks which I have seen, he spells the word *Vittles*. This compliance with sound, however, is full of mischief to language, and ought not to be indulged.—See **SKETCH**, and **Principles**, No. 350.

TO VICTUAL, vit'tl. v. a. To store with provision for food.

VICTUALLEN, vit'tl-ên. s. One who provides victuals.

VIDELICET, vé-dél'é-sêt. ad. To wit, that is generally written **Viz**.

☞ This is a long-winded word for a short explanation, and its contraction **Viz** is a frightful anomaly, which ought never to be pronounced as it is written: the adverb *namely* ought to be used instead of **Viz**, and where it is not, ought in reading to be substituted for them.

TO VIE, vi. v. a. (276). To show, practise in competition.

TO VIE, vi. v. n. To contest, to contend.

TO VIEW, vû. v. a. (286). To survey; to look on by way of examination; to see, to perceive by the eye.

VIEW, vû. s. Prospect; sight, power of beholding; act of seeing; sight, eye, survey, examination by the eye; intellectual survey; space that may be taken in by the eye, reach of sight; appearance, show; display, exhibition to sight or mind; prospect of interest; intention, design.

VIEWLESS, vû-lés. a. Unseen.

VIGIL, vid'jil. s.—See **DRAMA**. Watch, devotion performed in the customary hours of rest; a fast kept before a holiday; service used on the night before a holiday; watch, forbearance of sleep.

VIGILANCE, vid'jil-âns. } s. (88).

VIGILANCY, vid'jil-ân-st. }

Forbearance of sleep; watchfulness, circumspection, incessant care; guard, watch.

VIGILANT, vid'jil-ânt. a. (88). Watchful, circumspect, diligent, attentive.

VIGILANTLY, vid'jil-ânt-lé. ad. Watchfully, attentively, circumspectly.

VIGNETTE, vin'yét. s.

☞ Ornamental flowers or figures placed by printers at the beginning or end of chapters, sometimes emblematical of the subject.

VIGOROUS, vig'ûr-ûs. a. (314). Fortable, not weakened, full of strength and life.—See **VAPORER**.

VIGOROUSLY, vig'ûr-ûs-lé. ad. With force, forcibly.

VIGOROUSNESS, vig'ûr-ûs-nés. s. Force, strength.

VIGOUR, vig'ûr. s. (314). Force, strength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

VILE, vile. a. Base, mean, worthless, sordid, despicable; morally impure, wicked.

—nô, mûve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôll; —pôund; —thin, THIS.

VILELY, vil'le. ad. Basely, meanly, shamefully.

VILENESS, vil'nês. s. Baseness, meanness, despicableness; moral or intellectual baseness.

TO VILIFY, vil'ê-fl' v. a. (183). To debase, to defame, to make contemptible.

VILLA, vil'lâ. s. A country seat.

VILLAGE, vil'ldje. s. (90). A small collection of houses, less than a town.

VILLAGER, vil'ld-jûr. s. (98). An inhabitant of a village.

VILLAGERY, vil'ld-jûr-ê. s. District of villages.

VILLAIN, vil'lin. s. (208). One who held by a base tenure, a wicked wretch.

VILLANAGE, vil'lân-âdje. s. (90). The state of a villain, base servitude; baseness, infamy.

TO VILLANIZE, vil'lân-ize. v. a. To debase, to degrade.

VILLANOUS, vil'lân-ûs. a. Base, vile, wicked; sorry.

VILLANOUSLY, vil'lân-ûs-lê. ad. Wickedly, basely.

VILLANOUSNESS, vil'lân-ûs-nês. s. Baseness, wickedness.

VILLANY, vil'lân-ê. s. Wickedness, baseness, depravity; a wicked action, a crime.

In this tribe of words we find a manifest difference between the simple *villain*, and the compounds *villany*, *villanous*, &c. Dr. Johnson tells us, these words are derived from the French *villain*, or the low Latin *villanus*. Sometimes we find the word in question written *villanny*; and it is certain, that it either ought to be written so from the old French *villonnie*, with double *l* and double *n*, or from the modern French with these letters single: or if we must form it from our own word *villain*, (which we seldom choose to do if we can discover the most remote relation to other languages;) in this case, I say, we ought according to our own analogy, to spell the word *villainy*.

VILLATICK, vil-lât-tik. a. (509). Belonging to villages.

VILLI, vil'li. s. In Anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in Botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag.

VILLOUS, vil'lûs. a. (314). Shaggy, rough.

VIMINEOUS, vè-min'ê-ûs, or vl-mil'ê-ûs. a. (138). Made of twigs.

VINCIBLE, vin'sê-bl. a. (405). Conquerable, superable.

VINCIBLENESS, vin'sê-bl-nês. s. Liableness to be overcome.

VINDEMIAL, vin dè'mè-âl. a. (88). Belonging to a vintage.

TO VINDICATE, vin'dè-kâte. v. a. To justify, to support, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to assert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to protect (91).

VINDICATION, vin-dè-kâ'shûn. s. Defence, assertion, justification.

VINDICATIVE, vin'dè-kâ-tiv. a. (512). Revengeful, given to revenge.

VINDICATOR, vin'dè-kâ-tûr. s. (521). One who vindicates, an assertor.

VINDICATORY, vin'dè-kâ-tûr-ê. (512). a. Punitive, performing the office of vengeance; defensory, justificatory.

VINDICTIVE, vin-dik'tiv. a. Given to revenge, revengeful.

VINE, vine. s. The plant that bears the grape.

VINEGAR, vin'nè-gûr. s. (88). Wine grown sour; any thing really or metaphorically sour.

VINEYARD, vin'yêrd. s. (91) (515). A ground planted with vines.

VINOUS, v'nûs. a. (314). Having the qualities of wine, consisting of wine.

VINTAGE, vin'tidje. s. (90). The produce of the vine for the year, the time in which grapes are gathered.

VINTAGER, vin'tâ-jûr. s. He who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, vin'nûr. s. (98). One who sells wine.

VIOL, vi'ûl. s. (166). A stringed instrument of musick.

VIOLABLE, vi'ô-lâ-bl. a. (405). Such as may be violated or hurt.

TO VIOLATE, vi'ô-lâte. v. a. (91). To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to ravish, to deflour.

VIOLATION, vi'ô-lâ'shûn. s. (170). Infringement or injury of something sacred; rape, the act of deflouring.

VIOLATOR, vi'ô-lâ-tûr. s. (521). One who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher.

VIOLENCE, vi'ô-lênce. s. (170). Force, strength applied to any purpose; an attack, an assault, a murder; outrage, unjust force; eagerness, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible defloration.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pîn;—

VIOLENT, vî'ô-lènt. a. (287). Forcible, acting with strength; produced or continued by force; not natural, but brought by force; unjustly assailing, murderous; unseasonably vehement; extorted, not voluntary.

VIOLENTLY, vî'ô-lènt-lè. ad. With force, forcibly, vehemently.

VIOLET, vi'ô-lèt. s. (170) (287). A flower.

VIOLIN, vi'ô-lîn'. s. (528). A fiddle, a stringed instrument.

VIOLIST, vi'ô-list. s. A player on the violin.

VIOLONCELLO, vè'ô-lôn-tshêl'ô. (388). s. A stringed instrument of musick.

VIPER, vi'pûr. s. (98). A serpent of that species which brings its young alive; any thing mischievous.

VIPERINE, vi'pûr-inc. a. (149). Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS, vi'pûr-ûs. a. (314). Having the qualities of a viper.

VIRAGO, vè-râ'gô, or vi-râ'gô. s. (138). A female warrior, a woman with the qualities of a man.—See **LUMBAGO**.

VIRELAY, vir'è-lâ. s. A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses.

VIRENT, vi'rènt. a. Green, not faded.

VIRGE, vèrje. s. (108). A dean's mace.

VIRGIN, vèr'jin. s. (108). A maid, a woman unacquainted with man; a woman not a mother; any thing untouched or unmingled; the sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.

☞ See the delicate sound of the first *i* in this word illustrated, *Principles*, No. 101.

VIRGIN, vèr'jin. a. (237). Befitting a virgin, suitable to a virgin, maidenly.

VIRGINAL, vèr'jin-âl. a. (38). Maiden, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.

VIRGINAL, vèr'jin-âl. s. More usually Virginals. A musical instrument so called because used by young ladies.

VIRGINITY, vèr-jîn'è-tè. s. Maidenhead, unacquaintance with man.

VIRILE, vi'rîl. s. (140). Belonging to a man.

VIRILITY, vi-rîl'è-tè, or vè-rîl'è-tè. s. (138). Manhood, character of man; power of procreation.

VIRTU, vèr-tôô'. s. A taste for the elegant arts or curiosities of nature.—*Mason*.

VIRTUAL, vèr'tshû-âl. a. (88). Having the efficacy without the sensible part.

VIRTUALITY, vèr'tshû-âl'è-tè. s. Efficacy.

VIRTUALLY, vèr'tshû-âl-è. ad. In effect, though not formally.

VIRTUE, vèr'tshû. s. (108). (431) Moral goodness; a particular moral excellence; medical quality; medicinal efficacy, power; acting power; an agency, efficacy; bravery, valour; excellence, that which gives excellence; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

☞ Dr. Hill published in a pamphlet a citation from the letters *I* and *U* to Dr. Garrick, Esq. both complaining of terrible grievances imposed upon them by a great actor, who frequently banished them from their proper stations; as in the *virtue*, which they said he converted into *virtue*; and in the word *ungrateful* he placed the *u*, and made it *ingrateful*. The great prejudice of the said letters *I* this complaint, Garrick replied in the following epigram:

"If it is, as you say, that I've injur'd a letter.

"I'll change my note soon, and I hope for the better:

"May the right use of letters, as well as of men,

"Hereafter be fix'd by the tongue and the pen.

"Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due,

"And that *I* may be never mistaken for *U*."

Murphy's Life of Garrick.

VIRTUELESS, vèr'tshû-lès. a. Wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.

VIRTUOSO, vèr-tôô-û'sô. s. A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, architecture. The plural of this word written *Virtuosi*, and pronounced *Vir-tô-se*.

VIRTUOUS, vèr'tshû-ûs. a. (463). Morally good; chaste; done in consequence of moral goodness; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties; having medicinal qualities.

VIRTUOUSLY, vèr'tshû-ûs-lè. ad. In a virtuous manner.

VIRTUOUSNESS, vèr'tshû-ûs-nès. s. The state or character of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, vir'û-lènse. } s. (111).

VIRULENCY, vir'û-lèn-sè. } Mental poison, malignity, acrimony, temper, bitterness.

VIRULENT, vir'û-lènt. a. (110). Foul, venomous, poisoned in the mouth, bitter, malignant.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tâbe, tâb, bûll;—ôll;—pòund;—Min, THIS.

- VIRULENTLY**, viz'â-lènt-lè. ad. Malig-nantly, with bitterness.
- VISAGE**, viz'âje. s. (90). Face, coun-tenance, look.
- TO VISCERATE**, vis'sè-râte. v. a. To embowel, to eviscerate.
- VISCID**, vis'sid. a. Glutinous, tena-cious.
- VISCIDITY**, vè-sid'è-tè. s. (138). Glu-tinousness, tenacity, ropiness; glutinous concretion.
- VISCOSITY**, vis-kòs'è-tè. s. Glutinous-ness, tenacity, a glutinous substance.
- VISCOUNT**, vi'kòunt. s. (458). A noble-man next in degree to an earl.
- VISCOUNTESS**, vi'kòunt-ès. s. The lady of a viscount.
- VISCOUS**, vis'kûs. a. (314). Glutinous, sticky, tenacious.
- VISIBILITY**, viz'è-blî'è-tè. s. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye; state of being apparent, or openly discoverable.
- VISIBLE**, viz'è-bl. a. (405). Percep-tible by the eye; discovered to the eye; apparent, open, conspicuous.
- VISIBleness**, viz'è-bl-nès. s. State or quality of being visible.
- VISIBLY**, viz'è-blè. ad. In a manner perceptible by the eye.
- VISION**, vizh'ûn. s. (451). Sight, the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing; a supernatural appearance, a spectre, a phantom; a dream, something shown in a dream.
- VISIONARY**, vizh'ûn-â-rè. a. Affected by phantoms, disposed to receive impres-sions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, seen in a dream.
- VISIONARY**, vizh'ûn-â-rè. s. One whose imagination is disturbed.
- TO VISIT**, viz'it. v. a. To go to see; to send good or evil judicially; to salute with a present; to come to a survey with judicial authority.
- TO VISIT**, viz'it. v. n. To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.
- VISIT**, viz'it. s. The act of going to see another.
- VISITABLE**, viz'è-tâ-bl. a. (405). Lia-ble to be visited.
- VISITANT**, viz'è-tânt. s. (88). One who goes to another.
- VISITATION**, viz'è-tâ'shûn. s. The act of visiting; object of visits; judicial visit or perambulation; judicial evil sent by God; communication of divine love.
- VISITATORIAL**, viz'è-tâ-tò're-âl. a. Belonging to a judicial visitor.
- VISITER**, viz'it-tûr. s. (98). One who comes to another; an occasional judge.
- VISIVE**, vis'iv. a. (140) (157) (428). Formed in the act of seeing.
- VISOR**, viz'ûr. s. (166). A mask used to disfigure and disguise.
- VISORED**, viz'ûr'd. a. (359). Masked.
- VISTA**, vis'tâ. s. View, prospect through an avenue.
- VISUAL**, vizh'û-âl. a. (451). Used in signs, exercising the power of sight.
- VITAL**, vi'tâl. a. (88). Contributing to life, necessary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the seat of life; so disposed as to live; essential, chiefly ne-cessary.
- VITALITY**, vi-tâl'è-tè. s. Power of sub-sisting in life.
- VITALLY**, vi-tâl'è. ad. In such a man-ner as to give life.
- VITALS**, vi'tâlz. s. Parts essential to life.
- TO VITIATE**, vish'è-âte. v. a. To de-prave, to spoil, to make less pure.
- VITIATION**, vish'è-â'shûn. s. Depra-vation, corruption.
- VITIOUS**, vish'ûs. a. (461). Corrupt, wicked, opposite to virtuous; corrupt, having physical ill qualities.
- VITIOUSLY**, vish'ûs-lè. ad. Not virtu-ously, corruptly.
- VITIOUSNESS**, vish'ûs-nès. s. Corrupt-ness, state of being vicious.
- VITREOUS**, vit'tré-ûs. a. Glassy; con-sisting of glass, resembling glass.
- VITREOUSNESS**, vit'tré-ûs-nès. s. Re-semblance of glass.
- VITRIFICABLE**, vè-triffè-kâ-bl. a. Con-vertible into glass.
- TO VITRIFY**, vè-triffè-kâte. v. a. To change into glass.
- VITRIFICATION**, vit'tré-fè-kâ'shûn. s. Production of glass, act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.
- TO VITRIFY**, vit'tré-fl. v. a. (183). To change into glass.
- TO VITRIFY**, vit'tré-fl. v. n. To be-come glass.
- VITRIOL**, vit'tré-ôl. s. (166). Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallic matter with the fossil acid salt.
- VITRIOLATE**, vit'tré-ô-lâte. } a.
- VITRIOLATED**, vit'tré-ô-lâ-tèd. }

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

Impregnated with vitriol, consisting of vitriol.

VITRIOLICK, vlt-trê-ôl'lk. } a. Re-

VITRIOLOUS, vè-tri'ô-lûs. } a. Resembling vitriol, containing vitriol.

VITULINE, vlt'tshû-line. a. (149). Belonging to a calf.

VITUPERABLE, vè-tù'pér-â-bl, or vitù'pér-â-bl. a. (138) (405). Blameworthy.

TO VITUPERATE, vè-tù'pér-âte, or vitù'pér-âte. v. a. (138). To blame, to censure.

VITUPERATION, vè-tù'pér-â'shûn, or vitù'pér-â'shûn. s. Blame, censure.

VIVACIOUS, vè-vâ'shûs, or vi-vâ'shûs. a. (138). Long-lived; sprightly, gay, active, lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS, vè-vâ'shûs-nês, } or vi-vâ'shûs-nês. (138). } s.

VIVACITY, vè-vâs'è-tê, or vi-vâs'è-tê. s.

Liveliness, sprightliness; longevity, length of life; power of living.

VIVID, viv'ld. a. (544). Lively, quick; striking, sprightly, active.

VIVIDLY, viv'ld-lê. ad. With life, with quickness, with strength.

VIVIDNESS, viv'ld-nês. s. Life, vigour, quickness.

TO VIVIFICATE, vi-vif'fê-kâte. v. n. (138). To make alive, to inform with life, to animate; to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the properties.

VIVIFICATION, viv'è-fê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of giving life.

VIVIFICK, vi-vif'lk. a. (138) (509). Giving life, making alive.

TO VIVIFY, viv'è-fl. v. a. (183). To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.

VIVIPAROUS, vi-vip'pâ-rûs. a. (138). Bringing the young alive, opposed to Oviparous.

VIXEN, vîk's'n. s. (103). Vixen is the name of a she-fox; and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a she-fox.

VIZARD, viz'ûrd. s. (88). A mask used for disguise.

VIZIER, viz'yêre. s. The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

ULCER, ûl'sûr. s. (98). A sore of continuance, not a new wound.

TO ULCERATE, ûl'sûr-âte. v. a. To disease with sores.

ULCERATION, ûl-sûr-â'shûn. s. The act of breaking into ulcers; ulcer, sore.

ULCEROUS, ûl'sûr-ûs. a. (555). Afflicted with sores.

ULCEROUSNESS, ûl'sûr-ûs-nês. s. The state of being ulcerous.

ULCERED, ûl'sûr'd. a. (359). Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

ULIGINOUS, û-lîd'jû-ûs. a. Slimy, muddy.

ULTIMATE, ûl'tê-mât. a. (91). Interred in the last resort.

ULTIMATELY, ûl'tê-mât-lê. ad. In the last consequence.

ULTIMITY, ûl-tim'è-tê. s. The last stage, the last consequence.

ULTRAMARINE, ûl-trâ-mâ-rên'. s. (112). One of the noblest blue colors used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli.

ULTRAMARINE, ûl-trâ-mâ-rên'. a. (112). Being beyond the sea, foreign.

ULTRAMONTANE, ûl-trâ-môn'thê. a. Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ûl-trâ-mûn'dânc. a. Being beyond the world.

UMBEL, ûm'bêl. s. In Botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pediments or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone.

UMBELLATED, ûm'bêl-lâ-têd. a. In Botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS, ûm'bêl-fîf'êr-ûs. a. Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks (518).

UMBER, ûm'bûr. s. (98). A colour a fish. The umber and grayling differ nothing but their names.

UMBERED, ûm'bûr'd. a. (359). Shaded, clouded.

UNBILICAL, ûm-bil'ê-kâl. a. Belonging to the navel.

UMBLES, ûm'blz. s. (405). A dress, entrails.

UMBO, ûm'bô. s. The point or prominent part of a buckler.

UMBRAGE, ûm'brîdjê. s. (90). Shadow, screen of trees; shadow, appearance, sentiment, offence, suspicion of injury.

UMBRAGEOUS, ûm-brâ'jê-ûs. a. Shading, yielding shade.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, ûm-brâ'jê-ûs-ûs. s. Shadiness.

UMBRATILE, ûm'brâ-tîl. a. (145). Living in the shade.

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—thin, THIS.

UMBRELLA, ùm-bré'l-lá. } s. A skreen
UMBRELL, ùm'brél. }

used in hot countries to keep off the sun,
and in others to bear off the rain.

UMBROSITY, ùmbrós'è-tè. s. Shadiness, exclusion of light.

UMPIRAGE, ùm'pè-rídjé s. (90). Arbitration, friendly decision of a controversy.

UMPIRE, ùm'píre. s. (140). An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.

☞ This word, says Johnson, *Minshew*, with great applause, from Skinner, derives from *un pete*; in French, a *father*. But whatever may be its derivation, one should think, in pronunciation it ought to class with *empire*: and yet we find our orthoëpists considerably divided in the sound of the last syllable of both these words.

Empire. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, rhyme it with *fire*; but Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan, with the first of *pyr-a-mid*.

Umpire. Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston rhyme it with *fire*; but Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, with *fear*; and Dr. Kenrick with the first of *pyr-a-mid*.

Amidst this variety and inconsistency we find a preponderancy to the long sound of *i*, as in *fire*: and this in my opinion, is the most eligible.

Rampire and *Vampyre* follow the same analogy; and *Saire* and *Samphire* may be looked on as irregular.

UN, ùn. A negative particle, much used in composition. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.

☞ Mr. Mason has very justly observed, that "one uniform effect is not always created by *un* prefixed. Thus the word *unexpressive* (as used by both Shakspeare and Milton) is not barely made negative by the composition, but is also changed from *active* to *passive*." To these observations we may add, that Shakspeare and Milton's use of *unexpressive* for *unexpressible* or *inexpressible*, is very licentious, and ought not to be followed. The Latin preposition *in* and the English *un* are sufficiently ambiguous without such unmeaning licenses; which were introduced when the language was less studied; and perhaps merely to help out a hobbling line in poetry. The Latin preposition *in* is negative in *inensurable*, and what is directly opposite to it, is intensive in *inflammatory*. The English preposition *un* is privative in *untried*; and, if I may be allowed the word *retroactive*, in to *undo*: a stick which has

been bent, may, when made straight, be said to be unbent; but if it was previously straight, we cannot so properly say it is *unbent*, as that it is *not bent*. See UNPRINCIPLED.

UNABASHED, ùn-á-básh't. a. (359). Not ashamed, not confined by modesty.

UNABLE, ùn-á-bl. a. (405). Not having ability; weak, impotent.

UNABOLISHED, ùn-á-ból'isht. a. Not repealed, remaining in force.

UNACCEPTABLE, ùn-ák'sép-tá-bl. a. Not pleasing, not such as is well received.

UNACCEPTABLENESS, ùn-ák'sép-tá-bl-nés. s.—See ACCEPTABLE. State of not pleasing.

UNACCESSIBLENESS, ùn-ák-sés'sé-bl-nés. s. State of not being to be attained or approached.

UNACCOMMODATED, ùn-ák-kóm'mó-dá-téd. a. Unfinished with external convenience.

UNACCOMPANIED, ùn-ák-kúm'pá-nld. a. (283). Not attended.

UNACCOMPLISHED, ùn-ák-kóm'plisht. a. (359). Unfinished, incomplete.

UNACCOUNTABLE, ùn-ák-kóún'tá-bl. a. (405). Not explicable, not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule; not subject, not controlled.

UNACCOUNTABLY, ùn-ák-kóún'tá-blé. ad. Strangely.

UNACCURATE, ùn-ák'kú-rát. a. (91). Not exact: properly *Inaccurate*.

UNACCUSTOMED, ùn-ák-kús'túm'd. a. Not used, not habituated; new, not usual.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, ùn-ák-nól'idj'd. a. (328) (359). Not owned.

UNACQUAINTANCE, ùn-ák-kwán'tánsé. s. Want of familiarity.

UNACQUAINTED, ùn-ák-kwán'téd. a. Not known, unusual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.

UNACTIVE, ùn-ák'tiv. a. Not brisk, not lively; having no employment; not busy, not diligent; having no efficacy; more properly *inactive*.

UNADMIRER, ùn-ád-mírd'. a. (359). Not regarded with honour.

UNADORED, ùn-á-dór'd'. a. (359). Not worshipped.

UNADVISED, ùn-ád-víz'd'. a. (359). Imprudent, indiscreet; done without due thought, rash.

UNADULTERATED, ùn-á-dúl'túr-á-téd.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pln;—

a. (359). Genuine; not counterfeit; having no base mixture.

UNAFFECTED, ùn-âf-fêk'têd. a. Real, not hypocritical; free from affectation, open, candid, sincere; not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not moved, not touched.

UNAFFECTING, ùn-âf-fêk'tîng. a. (410). Not pathetic, not moving the passions.

UNAIDED, ùn-â'déd. a. Not assisted, not helped.

UNALIENABLE, ùn-âle'yên-â-bl. a. (113). Not alienable, not transferable.

UNALLIED, ùn-â-lîl'd'. a. (283). Having no powerful relation: having no common nature, not congenial.

UNALTERABLE, ùn-â-lt'r-â-bl. a. Incapable of being altered.

UNANIMOUS, yû-nân'ê-mûs. a. Being of one mind, agreeing in design or opinion.

UNANPOINTED, ùn-â-nôin'têd. a. Not anointed; not prepared for death by extreme unction.

UNANSWERABLE, ùn-ân'sûr-â-bl. a. Not to be refuted.

UNANSWERED, ùn-ân'sûr'd'. a. Not opposed by a reply; not confuted; not suitably returned.

UNAPPALLED, ùn-âp-pâwl'd'. a. Not daunted, not impressed by fear.

UNAPPEASABLE, ùn-âp-pé'zâ-bl. a. Not to be pacified, implacable.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, ùn-âp-prê-hên'slv. a. Not intelligent, not ready of conception; not suspecting.

UNAPPROACHED, ùn-âp-prôtsh'êd. a. (359). Inaccessible.

UNAPPROVED, ùn-âp-prôv'd'. a. (359). Not approved.

UNAPT, ùn-âpt'. a. Dull, not apprehensive; not ready, not propense; unfit, not qualified; improper, unfit, unsuitable.

UNAPTNESS, ùn-âpt'nês. s. Unfitness, unsuitableness; dulness, want of apprehension; unreadiness, disqualification, want of propension.

UNARGUED, ùn-ârgûde. a. (359). Not disputed; not censured.

UNARMED, ùn-ârm'd'. a. (359). Having no armour, having no weapons.

UNARTFUL, ùn-ârt'fûl. a. Having no art or cunning; wanting skill.

UNASKED, ùn-âskt'. a. (359). Not sought by solicitation.

UNASPIRING, ùn-âs-pî'ring. a. Not ambitious.

UNASSAILED, ùn-âs-sâl'd'. a. Not attacked, not assaulted.

UNASSISTED, ùn-âs-sîs'têd. a. Not helped.

UNASSISTING, ùn-âs-sîs'tîng. a. Giving no help.

UNASSURED, ùn-âsh-ûr'd'. a. (359). Not confident; not to be trusted.

UNATTAINABLE, ùn-ât-tâ'nâ-bl. a. Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.

UNATTAINABLENESS, ùn-ât-tâ'nâ-bl-nês. s. State of being out of reach.

UNATTEMPTED, ùn-ât-têmp'têd. a. Untried, not essayed.

UNATTENDED, ùn-ât-tên'dêd. a. Having no retinue or attendants.

UNAVAILABLE, ùn-â-vâ'lâ-bl. a. Useless, vain with respect to any purpose.

UNAVAILING, ùn-â-vâ'tîng. a. (410). Useless, vain.

UNAVOIDABLE, ùn-â-vôld'â-bl. a. Inevitable, not to be shunned.

UNAVOIDED, ùn-â-vôld'êd. a. Inevitable.

UNAUTHORISED, ùn-âw'thûr-îz'd'. a. Not supported by authority, not properly commissioned.

UNAWARE, ùn-â-wâre'. (524). } ad.

UNAWARES, ùn-â-wârz'. } Without previous meditation; unexpectedly, when it is not thought of, suddenly.

☞ These words, like some others, are sometimes accented on the first syllable, and sometimes on the last, as the rhythm of the sentence seems to require.—See COMMODORE.

UNAWED, ùn-âw'd'. a. (359). Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

UNBACKED, ùn-bâkt'. a. (359). Not tamed, not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced, not aided.

TO UNBAR, ùn-bâr'. v. a. To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.

UNBARBED, ùn-bârb'd'. a. Not shaven.

UNBATTERED, ùn-bât'tûr'd'. a. Not injured by blows.

UNBEATEN, ùn-bé't'n. a. Not treated with blows; not trodden.

UNBECOMING, ùn-bé-kûm'tîng. a. Indecent, unsuitable, indecorous.

TO UNBED, ùn-béd'. v. a. To raise from a bed.

UNBEFITTING, ùn-bé-fit'tîng. a. Not becoming, not suitable.

—nò, mève, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, hòll;—òll;—pòund;—sin, THIS.

UNBOOT, ùn-bé-gòt'. }

UNBEGOTTEN, ùn-bé-gòt't'n. } a.

Eternal, without generation; not yet generated.

UNBELIEF, ùn-bé-lééf'. s. Incredulity; infidelity, irreligion.

To UNBELIEVE, ùn-bé-léév'. v. a. To discredit, not to trust; not to think real or true.

UNBELIEVER, ùn-bé-léév'úr. s. An infidel, one who believes not the scripture of God.

UNBENDING, ùn-bén'ding. a. (410). Not suffering flexure; devoted to relaxation.

UNBENEVOLENT, ùn-bé-név'rò-lént. a. Not kind.

UNBENEFICEP, ùn-bén'né-flst. a. Not preferred to a benefice.

UNBENIGHTED, ùn-bé-níte'éd. a. Never visited by darkness.

UNBENIGN, ùn-bé-nine'. a. Malignant, malevolent.

UNBENT, ùn-bént'. a. Not strained by the string; having the bow unstrung; not crushed, not subdued; relaxed, not intent.

UNBEESEEMING, ùn-bé-séém'ing. a. Unbecoming.

UNBESOUGHT, ùn-bé-sáwt'. a. Not intreated.

UNBETWAILED, ùn-bé-wáld'd'. a. Not lamented.

To UNBIAS, ùn-b'ías. v. a. To free from any external motive, to disentangle from prejudice.

UNBID, ùn-bl'd'. }

UNBIDDEN, ùn-bl'd'd'n. } a. Uninvited, uncommanded; spontaneous.

UNBIGOTTED, ùn-bl'g'út-éd. a. Free from bigotry.

Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan spell this word with double t, though the simple *bigoted* has but one. This certainly is an inconsistency which no authority can justify.—See BIGOTED.

To UNBIND, ùn-blind'. v. a. To loose, to untie.

To UNBISHOP, ùn-blsh'úp. v. a. To deprive of episcopal orders.

UNBITTEN, ùn-bl't'éd. a. Unbridled, unrestrained.

UNBLAMABLE, ùn-blá'má-bl. a. Not culpable.

UNBLEMISHED, ùn-blém'isht. s. Free from turpitude, free from reproach.

UNBLENCED, ùn-blépsht'. a. Not disgraced, not injured by any soil.

UNBLEST, ùn-blést'. s. Accursed, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.

UNBLOODED, ùn-blúd'id. a. (282). (104). Not stained with blood.

UNBLOWN, ùn-blóne'. a. Having the bud yet unexpanded.

UNBLUNTED, ùn-blunt'éd. a. Not becoming obtuse.

UNBODIED, ùn-bód'id. a. (282). Incorporeal, immaterial; freed from the body.

To UNBOLT, ùn-bòlt'. v. a. To set open, to unbar.

UNBOLTED, ùn-bòlt'éd. a. Coarse, gross, not refined.

UNBONNETED, ùn-bón'nét-éd. a. Wanting a hat or bonnet.

UNBOOKISH, ùn-bóók'ish. a. Not studious of books; not cultivated by erudition.

UNBORN, ùn-bòrn'. a. Not yet brought into life, future.

UNBORROWED, ùn-bór'ròde. a. Genuine, native, one's own.

UNBOTTOMED, ùn-bót'túm'd. a. Without bottom, bottomless; having no solid foundation.

To UNBOSOM, ùn-búz'úm. v. a. (169). To reveal in confidence; to open, to disclose.—See BOSOM.

UNBOUGHT, ùn-báwt'. a. Obtained without money; not finding any purchaser.

UNBOUND, ùn-bóund'. a. Loose, not tied; wanting a cover; preterit of Unbind.

UNBOUNDED, ùn-bóund'éd. a. Unlimited, unrestrained.

UNBOUNDEDLY, ùn-bóund'éd-lé. ad. Without bounds, without limits.

UNBOUNDEDNESS, ùn-bóund'éd-nés. s. Exemption from limits.

UNBOWED, ùn-bòde'. a. Not bent.

To UNBOWEL, ùn-bóu'él. v. n. To exenterate, to eviscerate.

To UNBRACE, ùn-bráse'. v. a. To loose, to relax; to make the clothes loose.

UNBREATHED, ùn-bréth'd'. v. a. Not exercised.

UNBRED, ùn-bréd'. a. Not instructed in civility, ill educated, not taught.

UNBREECHED, ùn-brécht'. a. (359). Having no breeches.

☞ (559).—Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

UNBRIDED, ùn-brîb'd'. a. Not influenced by money or gifts.
 UNBRIDLED, ùn-brî'dl'd'. a. (359). Licentious, not restrained.
 UNBROKE, ùn-brôke'.
 UNBROKEN, ùn-brô'k'n. } a. Not violated; not subdued, not weakened; not tamed.
 UNBROTHERLIKE, ùn-brûth'ûr. }
 like. } a.
 UNBROTHERLY, ùn-brûth'ûr-lê. }
 Illsuited with the character of a brother.
 To UNBUCKLE, ùn-bûk'kl. v. a. To loose from buckles.
 To UNBUILD, ùn-bîld'. v. a. To raze, to destroy.
 UNBUILT, ùn-bîlt'. a. Not yet erected.
 UNBURIED, ùn-bêr'rid. a. (282). Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.
 UNBURNED, ùn-bûrn'd'. }
 UNBURN'T, ùn-bûrn't'. } a. (359). Not consumed, not wasted, not injured by fire, not heated with fire.
 UNBURNING, ùn-bûrn'îng. a. Not consuming by heat.
 To UNBURTHEN, ùn-bûr'thên. v. a. To rid of a load; to throw off, to disclose what lies heavy on the mind.
 To UNBUTTON, ùn-bût't'n. v. a. To loose any thing buttoned.
 UNCALCINED, ùn-kâl'sin'd. a. Free from calcination.
 UNCALLED, ùn-kâwl'd'. a. Not summoned, not sent for, not demanded.
 UNCANCELLED, ùn-kân'sil'd. a. (99). Not erased, not abrogated.
 UNCANONICAL, ùn-kâ-nôn'ê-kâl. a. Not agreeable to the canons.
 UNCAPABLE, ùn-kâ'pâ-bl. a. Not capable, not susceptible; more properly incapable.
 UNCARNATE, ùn-kâr'nât. a. (91). Not fleshly; more properly incarnate.
 To UNCASE, ùn-kâse'. v. a. To disengage from any covering; to flay.
 UNCAUGHT, ùn-kâwt'. a. Not yet caught.
 UNCAUSED, ùn-kâwz'd'. a. Having no precedent cause.
 UNCAUTIOUS, ùn-kâw'shûs. a. Not wary, heedless.
 UNCERTAIN, ùn-sêr'tîn. a. (308). Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful,

not having certain knowledge; not sure in the consequence; unsettled, unregular.
 UNCERTAINTY, ùn-sêr'tîn-tê. s. Doubiousness, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty; something unknown.
 To UNCHAIN, ùn-tshâne'. v. a. To free from chains.
 UNCHANGEABLE, ùn-tshân'jâ-bl. a. Immutable.
 UNCHANGED, ùn-tshân'jâ-d'. a. (359). Not altered; not alterable.
 UNCHANGEABLENESS, ùn-tshân'jâ-bl-nês. s. Immutability.
 UNCHANGEABLY, ùn-tshân'jâ-blê. ad. Immutably, without change.
 UNCHANGING, ùn-tshân'jîng. a. Suffering no alteration.
 To UNCHARGE, ùn-tshâr'je'. v. a. To retract an accusation.
 UNCHARITABLE, ùn-tshâr'ê-tâ-bl. a. Contrary to charity, contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity.
 UNCHARITABLENESS, ùn-tshâr'ê-tâ-bl-nês. a. Want of charity.
 UNCHARITABLY, ùn-tshâr'ê-tâ-blê. ad. In a manner contrary to charity.
 UNCHARY, ùn-tshâ'rê. a. Not wary, not cautious.
 UNCHASTE, ùn-tshâste'. a. Lewd, libidinous, not continent.
 UNCHASTITY, ùn-tshâs'tê-tê. a. (530). Lewdness, incontinence.
 UNCHEERFULNESS, ùn-tshêr'fûl-nês. s. Melancholy, gloominess of temper.—See CHEERFUL.
 UNCHECKED, ùn-tshêkt'. a. (359). Unrestrained.
 UNCHEWED, ùn-tshûde'. a. (359). Not masticated.
 To UNCHILD, ùn-tshîld'. v. a. To deprive of children.
 UNCHRISTIAN, ùn-krls'tshân. a. (464). Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unconverted, infidel.
 UNCHRISTIANNESS, ùn-krls'tshân-nês. a. Contrariety to Christianity.
 UNCLIAL, ùn'shâl. a. Belonging to letters of a larger size anciently used in inscriptions. Capital letters.
 UNCIRCUMCISED, ùn-sêr'kûm-sîz'd. a. Not circumcised, not a Jew.
 UNCIRCUMCISION, ùn-sêr'kûm-sîzh'ûs. s. Omission of circumcision.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll,—pòund;—shin, THIS.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ùn-sér-kùm-skrib'd'. a. Unbounded, unlimited.

UNCIRCUMSPECT, ùn-sér-kùm-spékt. a. Not cautious, not vigilant.

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, ùn-sér-kùm-stán'shál. a. Unimportant.

UNCIVIL, ùn-siv'íl. a. Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

UNCIVILLY, ùn-siv'íl-é. ad. Unpolitely, not complaisantly.

UNCIVILIZED, ùn-siv'íl-lz'd. a. Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarse, indecent.

UNCLARIFIED, ùn-klár'è-fide. a. (282). Not purged, not purified.

TO UNCLASP, ùn-klásp'. v. a. To open what is shut with clasps.

UNCLASSICK, ùn-klás'sik. a. Not classick.

UNCLE, ùng'kl. s. (405) (408). The father or mother's brother.

UNCLEAN, ùn-kléne'. a. Foul, dirty; filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with sin; lewd, unchaste.

UNCLEANLINESS, ùn-klén'lé-nés. s. Want of cleanliness.

UNCLEANLY, ùn-klén'lé. a. Foul, filthy, nasty; indecent, unchaste.

UNCLEANNES, ùn-kléne'nés. a. Lewdness, incontinence; want of cleanliness, nastiness; sin, wickedness; want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED, ùn-klénz'd'. a. Not cleansed.

TO UNCLEW, ùn-klú'. v. a. To undo.

TO UNCLENCH, ùn-klénsh'. v. a. To open the closed hand.

UNCLIPPED, ùn-klípt'. a. (359). Whole, not cut.

TO UNCLOATH, ùn-klóthe'. v. a. To strip, to make naked.

As Dr. Johnson has written the positive of this word *Clothe*, he ought certainly to have written the negative *Unclothe*.

TO UNCLOG, ùn-klóg'. v. a. To disencumber, to exonerate; to set at liberty.

TO UNCLOISTER, ùn-klóis'túr. v. n. To set at large.

TO UNCLOSE, ùn-klóze'. v. a. To open.

UNCLOSED, ùn-klóz'd'. a. Not separated by enclosures.

UNCLOUDED, ùn-klóh'déd. a. Free from clouds, clear from obscurity, not darkened.

UNCLOUDEDNESS, ùn-klóh'déd-nés. a. Openness, freedom from gloom.

UNCLOUDY, ùn-klóh'dé. a. Free from a cloud.

TO UNCLUTCH, ùn-klútsh'. v. a. To open.

TO UNCOIF, ùn-kwólf'. v. a. To pull the cap off.—See TO QUOIT.

TO UNCOIL, ùn-kóll'. v. a. To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

UNCOINED, ùn-kóln'd'. a. (359). Not coined.

UNCOLLECTED, ùn-kól-lék'téd. a. Not collected, not recollected.

UNCOLOURED, ùn-kól'lúr'd. a. Not stained with any colour, or dye.

UNCOMBED, ùn-kóm'd. a. (359). Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

UNCOMEATABLE, ùn-kúm'át-á-bl. a. Inaccessible, unattainable.

UNCOMELINESS, ùn-kúm'lé-nés. a. Want of grace, want of beauty.

UNCOMELY, ùn-kúm'lé. a. Not comely, wanting grace.

UNCOMFORTABLE, ùn-kúm'fúr-tá-bl. a. Affording no comfort, gloomy, dismal, miserable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, ùn-kúm'fúr-tá-bl-nés. s. Want of cheerfulness.

UNCOMFORTABLY, ùn-kúm'fúr-tá-blé. ad. Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMANDED, ùn-kúm-mán'déd. a. Not commanded.

UNCOMMON, ùn-kóm'mún. a. Not frequent, not often found or known.

UNCOMMONNESS, ùn-kóm'mún-nés. s. Infrequency.

UNCOMPACT, ùn-kóm-pákt'. a. Not compact, not closely cohering.

UNCOMMUNICATED, ùn-kóm-mú'né-ká-téd. a. Not communicated.

UNCOMPANIED, ùn-kúm'pá-ní-d. a. (104). Having no companion.

UNCOMPELLED, ùn-kóm-pél'd'. a. Free from compulsion.

UNCOMPLETE, ùn-kóm-pléte'. a. Not finished; properly *incomplete*.

UNCOMPOUNDED, ùn-kóm-póund'éd. a. Simple, not mixed; simple, not intricate.

☞ (359).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plne, pln;—

- UNCOMPRESSED, ùn-kôm-prêst'. a. (104). Free from compression.
- UNCOMPREHENSIVE, ùn-kôm-prê-hên'siv. a. Unable to comprehend; in Shakspeare it seems to signify Incomprehensible.
- UNCONCEIVABLE, ùn-kôn-sé'vâ-bl. a. Not to be understood, not to be comprehended by the mind.
- UNCONCEIVABLENESS, ùn-kôn-sé'vâ-bl-nés. s. Incomprehensibility.
- UNCONCEIVED, ùn-kôn-sév'd'. a. (104). Not thought; not imagined.
- UNCONCERN, ùn-kôn-sérn'. s. Negligence, want of interest in, freedom from perturbation.
- UNCONCERNED, ùn-kôn-sérn'd'. a. Having no interest in; not anxious, not disturbed, not affected (104).
- UNCONCERNEDLY, ùn-kôn-sér'néd-lé. ad. Without interest or affection (354).
- UNCONCERNEDNESS, ùn-kôn-sérn'd'nés. s. Freedom from anxiety.
- UNCONCERNING, ùn-kôn-sér'ning. a. Not interesting, not affecting.
- UNCONCERNMENT, ùn-kôn-sérn'mént. s. The state of having no share.
- UNCONCLUDENT, ùn-kôn-klú'dént. } a.
- UNCONCLUDING, ùn-kôn-klú'ding. } Not decisive, inferring no plain or certain conclusion.
- UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ùn-kôn-klú'ding-nés. s. Quality of being unconcluding.
- UNCONQUERABLE, ùn-kông'kûr-â-bl. a. Incapable of being conquered.
- UNCOUNSELLABLE, ùn-kóun'sèl-lâ-bl. a. Not to be advised.
- UNCOUNTABLE, ùn-kóun'tâ-bl. a. Innumerable.
- UNCOUNTERFEIT, ùn-kóun'tér-fit. a. Genuine, not spurious.
- To UNCOUPLE, ùn-kúp'pl. v. a. To loose dogs from their couples.
- UNCOURTEOUS, ùn-kûr'tshé-ús. s. Uncivil, unpolite.
- UNCOURTLINESS, ùn-kórt'lé-nés. s. Unsuitableness of manners to a court.
- UNCOURTLY, ùn-kórt'lé. a. Inelegant of manners, uncivil.
- UNCOUTH, ùn-kóóth'. a. (315). Odd, strange, unusual.
- To UNCREATE, ùn-kré-âte'. v. a. To annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of existence.
- UNCREATED, ùn-kré-â'téd. a. Not yet created; not produced by creation.
- UNCREDITABLENESS, ùn-kréd'è-tâ-bl-nés. s. Want of reputation.
- UNCROPPED, ùn-krôpt'. a. (359). Not cropped, not gathered.
- UNCROSSED, ùn-krôst'. a. (359). Uncancelled.
- UNCROUDED, ùn-króu'déd. a. Not straitened by want of room.
- To UNCROWN, ùn-króun'. v. a. To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.
- UNCTION, ùng'shûn. a. (408). The act of anointing; unguent, ointment; the act of anointing medically; any thing softening or lenitive; the rite of anointing in the last hours; any thing that excites piety and devotion.
- UNCTUOSITY, ùng-tshû-ús'é-té. s. Fatness, oiliness.
- UNCTUOUS, ùng'tshû-ús. a. (408). Fat, clammy, oily.
- ☞ This word is as frequently mispronounced as *sumptuous* and *presumptuous*, and for the same reason. We are apt to confound this termination with *cus* and *ious*, and to pronounce the word as if written *ung'shus*, without attending to the *s* after the *t*, which makes so great a difference in the sound of this word and its compounds.
- UNCTUOUSNESS, ùng'tshû-ús-nés. s. Fatness, oiliness, clamminess, greasiness.
- UNCULLED, ùn-kúl'd'. a. Not gathered.
- UNCULPABLE, ùn-kúl'pâ-bl. a. Not blameable.
- UNCULTIVATED, ùn-kúl'té-vâ-téd. a. Not cultivated, not improved by tillage, not instructed, not civilized.
- UNCUMBERED, ùn-kúm'bâ'r'd. a. Not burdened, not embarrassed.
- UNCURBABLE, ùn-kûrb'â-bl. a. That cannot be curbed or checked.
- UNCURBED, ùn-kûrb'd'. a. (359). Licentious, not restrained.
- To UNCURL, ùn-kûrl' v. a. To loose from ringlets or convolutions.
- To UNCURL, ùn-kûrl'. v. n. To fall from the ringlets.
- UNCURRENT, ùn-kûr'rént. a. Not current, not passing in common payment.
- To UNCURSE, ùn-kûrse'. v. a. To free from any execration.
- UNCUT, ùn-kût. a. Not cut.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—ùh;—pòund;—càin, THIS.

TO UNDA**M**, ùn-dám. v. a. To open, to free from the restraint of mounds.

UNDAMAGED, ùn-dám'ldj'd. a. (90). Not made worse, not impaired.

UNDAUNTED, ùn-dân'téd. a. (214). Unsubdued by fear, not depressed.—See DAUNTED.

UNDAUNTEDLY, ùn-dân'téd-lé. ad. Boldly, intrepidly, without fear.

UNDAZZLED, ùn-dáz'zl'd. a. (359). Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.

TO UNDEAF, ùn-déf'. v. a. To free from deafness.

UNDEBAUCHED, ùn-dé-báwtsht'. a. Not corrupted by debauchery.

UNDECAGON, ùn-dék'á-gôn. s. A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECAYING, ùn-dé-ká'ing. a. Not suffering diminution or declension.

UNDECAYED, ùn-dé-káde'. a. Not liable to be diminished.

TO UNDECEIVE, ùn-dé-séve'. v. a. To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDECEIVABLE, ùn-dé-sé'vâ-bl. a. Not liable to deceive.

UNDECEIVED, ùn-dé-sév'd'. a. Not cheated, not imposed on.

UNDECIDED, ùn-dé-sí'déd. a. Not determined, not settled.

UNDECISIVE, ùn-dé-sí'slv. a. Not decisive, not conclusive.

TO UNDECK, ùn-dék'. v. a. To deprive of ornaments.

UNDECKED, ùn-dékt'. a. (359). Not adorned, not embellished.

UNDECLINED, ùn-dé-klin'd'. a. Not grammatically varied by termination; not deviating, not turned from the right way.

UNDEDICATED, ùn-déd'è-ká-téd. a. Not consecrated, not devoted; not inscribed to a patron.

UNDEEDED, ùn-dééd'éd. a. Not signalized by action.

UNDEFACED, ùn-dé-fáste'. a. Not deprived of its form, not disfigured.

UNDEFEASIBLE, ùn-dé-fé'zé-bl. a. Not defeasible, not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFILED, ùn-dé-fil'd'. a. Not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted.

UNDEFINED, ùn-dé-fln'd'. a. Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.

UNDEFINABLE, ùn-dé-fí'nâ-bl. a. Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

UNDEFINED, ùn-dé-flde'. a. (282). Not set at defiance, not challenged.

UNDEFORMED, ùn-dé-fórm'd'. a. Not deformed, not disfigured.

UNDELIBERATED, ùn-dé-líb'ér-á-téd. a. Not carefully considered.

UNDELIGHTED, ùn-dé-lí'téd. a. Not pleased, not touched with pleasure.

UNDELIGHTFUL, ùn-dé-lite'fúl. a. Not giving pleasure.

UNDEMLISHED, ùn-dé-mól'sht. a. Not razed, not thrown down.

UNDEMONSTRABLE, ùn-dé-món'strá-bl. Incapable of fuller evidence.

UNDENIABLE, ùn-dé-ní'á-bl. a. Such as cannot be gainsaid.

UNDENIABLY, ùn-dé-ní'á-blé. ad. So plainly as to admit no contradiction.

UNDEPLORED, ùn-dé-plòr'd'. a. Not lamented.

UNDEPRAVED, ùn-dé-práv'd'. a. Not corrupted.

UNDEPRIVED, ùn-dé-priv'd'. a. Not divested by authority, not stripped of any possession.

UNDER, ùn'ùr. prep. (98). In a state of subjection; in the state of pupillage to; beneath, so as to be covered or hidden; below in place; in a less degree than; for less than, less than, below; by the appearance of; with less than; in the state of inferiority to, noting rank or order of precedence; in a state of being loaded with; in a state of oppression by, or subjection to; in a state of being liable to, or limited by; in a state of depression, or dejection by; in the state of bearing; in the state of; not having reached or arrived to, noting time; represented by; in a state of protection; with respect to; attested by; subjected to, being the subject of; in a state of relation that claims protection.

UNDER, ùn'ùr. ad. (418). In a state of subjection; less: opposed to Over or More; it has a signification resembling that of an adjective, inferior, subject, subordinate.

UNDERACTION, ùn-dùr-ák'shùn. s. Subordinate action, action not essential to the main story.

TO UNDERBEAR, ùn-dùr-bàre'. v. a. To support, to endure; to line, to guard. In this last sense out of use.

UNDERBEARER, ùn-dùr-bá'rùr. s. In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, pîn;—

- To UNDERBID, ûn-dûr-bîd'. v. a. To offer for any thing less than its worth.
- UNDERCLERK, ûn-dûr-klârk. s. A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
- To UNDERDO, ûn-dûr-dôô'. v. n. To act below one's abilities; to do less than is requisite.
- UNDERFACTION, ûn-dûr-fâk'shûn. s. Subordinate faction, subdivision of a faction.
- UNDERFELLOW, ûn-dûr-fêl-lô. s. A mean man, a sorry wretch.
- UNDERFILLING, ûn-dûr-fîl'îng. s. Lower part of an edifice.
- To UNDERFURNISH, ûn-dûr-fûr'nîsh. v. a. To supply with less than enough.
- To UNDERGIRD, ûn-dûr-gêrd'. v. a. To bind round the bottom.
- To UNDERGO, ûn-dûr-gô'. v. a. To suffer, to sustain, to endure evil; to support, to hazard. Not in use. To sustain, to be the bearer of, to possess; to sustain, to endure without fainting; to pass through.
- UNDERGROUND, ûn-dûr-grôund'. s. Subterranean space.
- UNDERGROWTH, ûn-dûr-grôut'h. s. That which grows under the tall wood.
- UNDERHAND, ûn-dûr-hând'. ad. By means not apparent, secretly; clandestinely, with fraudulent secrecy.
- UNDERIVED, ûn-dê-rîv'd'. a. (104). Not borrowed.
- UNDERLABOURER, ûn-dûr-lâ-bûr-ûr. s. A subordinate workman.
- To UNDERLAY, ûn-dûr-lâ'. v. a. To strengthen by something laid under.
- To UNDERLINE, ûn-dûr-îne'. v. a. To mark with lines below the words.
- UNDERLING, ûn-dûr-îng. s. (410). An inferior agent, a sorry mean fellow.
- To UNDERMINE, ûn-dûr-mîne'. v. a. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall or be blown up, to sap; to excavate under; to injure by clandestine means.
- UNDERMINER, ûn-dûr-mî'nûr. s. He that saps, he that digs away the supports; a clandestine enemy.
- UNDERMOST, ûn-dûr-môst. a. Lowest in place; lowest in state or condition.
- UNDERNEATH, ûn-dûr-nêth'. ad. In the lower place, below, under, beneath.
- UNDERNEATH, ûn-dûr-nêth. prep. (467). Under.
- UNDEROFFICER, ûn-dûr-ôfis-ûr. s. An inferior officer, one in subordinate authority.
- To UNDERPIN, ûn-dûr-pîn'. v. a. To prop, to support.
- UNDERROGATORY, ûn-dê-rôg'gâ-tûr-ê. a. Not derogatory, which see.
- UNDERPART, ûn-dûr-pârt. s. Subordinate, or unessential part.
- UNDERPETTICOAT, ûn-dûr-pêt'tê-kôtc. s. That worn next the body.
- UNDERPLOT, ûn-dûr-plôt. s. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme.
- To UNDERPRAISE, ûn-dûr-prâze'. v. a. To praise below desert.
- To UNDERPRIZE, ûn-dûr-prîze'. v. a. To value at less than the worth.
- To UNDERPROP, ûn-dûr-prôp'. v. a. To support, to sustain.
- UNDERPROPORTIONED, ûn-dûr-prô-pôr'shûn'd. a. Having too little proportion.
- To UNDERRATE, ûn-dûr-râte'. v. a. To rate too low.
- UNDERRATE, ûn-dûr-râtc. s. (498). A price less than is usual.
- UNDERSECRETARY, ûn-dûr-âk'krê-tâ-rê. s. A subordinate secretary.
- To UNDERSSELL, ûn-dûr-sêl'. v. a. To defeat by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.
- UNDERSERVANT, ûn-dûr-sêr'vânt. s. A servant of the lower class.
- To UNDERSSET, ûn-dûr-sêt'. v. a. To prop, to support.
- UNDERSSETTER, ûn-dûr-sêt'tûr. s. Prop, pedestal, support.
- UNDERSSETTING, ûn-dûr-sêt'îng. s. (410). Lower part, pedestal.
- UNDERSHERIFF, ûn-dûr-shêr'îf. s. The deputy of the sheriff.—See SHERIFF.
- UNDERSHERIFFRY, ûn-dûr-shêr'îf-rê. s. The office of an under-sheriff.
- UNDERSHOT, ûn-dûr-shô't'. part. a. Moved by water passing under it.
- UNDERSONG, ûn-dûr-sông. s. Chorus, burden of a song.
- To UNDERSTAND, ûn-dûr-stând'. v. a. To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.
- To UNDERSTAND, ûn-dûr-stând'. v. r. To have use of the intellectual faculties to be an intelligent or conscious being; to be informed.
- UNDERSTANDING, ûn-dûr-stând'îng. s. Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment.

—nò; mōve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, táb, búl;—ôll;—pòund;—/in, thís.

ment; skill; intelligence, terms of communication.

UNDERSTANDING, ùn-dûr-stân'ding. a. Knowing, skilful.

UNDERSTANDINGLY, ùn-dûr-stân'ding-lê. ad. With knowledge.

UNDERSTOOD, ùn-dûr-stòd'. Pret. and part pass. of Understand.

UNDERSTRAPPER, ùn'dûr-stráp-pûr. s. A petty fellow, an inferior agent.

To UNDERTAKE, ùn-dûr-táke'. v. a. Pret. Undertook; part. pass. Undertaken. To attempt, to engage in; to assume a character; to engage with, to attack; to have the charge of.

To UNDERTAKE, ùn-dûr-táke'. v. n. To assume any business or province; to venture, to hazard; to promise, to stand bound to some condition.

UNDERTAKEN, ùn-dûr-tá'k'n. Part. pass. of Undertake.

UNDERTAKER, ùn-dûr-tá'kûr. s. (98). One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manages funerals.

UNDERTAKING, ùn-dûr-tá'king. a. Attempt, enterprise, engagement.

UNDERTENANT, ùn-dûr-tên'ánt. s. A secondary tenant, one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

UNDERTOOK, ùn-dûr-tòók'. Part. pass. of Undertake.

UNDervaluation, ùn-dêr-vál-ù-á' shûn. s. Rate not equal to the worth.

To UNDERVALUE, ùn-dûr-vál'ù. v. a. To rate low, to esteem highly, to treat as of little worth; to depress, to make low in estimation, to despise.

UNDERVALUE, ùn-dûr-vál'ù. s. (493). Low rate, vile price.

UNDERVALUER, ùn-dûr-vál'ù-ûr. s. One who esteems lightly.

UNDERWENT, ùn-dûr-wént'. Preterit. of Undergo.

UNDERWOOD, ùn-dûr-wùd'. s. The low trees that grow among the timber.

UNDERWORK, ùn-dûr-wùrk. s. (498). Subordinate business, petty affairs.

To UNDERWORK, ùn-dûr-wùrk. v. a. Pret. Underworked, or underwrought; Part. pass. Underworked, or underwrought. To destroy by clandestine measures; to labour less than enough.

UNDERWORKMAN, ùn-dûr-wùrk'mán. s. An inferior labourer.

To UNDERWRITE, ùn-dûr-ríte'. v. a. To write under something else.

UNDERWRITER, ùn-dûr-rít'r. s. An insurer, so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIBED, ùn-dé-skríb'd'. a. Not described.

UNDESCRIED, ùn-dé-skríde'. a. (382). Not seen, unseen, undiscovered.

UNDESERVED, ùn-dé-zérv'd'. a. Not merited, or obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.

UNDESERVEDLY, ùn-dé-zér'véd-lê. ad. (364). Without desert, whether of good or ill.

UNDESERVER, ùn-dé-zér'vûr. s. One of no merit.

UNDESERVING, ùn-dé-zér'ving. a. Not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.

UNDERSIGNED, ùn-dé-sín'd'. a. (359). Not intended, not purposed.

UNDERSIGNING, ùn-dé-sí'ning. a. Not acting with any set purpose; having no artful or fraudulent schemes, sincere.

UNDESIRABLE, ùn-dé-zí'rá-bl. a. Not to be wished, not pleasing.

UNDESIRIED, ùn-dé-zír'd'. a. (359). Not wished, not solicited.

UNDESIRING, ùn-dé-zí'ring. a. Negligent, not wishing.

UNDESTROYABLE, ùn-dé-stròé'á-bl. a. Indestructible, not susceptible of destruction.

UNDESTROYED, ùn-dé-stròld'. a. (382). Not destroyed.

UNDETERMINABLE, ùn-dé-tér'mín-á-bl. a. Impossible to be decided.

UNDETERMINATE, ùn-dé-tér'mín-át. a. (91). Not settled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.

UNDETERMINATENESS, ùn-dé-tér'mín-át-nês. }

UNDETERMINATION, ùn-dé-tér'mín-á'shûn. }

Uncertainty, indecision; the state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

UNDETERMINED, ùn-dé-tér'mín'd. a. Unsettled, undecided; not limited, not regulated.

UNDEVOTED, ùn-dé-vù'tèd. a. Not devoted.

UNDIAPHANOUS, ùn-dí-áf'fá-nûs. a. Not pellucid, not transparent.

UNDID, ùn-díd'. The pret. of Undo.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

UNDIGESTED, ûn-dê-jês'têd. a. Not concocted.
UNDIMINISHED, ûn-dê-mîn'isht. a. Not impaired, not lessened.
UNDINTED, ûn-din'têd. a. Not impressed by a blow.
UNDIPPED, ûn-dipt'. a. (359). Not dipped, not plunged.
UNDIRECTED, ûn-dê-rêk'têd. a. Not directed.
UNDISCOVERED, ûn-diz-zêrn'd'. a. Not observed, not discovered, not descried.
UNDISCOVEREDLY, ûn-diz-zêr'nêd-lê. ad. (364). So as to be undiscovered.
UNDISCERNIBLE, ûn-diz-zêrn'ê-bl. a. Not to be discerned, invisible.
UNDISCERNIBLY, ûn-diz-zêrn'ê-blê. a. Invisibly, imperceptibly.
UNDISCOVERING, ûn-diz-zêrn'ing. a. Injudicious, incapable of making due distinction.
UNDISCIPLINED, ûn-dîs-sîp-plî'n'd. a. Not subdued to regularity and order; untaught, uninstructed.
UNDISCOVERABLE, ûn-dîs-kûv'ûr-â-bl. a. Not to be found out.
UNDISCOVERED, ûn-dîs-kûv'ûr'd. a. Not seen, not descried.
UNDISCREET, ûn-dîs-krêêt'. a. Not wise, imprudent.
UNDISGUISED, ûn-diz-gyîz'd'. a. Open, artless, plain.
UNDISHONOURED, ûn-diz-ôn'nûr'd. a. Not dishonoured.
UNDISMAYED, ûn-diz-mâde'. s. Not discouraged, not depressed with fear.
UNDISOBILIGING, ûn-dîs-ô-blêe'jîng. a. (111). Inoffensive.
UNDISPERSED, ûn-dîs-pêrst'. a. Not scattered.
UNDISPOSED, ûn-dîs-pôz'd'. a. Not bestowed.
UNDISPUTED, ûn-dîs-pûtêd. a. Incontrovertible, evident.
UNDISSEMBLED, ûn-dîs-sêm'bl'd. a. Openly, declared; honest; not feigned.
UNDISSIPATED, ûn-dîs-sê-pâ-têd. a. Not scattered; not dispersed.
UNDISSOLVING, ûn-diz-zôl'vîng. a. Never melting.
UNDISTEMPERED, ûn-dîs-têm'pûr'd. a. Free from disease; free from perturbation.
UNDISTINGUISHABLE, ûn-dîs-ting'gwîsh-â-bl. a. Not to be distinctly seen; not to be known by any peculiar property.

UNDISTINGUISHED, ûn-dîs-ting'gwîsh. a. (359). Not marked out by objects or intervals; not seen, or not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly descried; admitting nothing between having no inconvenient space; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect.
UNDISTINGUISHING, ûn-dîs-ting'gwîsh-ing. a. Making no difference; not discerning plainly.
UNDISTRACTED, ûn-dîs-trâk'têd. a. Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.
UNDISTRACTEDLY, ûn-dîs-trâk'têd-lê. a. Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.
UNDISTRACTEDNESS, ûn-dîs-trâk'têd-nêss. s. Free from interruption by different thoughts.
UNDISTURBED, ûn-dîs-tûrb'd'. a. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation; not agitated.
UNDISTURBEDLY, ûn-dîs-tûrb'd'lê. ad. Calmly, peacefully.
UNDIVIDABLE, ûn-dê-vî'dâ-bl. a. Not separable; not susceptible of division.
UNDIVIDED, ûn-dê-vî'dêd. a. Unbroken; whole; not parted.
UNDIVULGED, ûn-dê-vûlj'd'. a. Secret; not promulgated.
TO UNDO, ûn-dôô'. v. a. Preterit. *undid*; Participle passive *undone*; from *do*. To ruin; to bring to destruction; to loose; to open what is shut or fastened, to unravel; to change any thing to its former state; to recall or annul any action.
UNDOING, ûn-dôô'ing. a. Ruining, destructive.
UNDOING, ûn-dôô'ing. s. Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.
UNDONE, ûn-dûn'. a. Not done; not performed; ruined; brought to destruction.
UNDOUBTED, ûn-dôût'êd. a. Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.
UNDOUBTEDLY, ûn-dôût'êd-lê. ad. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.
UNDOUBTING, ûn-dôût'ing. a. Admitting no doubt.
UNDRAWN, ûn-drâwn'. a. Not pulled by any external force.
UNDREADED, ûn-drêd'êd. a. Not feared.
UNDREAMED, ûn-drêm'd'. a. (363). Not thought on.

—no, move, nor, not;—tube, tub, butt;—all,—pound;—thin, THIS.

To UNDESS, ún-drés'. v. a. To divest of clothes; to strip; to divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

UNDRESS, ún-drés. s. (498). A loose or negligent dress.

UNDRESSED, ún-drést'. a. Not regulated; not prepared for use.

UNDRIED, ún-dride'. a. Not dried.

UNDRIVEN, ún-driv'v'n. a. (103). Not impelled either way.

UNDROSSY, ún-drós'sé. a. Free from recrement.

UNDUBITABLE, ún-dú'bé-tá-bl. a. Not admitting doubt; unquestionable; more properly *Indubitable*.

UNDUE, ún-dú'. a. Not right; not legal; not agreeable to duty.

UNDULARY, ún'jú-lá-ré. a. (376). Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

To UNULATE, ún'jú-láte. v. a. To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves. See *Principles*, No. (376).

To UNULATE, ún'jú-láte. v. a. To play as waves in curls.

UNDULATION, ún'jú-lá'shún. s. Waving motion.

UNDULATORY, ún'jú-lá-tó-ré. a. (512). Moving in the manner of waves.

UNDULY, ún-dú'lé. ad. Not properly; not according to duty.

UNDUTEOUS, ún-dú-té-ús. a. (376). Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient. See *DUTEOUS*.

UNDUTIFUL, ún-dú'té-fúl. a. Not obedient; not reverent.

UNDUTIFULLY, ún-dú'té-fúl-lé. ad. Not according to duty.

UNDUTIFULNESS, ún-dú'té-fúl-nés. s. Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

UNDYING, ún-dí'ng. a. Not destroyed, not perishing.

UNEARNED, ún-ér'n'd'. a. (359). Not obtained by labour or merit.

UNEARTHED, ún-ér'th'. a. (359). Driven from the ground.

UNEARTHLY, ún-ér'th-lé. a. Not terrestrial.

UNEASILY, ún-é-zé-lé. ad. Not without pain.

UNEASINESS, ún-é-zé-nés. s. Trouble, perplexity, state of disquiet.

UNEASY, ún-é-zé. a. Painful, giving disturbance; disturbed, not at ease; con-

straining, cramping; peevish, difficult to please.

UNEATEN, ún-é't'n. a. (103). Not devoured.

UNEATH, ún-é'th'. ad. Not easily. Not in use.

UNEDIFYING, ún-éd'éf-l-ing. a. Not improving in good life.

UNELECTED, ún-é-lék'téd. a. Not chosen.

UNELIGIBLE, ún-él'é-jé-bl. a. Not worthy to be chosen.

UNEMPLOYED, ún-ém-plóid'. a. Not busy, at leisure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.

UNEMPTIABLE, ún-emp'té-á-bl. a. Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

UNENDOWED, ún-én-dóid'. a. Not invested, not graced.

UNENGAGED, ún-én-gád'j'd'. a. Not engaged, not appropriated.

UNENJOYED, ún-én-jóid'. a. Not obtained, not possessed.

UNENJOYING, ún-én-jóé'ing. a. Not using, having no fruition.

UNENLIGHTENED, ún-én-lí't'n'd. a. (359). Not illuminated.

UNENLARGED, ún-én-lár'j'd'. a. Not enlarged, narrow, contracted.

UNENSLAVED, ún-én-sláv'd. a. Free, not enthralled.

UNENTERTAINING, ún-én-túr-tá'ning. a. Giving no delight.

UNENVIED, ún-én'vid. a. (282). Exempt from envy.

UNEQUABLE, ún-é'kwá-bl. a. Different from itself, diverse.

UNEQUAL, ún-é'kwál. a. Not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not bestowing on both the same advantages; disproportionate, ill matched; not regular, not uniform.

UNEQUALABLE, ún-é'kwál-á-bl. a. Not to be equalled, not to be paralleled.

UNEQUALLED, ún-é'kwál'd. a. (406). Unparalleled, unrivalled in excellence.

UNEQUALLY, ún-é'kwál-é. ad. In different degrees, in disproportion one to the other.

UNEQUALNESS, ún-é'kwál-nés. s. Inequality, state of being unequal.

UNEQUITABLE, ún-ék'kwé-tá-bl. a. Not impartial, not just.

UNEQUIVOCAL, ún-é-kwí'ó-kál. a. Not equivocal.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

UNERRABLENESS, ûn-êr'â-bl-nês. s. Incapacity of error.
UNERRING, ûn-êr'ring. a. (410). Committing no mistake; incapable of failure, certain.
UNERRINGLY, ûn-êr'ring-lê. ad. Without mistake.
UNESPIED, ûn-ê-spide'. a. (282). Not seen, undiscovered, undescried.
UNESSENTIAL, ûn-ês-sên'shâl. a. Not being of the least importance, not constituting essence; void of real being.
UNESTABLISHED, ûn-ê-tsâb'lisht. a. Not established.
UNEVEN, ûn-ê-v'n. a. (103). Not even, not level; not suiting each other, not equal.
UNEVENNESS, ûn-ê-v'n-nês. s. Surface not level, inequality of surface; turbulence, changeable state; not smoothness.
UNEVITABLE, ûn-êv'ê-tâ-bl. a. Inevitable, not to be escaped.
UNEXACTED, ûn-êg-zâk'téd. a. Not exacted, not taken by force.
UNEXAMINED, ûn-êg-zâm'ln'd. a. Not inquired, not tried, not discussed.
UNEXAMPLED, ûn-êg-zâm'pl'd. a. Not known by any precedent or example.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE, ûn-êk-sêp'shûn-â-bl. a. Not liable to objection.
UNEXCOGITABLE, ûn-êks-kôd'jê-tâ-bl. a. Not to be found out.
UNEXECUTED, ûn-êk'sê-kù-téd. a. Not performed, not done.
UNEXCISED, ûn'êk-siz'd'. a. Not subject to the payment of excise.
UNEXEMPLIFIED, ûn-êg-zêm'plê-fide. a. Not made known by example.
UNEXERCISED, ûn-êk'sêr-siz'd. a. Not practised, not experienced.
UNEXEMPT, ûn-êg-zêmp't'. a. Not free by peculiar privilege.
UNEXHAUSTED, ûn-êks-hâws'téd. a. Not spent, not drained to the bottom.
UNEXPANDED, ûn-êks-pân'déd. a. Not spread out.
UNEXPECTED, ûn-êk-spêk'téd. a. Not thought on, sudden, not provided against.
UNEXPECTEDLY, ûn-êk-spêk'téd-lê. ad. Suddenly, at a time unthought of.
UNEXPECTEDNESS, ûn-êk-spêk'téd-nês. s. Suddenness.
UNEXPERIENCED, ûn-êks-pê'rê-ênst. a. (359). Not versed, not acquainted by trial or practice.

UNEXPEDIENT, ûn-êks-pê'dê-ênt. a. Inconvenient, not fit.—See **EXPEDIENT**.
UNEXPERT, ûn-êks-pêrt'. a. Wanting skill or knowledge.
UNEXPLORED, ûn-êks-plôr'd'. a. Not searched out; not tried, not known.
UNEXPOSED, ûn-êks-pôz'd. a. Not laid open to censure.
UNEXPRESSIBLE, ûn-êks-prês'si-bl. a. Ineffable, not to be uttered.
UNEXPRESSIVE, ûn-êks-prês'siv. a. Not having the power of uttering or expressing; not expressive, unutterable, ineffable.
UNEXTENDED, ûn-êks-tên'déd. a. Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.
UNEXTINGUISHABLE, ûn-êks-ting'gwîsh-â-bl. a. Unquenchable.
UNEXTINGUISHED, ûn-êks-ting'gwîsh't. a. (359). Not quenched, not put out; not extinguished.
UNFEADED, ûn-fâ'déd. a. Not withered.
UNFADING, ûn-fâ'dîng. a. (410). Not liable to wither.
UNFAILING, ûn-fâ'îng. a. (410). Certain not missing.
UNFAIR, ûn-fârc'. a. Disingenuous, sordid, not honest.
UNFAITHFUL, ûn-fâ'h-fûl. a. Perfidious, treacherous; impious, infidel.
UNFAITHFULLY, ûn-fâ'h-fûl-ê. ad. Treacherously, perfidiously.
UNFAITHFULNESS, ûn-fâ'h-fûl-nês. s. Treachery, perfidiousness.
UNFOLLOWED, ûn-fâl'lôdc. a. Not followed.
UNFAMILIAR, ûn-fâ-mîl'yâr. a. Unaccustomed, such as is not common.
UNFASHIONABLE, ûn-fâsh'ûn-â-bl. a. Not modish, not according to the reigning custom.
UNFASHIONABLENESS, ûn-fâsh'ûn-â-bl-nês. a. Deviation from the modish.
UNFASHIONED, ûn-fâsh'ûn'd. a. Not modified by art; having no regular form.
UNFASHIONABLY, ûn-fâsh'ûn-â-bl-ê. ad. Not according to the fashion, unfashionable.
TO UNFASTEN, ûn-fâs's'n. v. a. (473). To loose, to unfix.
UNFATHERED, ûn-fâ'thûr'd. a. Fatherless, having no father.
UNFATHOMABLE, ûn-fâth'ûm-â-bl. a. Not to be sounded by a line; that of which the end or extent cannot be found.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

UNFATHOMABLY, ùn-fàth'ùm-à-blé. ad. So as not to be sounded.
UNFATHOMED, ùn-fàth'ùm'd. a. Not to be sounded.
UNFATIGUED, ùnfà-téég'd'. a. Unwearyed, untired.
UNFAVOURABLE, ùn-fá'vùr-à-bl. a. Unpropitious.
UNFAVOURABLY, ùn-fá'vùr-à-blé. ad. Unkindly, unpropitiously; so as not to countenance or support.
UNFEARED, ùn-fèr'd. a. Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, not regarded with terror.
UNFEASIBLE, ùn-fé'zé-bl. a. (405). Impracticable.
UNFEATHERED, ùn-fèth'ùr'd. a. Implumous, naked of feathers.
UNFEATURED, ùn-fé'tshùr'd. a. Deformed, wanting regularity of features.
UNFED, ùn-féd'. a. Not supplied with food.
UNFEED, ùn-fééd'. a. Unpaid.
UNFEELING, ùn-féé'lng. a. Insensible, void of mental sensibility.
UNFEIGNED, ùn-fán'd'. a. Not counterfeited, not hypocritical, real, sincere.
UNFEIGNEDLY, ùn-fá'néd-lé. ad. (364). Really, sincerely, without hypocrisy.
UNFELT, ùn-félt'. a. Not felt, not perceived.
UNFENCED, ùn-fénst'. a. (359). Naked of fortification; not surrounded by any enclosure.
UNFERMENTED, ùn-fèr-mént'éd. a. Not fermented.
UNFERTILE, ùn-fér'til. a. Not fruitful, not prolific.
To UNFETTER, ùn-fét'tùr. v. a. To unchain, to free from shackles.
UNFIGURED, ùn-fíg'yùr'd. a. Representing no animal form.
UNFILLED, ùn-fil'd'. a. Not filled, not supplied.
UNFIRM, ùn-fèrm'. a. Weak, feeble; not stable.
UNFILIAL, ùn-fil'yál. a. Unsuitable to a son.
UNFINISHED, ùn-fin'isht. a. Incomplete, not brought to an end, not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the last hand.
UNFIT, ùn-flt'. a. Improper, unsuitable; unqualified.
To UNFIT, ùn-flt'. v. a. To disqualify.

UNFITLY, ùn-flt'lé. ad. Not properly, not suitably.
UNFITNESS, ùn-flt'nés. s. Want of qualifications; want of propriety.
UNFITTING, ùn-flt'lng. a. (410). Not proper.
To UNFIX, ùn-flks'. v. a. To loosen, to make less fast; to make fluid.
UNFIXED, ùn-flkst'. a. Wandering, erratick, inconstant, vagrant; not determined.
UNFLEDGED, ùn-fledj'd'. a. (359). That has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young.
UNFLESHED, ùn-flesht'. a. (359). Not fleshed, not seasoned to blood.
UNFOILED, ùn-fòll'd'. a. Unsubdued, not put to the worst.
To UNFOLD, ùn-fòld'. v. a. To expand, to spread, to open; to tell, to declare; to discover, to reveal, to display, to set to view.
UNFOLDING, ùn-fòld'lng. a. (410). Directing to unfold.
To UNFOOL, ùn-fòòl'. v. a. To restore from folly.
UNFORBID, ùn-fòr-bld'. }
UNFORBIDDEN, ùn-fòr-bld'd'n. } a.
 Not prohibited.
UNFORBIDDENNESS, ùn-fòr-bld'd'n-nés. s. State of being unforbidden.
UNFORCED, ùn-fòrst'. a. (99) (359). Not compelled, not constrained; not impelled; not feigned; not violent; not contrary to ease.
UNFORCIBLE, ùn-fòr'sé-bl. a. Wanting strength.
UNFOREBODING, ùn-fòre-bòd'lng. a. Giving no omens.
UNFOREKNOWN, ùn-fòre-nòne'. s. Not foreseen by prescience.
UNFORESEEN, ùn-fòre-seèn'. a. Not known before it happened.
UNFORFEITED, ùn-fòr'ft-éd. a. Not forfeited.
UNFORGOTTEN, ùn-fòr-gòt't'n. a. Not lost to memory.
UNFORGIVING, ùn-fòr-giv'lng. a. Relentless, implacable.
UNFORMED, ùn-fòrm'd'. a. Not modified into regular shape.
UNFORSAKEN, ùn-fòr-sá'k'n. a. Not deserted.
UNFORTIFIED, ùn-fòr'té-fid. s. (282). Not secured by walls or bulwarks; not

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- strengthened, infirm, weak, feeble; wanting securities.
- UNFORTUNATE, ûn-fôr'tshû-nât. a. (90). Not successful, unprosperous, wanting luck.
- UNFORTUNATELY, ûn-fôr'tshû-nât-lê. ad. Unhappily, without good luck.
- UNFORTUNATENESS, ûn-fôr'tshû-nât-nês. s. Ill luck.
- UNFOUGHT, ûn-fâwt'. a. Not fought.
- UNFOULED, ûn-fôll'd'. a. Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not soiled.
- UNFOUND, ûn-fôund'. a. Not found, not met with.
- UNFRAMABLE, ûn-frâ'mâ-bl. a. Not to be moulded.
- UNFRAMED, ûn-frâm'd'. a. Not formed, not fashioned.
- UNFREQUENT, ûn-frê'kwént. a. Uncommon, not happening often.—See FREQUENT.
- TO UNFREQUENT, ûn-frê'kwént'. v. a. To leave, to cease to frequent.
- UNFREQUENTED, ûn-frê'kwént'éd. a. Rarely visited, rarely entered.
- UNFREQUENTLY, ûn-frê'kwént-lê. ad. Not commonly.
- UNFRIENDED, ûn-frénd'éd. a. (277). Wanting friends, uncoun tenanced.
- UNFRIENDLINESS, ûn-frénd'lê-nês. s. Want of kindness, want of favour.
- UNFRIENDLY, ûn-frénd'lê. a. Not benevolent, not kind.
- UNFROZEN, ûn-frô'z'n. a. (103). Not congealed to ice.
- UNFRUITFUL, ûn-frôôt'fûl. a. Not prolific; not fructiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.
- UNFULFILLED, ûn-fûl-fil'd'. a. Not fulfilled.
- TO UNFURL, ûn-fûrl'. v. a. To expand, to unfold, to open.
- TO UNFURNISH, ûn-fûr'nish. v. a. To deprive, to strip, to divest; to leave naked.
- UNFURNISHED, ûn-fûr'nisht. a. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments; unsupplied.
- UNGAIN, ûn-gâne'. } a. Awkward, uncouth.
- UNGAINLY, ûn-gâne'lê. }
- UNGALLED, ûn-gâwl'd'. a. Unhurt, unwounded.
- UNGARTERED, ûn-gâr'tûr'd. a. Being without garters.
- UNGATHERED, ûn-gâta'ûr'd. a. Not cropped, not picked.
- UNGENERATED, ûn-jên'êr-â-têd. a. Unbegotten, having no beginning.
- UNGENERATIVE, ûn-jên'êr-â-tiv. a. Begetting nothing.
- UNGENEROUS, ûn-jên'êr-ûs. a. Not noble, not ingenuous, not liberal; ignominious.
- UNGENTIAL, ûn-jê'nê-â-l. a. Not kind or favourable to nature.
- UNGENTLE, ûn-jên'tl. a. Harsh, rude, rugged.
- UNGENTLEMANLY, ûn-jên'tl-mân-lê. ad. Illiberal, not becoming a gentleman.
- UNGENTLENESS, ûn-jên'tl-nês. s. Harshness, rudeness, severity; unkindness, incivility.
- UNGENTLY, ûn-jên'tlê. ad. Harshly, rudely.
- UNGEOMETRICAL, ûn-jê-ô-mêt'tré-kâ-l. a. Not agreeable to the laws of Geometry.
- UNGILDED, ûn-glî'dêd. a. Not overlaid with gold.
- TO UNGIRD, ûn-gêrd'. v. a. To loose any thing bound with a girdle.
- UNGIRT, ûn-gêrt'. a. Loosely dressed.
- UNGLORIFIED, ûn-glô'rê-fide. a. (282). Not honoured, not exalted with praise and adoration.
- UNGLOVED, ûn-glûv'd'. a. Having the hand naked.
- UNGIVING, ûn-gliv'ing. a. Not bringing gifts.
- TO UNGLUE, ûn-glû'. v. a. To loose any thing cemented.
- TO UNGOD, ûn-gôd'. v. a. To divest of divinity.
- UNGODLILY, ûn-gôd'lê-lê. ad. Impiously, wickedly.
- UNGODLINESS, ûn-gôd'lê-nês. a. Impiety, wickedness, neglect of God.
- UNGODLY, ûn-gôd'lê. a. Wicked, arrogant of God and his laws; polluted by wickedness.
- UNGORED, ûn-gôr'd'. a. Unwounded, unhurt.
- UNGORGED, ûn-gôr'j'd'. a. Not filled, not sated.
- UNGOVERNABLE, ûn-gûv'ûr-nâ-bl. a. Not to be ruled, not to be restrained. L. contentious, wild, unbridled.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tòbe, táb, búb;—òll;—pòund;—sain, THIS.

UNGOVERNED, ùn-gýv'ùrn'd. a. Being without any government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.

UNGOT, ùn-gót'. a. Not gained, not acquired; not begotten.

UNGRACEFUL, ùn-gráse'fùl. a. Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.

UNGRACEFULNESS, ùn-gráse'fùl-nés. s. Inelegance, awkwardness.

UNGRACIOUS, ùn-grá'shús. a. Offensive, unpleasing; unacceptable, not favoured.

UNGRANTED, ùn-gránt'éd. a. Not given, not yielded, not bestowed.

UNGRATEFUL, ùn-gráte'fùl. a. Making no returns, or making ill returns; making no returns for culture, unpleasing.

UNGRATEFULLY, ùn-gráte'fùl-é. ad. With ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleasingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS, ùn-gráte'fùl-nés. s. Ingratitude, ill return for good; unacceptableness.

UNGRAVELY, ùn-gráve'lé. ad. Without seriousness.

UNGROUND, ùn-gròun'déd. a. Having no foundation.

UNGRUDGINGLY, ùn-grúd'jìng-lé. ad. Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.

UNGUARDED, ùn-gýar'déd. a. Careless, negligent.—See GUARD.

UNHANDSOME, ùn-hán'sùm. a. Ungraceful, not beautiful; illiberal, disingenuous.

UNHANDY, ùn-hánd'è. a. Awkward, not dexterous.

UNHAPPY, ùn-háp'pé. a. Wretched, miserable, unfortunate, calamitous, distressed.

UNHARMED, ùn-hárm'd'. a. Unhurt, not injured.

UNHARMFUL, ùn-hárm'fùl. a. Innocuous, innocent.

UNHARMONIOUS, ùn-hàr-mò'né-ús. a. Not symmetrical, disproportionate; unmusical, ill sounding.

TO UNHARNESSE, ùn-hàr'nés. v. a. To loose from the traces; to disarm, to divest of armour.

UNHAZARDED, ùn-ház'ùrd-éd. a. Not adventured, not put in danger.

UNHATCHED, ùn-hátsht'. a. Not disclosed from the eggs; not brought to light.

UNHEALTHFUL, ùn-hél'h'fùl. a. Morbid, unwholesome.

UNHEALTHY, ùn-hél'h'è. a. Sickly, wanting health.

TO UNHEART, ùn-hárt'. v. a. To discourage, to depress.

UNHEARD, ùn-hérd'. a. See HEARD. Not perceived by the ear; not vouchsafed an audience; unknown in celebration; unheard of, obscure, not known by fame; unprecedented.

UNHEATED, ùn-hé'téd. a. Not made hot.

UNHEEDED, ùn-hééd'éd. a. Disregarded, not thought worthy of notice.

UNHEEDING, ùn-hééd'ìng. a. (410). Negligent, careless.

UNHEEDY, ùn-hééd'è. s. Precipitate, sudden.

UNHELPED, ùn-hélp't'. a. (359). Unassisted, having no auxiliary, unsupported.

UNHELPLEFUL, ùn-hélp'fùl. a. Giving no assistance.

UNHEWN, ùn-hùnc', part. a. Not hewn.

UNHIDESOUND, ùn-hìde'bòund. a. Lax of maw, capacious.

TO UNHINGE, ùn-hìnje'. v. a. To throw from the hinges; to displace by violence; to discover, to confuse.

UNHOLINESS, ùn-hó'lé-nés. s. Impiety, profaneness, wickedness.

UNHOLY, ùn-hó'lé. a. Profane, not hallowed; impious, wicked.

UNHONOURED, ùn-òn'nùr'd. a. Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated; not treated with respect.

TO UNHOOP, ùn-hòóp'. v. a. To divest of hoops.

UNHOPED, ùn-hòpt'. a. (359). Not expected, greater than hope had promised.

UNHOPEFUL, ùn-hòpe'fùl. a. Such as leaves no room to hope.

TO UNHORSE, ùn-hòrse'. v. a. To beat from a horse, to throw from the saddle.

UNHOSPITABLE, ùn-hòs'pé-tá-bl. a. Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.

UNHOSTILE, ùn-hòs'tìl. a. (140). Not belonging to an enemy.

TO UNHOUSE, ùn-hòúze'. v. a. To drive from the habitation.

UNHOUSED, ùn-hòúzt'd'. a. Homeless, wanting a house; having no settled habitation.

UNHOUSELED, ùn-hòúzl'd. a. Not having the sacrament.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

UNHUMBLED, ûn-ûm'bl'd. a. (359).
Not humbled, not touched with shame or confusion.

UNHURT, ûn-hûrt'. a. Free from harm.

UNHURTFUL, ûn-hûrt'fûl. a. Innoxious, harmless, doing no harm.

UNHURTFULLY, ûn-hûrt'fûl-ê. ad.
Without harm, innoxiously.

UNICORN, yû'nê-kôrn. s. A beast that has only one horn; a bird.

UNIFORM, yû'nê-fôrm. a. Keeping its tenour, similar to itself; conforming to one rule.

UNIFORMITY, yû'nê-fôrm'fê-tê. ad.
Resemblance to itself, even tenour; conformity to one pattern, resemblance of one to another.

UNIFORMLY, yû'nê-fôrm-lê. ad.
Without variation, in an even tenour; without diversity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE, ûn-im-mâd'jin-â-bl. a.
Not to be imagined by the fancy.

UNIMAGINABLY, ûn-im-mâd'jin-â-blê. ad.
Not to be imagined.

UNIMITABLE, ûn-im'ê-tâ-bl. a. Not to be imitated.

UNIMMORTAL, ûn-im-môr'tâl. a. Not immortal, mortal.

UNIMPAIRABLE, ûn-im-pâ'râ-bl. a.
Not liable to waste or diminution.

UNIMPEACHED, ûn-im-péetsht'. a. (359). Not accused.

UNIMPORTANT, ûn-im-pôr'tânt. a. Assuming no airs of dignity.

UNIMPORTUNED, ûn-im-pôr-tûn'd'. a.
Not solicited, not teased to compliance.

UNIMPROVABLE, ûn-im-prôôv'â-bl. a.
Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPROVABLENESS, ûn-im-prôôv'â-bl-nês. s. Quality of not being improvable.

UNIMPROVED, ûn-im-prôôv'd'. a. Not made more knowing; not taught, not meliorated by instruction.

UNINCREASABLE, ûn-in-kre'sâ-bl. a.
Admitting no increase.

UNINDIFFERENT, ûn-in-diff'fêr-ênt. a.
Partial, leaning to a side.

UNINDUSTRIOUS, ûn-in-dûs'trê-ûs. a.
Not diligent, not laborious.

UNINFLAMMABLE, ûn-in-flâm'mâ-bl. a.
Not capable of being set on fire.

UNINFLAMED, ûn-in-flâm'd'. a. Not set on fire.

UNINFORMED, ûn-in-fôrm'd'. a. Un-
taught, uninstructed; unanimated, not enlivened.

UNINGENUOUS, ûn-in-jên'û-ûs. s. Il-
liberal, disingenuous.

UNINHABITABLE, ûn-in-hâb'it-â-bl. a.
Unfit to be inhabited.

UNINHABITABLENESS, ûn-in-hâb'it-â-bl-nês. a. Incapacity of being inhabited.

UNINHABITED, ûn-in-hâb'it-êd. a. Hav-
ing no dwellers.

UNINJURED, ûn-in-jûr'd. a. Unhurt,
suffering no harm.

UNINSCRIBED, ûn-in-skrib'd'. a. Hav-
ing no inscription.

UNINSPIRED, ûn-in-spîr'd'. a. Not
having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

UNINSTRUCTED, ûn-in-strâk'têd. a.
Not taught or helped by instruction.

UNINSTRUCTIVE, ûn-in-strâk'tiv. a.
Not conferring any improvement.

UNINTELLIGENT, ûn-in-têl'lê-jênt. a.
Not knowing, not skilful.

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, ûn-in-têl'lê-jê-bl'ê-tê. s. Quality of not being intelligible.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, ûn-in-têl'lê-jê-bl. a.
Not such as can be understood.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, ûn-in-têl'lê-jê-blê. ad.
Not to be understood.

UNINTENTIONAL, ûn-in-tên'shûn-âl. a.
Not designed, happening without design.

UNINTERESTED, ûn-in-têr-ês-têd. a.
Not having interest.

UNINTERMITTED, ûn-in-têr-mît'têd. a.
Continued, not interrupted.

UNINTERMIXED, ûn-in-têr-mîks't. a.
Not mingled.

UNINTERRUPTED, ûn-in-têr-rûp'têd. a.
Not broken, not interrupted.

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, ûn-in-têr-rûp't-lê. ad.
Without interruption.

UNINTRENCHED, ûn-in-trênsht'. (359). a.
Not intrenched.

UNINVESTIGABLE, ûn-in-vêst'ig-â-bl. a.
Not to be searched out.

UNINVITED, ûn-in-vî'têd. a. Not
asked.

UNJOINTED, ûn-jôin'têd. a. Dis-
joined, separated; having no articulation.

UNION, yû'nê-ûn. s. (8). The
joining two or more; concord, con-
junction of mind or interest.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

UNIPAROUS, yù-nh'pá-rús. a. (518).
Bringing one at a birth.

UNISON, yù'nè-sùn. a. Sounding alone.

UNISON, yù'nè-sùn. s. A string that has the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.

UNIT, yù'nít. s. (8) (39) (492). One; the least number, or the root of numbers.

To UNITE, yù-níte'. v. a. To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join; to join in interest.

To UNITE, yù-níte'. v. n. To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert; to coalesce, to be cemented, to be consolidated; to grow into one.

UNITEDLY, yù-nítéd-lé. ad. With union so as to join.

UNITER, yù-nítúr. s. (98). The person or thing that unites.

UNITION, yù-nísh'ún. s. The act or power of uniting, conjunction.

UNITIVE, yù'nè-tív. a. Having the power of uniting.

UNITY, yù'nè-té. s. (8). The state of being one; concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity; principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation, is preserved.

UNIVALVE, yù'nè-válv. a. Having one shell.

UNJUDGED, ún-júd'j'd'. a. (359). Not judicially determined.

UNIVERSAL, yù'nè-vér'sál. a. (8). General, extending to all; total, whole; not particular, comprising all particulars.

UNIVERSAL, yù'nè-vér'sál. s. The whole, the general system.

UNIVERSALITY, yù'nè-vér'sál'é-té. s. Not particularity, generality, extension to the whole.

UNIVERSALLY, yù'nè-vér'sál'é. ad. Throughout the whole, without exception.

UNIVERSE, yù'nè-vérse. s. (8). The general system of things.

UNIVERSITY, yù'nè-vér'sé-té. s. A school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

UNIVOCAL, yù-nív'ò-kál. a. Having one meaning; certain, regular, pursuing always one tenour.

UNIVOCALLY, yù-nív'ò-kál'é. ad. In one term, in one sense; in one tenour.

UNJOYOUS, ún-jòé'ús. a. Not gay, not cheerful.

UNJUST, ún-júst'. a. Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to justice.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, ún-jús'té-fi-á-bl. a. Not to be defended, not to be justified.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ún-jús'té-fi-á-bl-nés. s. The quality of not being justifiable.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, ún-jús'té-fi-á-blé. ad. In a manner not to be justified.

UNJUSTLY, ún-júst'lé. ad. In a manner contrary to right.

UNKED, úng'kéd. a. Uncouth, irksome, against the grain.

☞ This word is not in Johnson; but by its having a place in Junius, Skinner, Philips, Ash, and Barclay, it seems to have been once a living part of the language. It is at present, however, only heard in the mouths of the vulgar, from which state few words ever return into good usage. Junius explains it by *solitary*, and with great probability supposes it is a corruption of *uncouth*; but Skinner spells it *unkward*, and says it is a slight alteration of sense from the Teutonic, *Ungeheuer*, which signifies a monster, a terrible or horrible thing, as solitude is supposed to be. Whatever its etymology may be, its utility can scarcely be disputed; for it has a shade of meaning peculiar to itself, which expresses a disagreeable passive state, arising from a concurrence of jarring circumstances. Thus we sometimes hear the common people say, I found myself very *unked*; it was very *unked* to do so. Now though *irksome* is the nearest word, and might supply the second phrase, it is quite incompatible with the first: nor is it a perfect equivalent to *unked* in the second; for *irksome* implies a much more disagreeable state than *unked*, which seems to mean a disagreeable state arising from obstacle, and therefore seems to form a middle sense between *uncouth* and *irksome*. In this sense the word appears to have been used by Charles Butler of Magdalen College, Oxford, in his *English Grammar*, 1634, where, speaking of the necessity of altering the orthography, he says, "Nevertheless, so powerful is the tyrant custom, opposing and overswaying right and reason, that I do easily believe this little change (though never so right, reasonable and profitable,) will seem to some harsh and *unked* at the first; but after a while, being inured thereunto, I suppose they will rather wonder, how our ancient, eloquent, noble language, in other respects equalizing the best, could so long endure these gross and disgraceful barbarisms."—*Preface to the Reader.*

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pinc, pin;—

UNKENNEL, ûn-kên'nîl. v. a. (99). To drive from its hole; to rouse from its accecy or retreat.

UNKEPT, ûn-kêpt'. a. Not kept, not retained; unobserved, unbeyed.

UNKIND, ûn-kyînd'. a. (160). Not favourable, not benevolent.—See **GUIDE**.

UNKINDLY, ûn-kyînd'îl. a. Unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable.

UNKINDLY, ûn-kyînd'îl. ad. Without kindness, without affection.

UNKINDNESS, ûn-kyînd'nês. s. Maliginity, ill-will, want of affection.

To **UNKING**, ûn-king'. v. a. To deprive of royalty.

UNKISSED, ûn-klst'. a. Not kissed.

UNKNIGHTLY, ûn-nîte'îl. a. Unbecoming a knight.

To **UNKNIT**, ûn-nîl'. v. a. To unweave; to separate; to open.

UNKLE, ûng'kl. s. Properly **UNCLE**. (408). The brother of a father or mother.

To **UNKNOW**, ûn-nô'. v. a. To cease to know.

UNKNOWABLE, ûn-nô'â-bl. a. Not to be known.

UNKNOWING, ûn-nô'îng. a. Ignorant, not knowing; not practised, not qualified.

UNKNOWINGLY, ûn-nô'îng-îl. ad. Ignorantly, without knowledge.

UNKNOWN, ûn-nône'. a. Not known, greater than is imagined; not having cohabitation; without communication.

UNLABOURED, ûn-lâ'bûr'd. a. Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; spontaneous, voluntary.

To **UNLACE**, ûn-lâse'. v. a. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

To **UNLADE**, ûn-lâde'. v. a. To remove from the vessel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out.

UNLAID, ûn-lâde'. a. Not placed, not fixed; not pacified, not stilled.

UNLAMENTED, ûn-lâ-mênt'êd. a. Not deplored.

To **UNLATCH**, ûn-lâtsh'. v. a. To open by lifting up the latch.

UNLAWFUL, ûn-lâw'fûl. a. Contrary to law, not permitted by the law.

UNLAWFULLY, ûn-lâw'fûl-ê. ad. In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately, not by marriage.

UNLAWFULNESS, ûn-lâw'fûl-nês. s. Contrariety to law.

To **UNLEARN**, ûn-lêrn'. v. a. To forget, to disuse what has been learned.

UNLEARNED, ûn-lêr'nêd. a. Ignorant, not informed, not instructed; not gained by study, not known; not suitable to a learned man.—See **LEARNED**.

UNLEARNEDLY, ûn-lêr'nêd-îl. ad. Ignorantly, not grossly.

UNLEAVENED, ûn-lêv'vên'd. a. (104). Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.

UNLESS, ûn-lês'. conjunc. Except, if not, supposing that not.

UNLESSONED, ûn-lês's'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not taught.

UNLETTERED, ûn-lêt'tûr'd. a. Unlearned, untaught.

UNLEVELLED, ûn-lêv'êr'd. a. (406). Not cut even.

UNLIBIDINOUS, ûn-lê-bîd'în-ûs. a. Not lustful.

UNLICENSED, ûn-lî'sênst. a. Having no regular permission.

UNLICKED, ûn-lîkt'. a. (359). Shapeless, not formed.

UNLIGHTED, ûn-lî'têd. a. Not kindled, not set on fire.

UNLIKE, ûn-lîke'. a. Dissimilar, having no resemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.

UNLIKELIHOOD, ûn-lîke'îl-hûd. } s.

UNLIKELINESS, ûn-lîke'îl-nês. } s.

Improbability.

UNLIKELY, ûn-lîke'îl. a. Improbable,

not such as can be reasonably expected; not promising any particular event.

UNLIKENESS, ûn-lîke'nês. a. Dissimilitude, want of resemblance.

UNLIMITABLE, ûn-lîm'îl-â-bl. a. Admitting no bounds.

UNLIMITED, ûn-lîm'îl-êd. a. Having no bounds, having no limits; undefined, not bounded by proper exceptions, unconfined, not restrained.

UNLIMITEDLY, ûn-lîm'îl-êd-îl. ad. Boundlessly, without bounds.

UNLINEAL, ûn-lîn'ê-â-l. a. (113). Not coming in the order of succession.

To **UNLINK**, ûn-lînk'. v. a. To untwist, to open.

UNLIQUIFIED, ûn-lîk'wê-fîde. a. Unmixed, undissolved.

To **UNLOAD**, ûn-lôde'. v. a. To disburden, to exonerate; to put off any thing burdensome.

—nò, mòve, mòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òh;—pòund;—/thin, THIS.

To UNLOCK, ùn-lòk'. v. a. To open what is shut with a lock.

UNLOOKED-FOR, ùn-lòòkt'fòr. a. Unexpected, not foreseen.

To UNLOOSE, ùn-lòòse'. v. a. To loose.

☞ As our inseparable preposition *un* is always negative and never intensive, like the Latin *in*, this word, though supported by good authorities, is like a barbarous redundancy, two negatives.

UNLOVED, ùn-lùv'd'. a. (359). Not loved.

UNLOVELINESS, ùn-lùv'le-nés. s. Unamiableness, inability to create love.

UNLOVELY, ùn-lùv'le. a. That cannot excite love.

UNLUCKILY, ùn-lùk'è-lé. ad. Unfortunately, by ill luck.

UNLUCKY, ùn-lùk'è. a. Unfortunate, producing unhappiness; unhappy, miserable, subject to frequent misfortunes; slightly mischievous, mischievously wagish; ill-omened, inauspicious.

UNLUSTROUS, ùn-lùs'trùs. a. Wanting splendour, wanting lustre.

To UNLUTE, ùn-lùt'. v. a. To separate vessels closed with chymical cement.

UNMADE, ùn-màde. a. Not yet formed, not created; deprived of form or qualities; omitted to be made.

UNMAINED, ùn-mám'd'. a. Not deprived of any essential part.

UNMAKABLE, ùn-má'ká-bl. a. Not possible to be made.

To UNMAKE, ùn-máke'. v. a. To deprive of qualities before possessed.

To UNMAN, ùn-mán'. v. a. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason; to emasculate; to break into irresolution, to deject.

UNMANAGEABLE, ùn-mán'è-já-bl. a. Not manageable, not easily governed.

UNMANAGED, ùn-mán'idj'd. a. (90). Not broken by horsemanship; not tutored, not educated.

UNMANLIKE, ùn-mán'like. } a. Un-
UNMANLY, ùn-mán'le. } becoming a man, effeminate.

UNMANNERED, ùn-mán'nùr'd. a. Rude, brutal, uncivil.

UNMANNERLINESS, ùn-mán'nùr-lé-nés. s. Breach of civility.

UNMANNERLY, ùn-mán'nùr-lé. a. Ill-bred, not civil.

UNMANURED, ùn-má-nùrd'. a. Not cultivated.

UNMARKED, ùn-màrkt'. a. (359). Not observed, not regarded.

UNMARRIED, ùn-màr'rid. a. (282). Having no husband, or no wife.

To UNMASK, ùn-másk'. v. a. To strip off a mask; to strip off any disguise.

UNMASKED, ùn-máskt'. a. (359). Naked, open to the view.

UNMASTERABLE, ùn-màs'tù-rá-bl. a. Unconquerable; not to be subdued.

UNMASTERED, ùn-màs'tùr'd. a. Not subdued; not conquerable.

UNMATCHABLE, ùn-másh'á-bl. a. Unparalleled, unequalled.

UNMATCHED, ùn-másh't'. a. Matchless, having no match, or equal.

UNMEANING, ùn-mé-nìng. a. (410). Expressing no meaning.

UNMEANT, ùn-mént'. s. Not intended.

UNMEASURABLE, ùn-mézh'ùr-á-bl. a. Boundless, unbounded.

UNMEASURED, ùn-mézh'ùr'd. a. Immense, infinite; not measured, plentiful.

UNMEDITATED, ùn-méd'è-tá-téd. a. Not formed by previous thought.

UNMEDDLED, ùn-méd'dl'd. a. (359). Not touched, not altered.

☞ This word is improperly spelled both by Johnson and Sheridan. It ought to be written *unmeddled*.—See CODE.

UNMEET, ùn-méet'. a. Not fit, not proper, not worthy.

UNMELLOWED, ùn-mél'lòde. a. Not fully ripened.

UNMELTED, ùn-mélt'éd. a. Undissolved by heat.

UNMENTIONED, ùn-mén'shùn'd. a. Not told, not named.

UNMERCHANTABLE, ùn-mér'tshán-tá-bl. a. Unsaleable, not vendible.

UNMERCIFUL, ùn-mér'sé-fùl. a. Cruel, severe, inclement; unconscionable, exorbitant.

UNMERCIFULLY, ùn-mér'sé-fùl-é. ad. Without mercy, without tenderness.

UNMERCIFULNESS, ùn-mér'sé-fùl-nés. s. Inclemency, cruelty.

UNMERITED, ùn-mér'it-éd. a. Not deserved, not obtained otherwise than by favour.

UNMERITABLE, ùn-mér'it-á-bl. a. Having no desert.

☛ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

UNMERITEDNESS, ùn-mér'lt-éd-hés. s. State of being undeserved.
UNMILKED, ùn-milki'. a. Not milked.
UNMINDED, ùn-mind'éd. a. Not heed-
 ed, not regarded.
UNMINDFUL, ùn-mind'fûl. a. Not
 heedful, not regardful, negligent, inatten-
 tive.
To UNMINGLE, ùn-ming'gl. v. a. (505).
 To separate things mixed.
UNMINGLED, ùn-ming'gl'd. a. (359).
 Pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled.
UNMIRY, ùn-mi'rê. a. Not fouled with
 dirt.
UNMITIGATED, ùn-mit'ê-gâ-téd. a.
 Not softened.
UNMIXED, } ùn-milks't'. a. (359). Not
UNMIXT, } mingled with any thing, pure.
UNMOANED, ùn-môn'd'. a. Not la-
 mented.
UNMOIST, ùn-môlst'. a. Not wet.
UNMOISTENED, ùn-môé's'n'd. a. (359).
 Not made wet.
UNMOLESTED, ùn-mô-lést'éd. a. Free
 from disturbance.
To UNMOOR, ùn-môôr'. v. a. To loose
 from land, by taking up the anchors.
UNMORALIZED, ùn-môr'â-liz'd. a. Un-
 tutored by morality.
UNMORTGAGED, ùn-môr'gâdj'd. a.
 (90). Not mortgaged.
UNMORTIFIED, ùn-môr'té-fide. a. Not
 subdued by sorrow and severities.
UNMOVEABLE, ùn-môôv'â-bl. a. Such
 as cannot be removed or altered.
UNMOVED, ùn-môôv'd'. a. Not put
 out of one place into another; not changed
 in resolution; not affected, not touched
 with any passion; unaltered by passion.
UNMOVING, ùn-môôv'ing. a. (410).
 Having no motion; having no power to
 raise the passions, unaffecting.
To UNMOULD, ùn-môld'. v. a. To
 change as to the form.—See MOULD.
UNMOURNED, ùn-môrn'd'. a. Not la-
 mented, not deplored.
To UNMUFFLE, ùn-mû'fl. v. a. To
 put off a covering from the face.
To UNMUZZLE, ùn-mûz'zl. v. a. To
 loose from a muzzle.
UNMUSICAL, ùn-mû'zé-kâl. a. Not
 harmonious, not pleasing by sound.
UNNAMED, ùn-nâm'd'. a. Not men-
 tioned.

UNNATURAL, ùn-nât'tshû-râl. a. Con-
 trary to the laws of nature; contrary to
 the common instincts; acting without the
 affections implanted by nature; forced,
 not agreeable to the real state.
UNNATURALNESS, ùn-nât'tshû-râi-nés.
 s. Contrariety to nature.
UNNATURALLY, ùn-nât'tshû-râl-ê. ad.
 In opposition to nature.
UNNAVIGABLE, ùn-nâv'ê-gâ-bl. a. Not
 to be passed by vessels, not to be navi-
 gated.
UNNECESSARILY, ùn-nés'sés-sâ-rê-lê.
 ad. Without necessity, without need.
UNNECESSARINESS, ùn-nés'sés-sâ-rê-
 nés. s. Needlessness.
UNNECESSARY, ùn-nés'sés-sâ-rê. a.
 Needless, not wanted, useless.
UNNEIGHBOURLY, ùn-nâ'bôrl-lê. a.
 (249). Not kind, not suitable to the duties
 of a neighbour.
UNNERVATE, ùn-nér'vât. a. (91).
 Weak, feeble.
To UNNERVE, ùn-nérv'. v. a. To
 weaken, to enfeeble.
UNNERVED, ùn-nérv'd'. a. Weak,
 feeble.
UNNOBLE, ùn-nô'bl. a. Mean, igno-
 minious, ignoble.
UNNOTED, ùn-nô'téd. a. Not observed,
 not regarded.
UNNUMBERED, ùn-nûm'bâr'd. a. In-
 numerable.
UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, ùn-ôb-sé-kwé-îs-
 nés. s. Incompliance, disobedience.
UNOBEYED, ùn-ô-bâde'. a. (359). Not
 obeyed.
UNOBJECTED, ùn-ôb-jêk'téd. a. Not
 charged as a fault.
UNOBNOXIOUS, ùn-ôb-nôk'shûs. a. Not
 liable, not exposed to any hurt.
UNOBSERVABLE, ùn-ôb-zér'â-bl. a.
 Not to be observed.
UNOBSERVANT, ùn-ôb-zér'vânt. a. Not
 obsequious; not attentive.
UNOBSERVED, ùn-ôb-zérv'd'. a. Not
 regarded, not attended to.
UNOBSERVING, ùn-ôb-zér'v'ing. a. In-
 attentive, not heedful.
UNOBSTRUCTED, ùn-ôb-strûk'téd. a.
 Not hindered, not stopped.
UNOBSTRUCTIVE, ùn-ôb-strûk'tiv. a.
 Not raising any obstacle.
UNOBTAINED, ùn-ôb-tân'd'. a. Not
 gained, not acquired.

—nò, mòve, nér, nót;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—*thin*, THIS.

UNOBVIOUS, ún-ób'vé-ús. a. Not readily occurring.

UNOCCUPIED, ún-ók'kú-pide. a. Unpossessed.

UNOFFERED, ún-óf'fúr'd. a. Not proposed to acceptance.

UNOFFENDING, ún-óf-fénd'ing. a. Harmless, innocent; sinless, pure from fault.

TO UNOIL, ún-óil'. v. a. To free from oil.

UNOPENING, ún-òp'n-ing. a. Not opening.

UNOPERATIVE, ún-òp'ér-à-tilv. a. Producing no effects.

UNOPPOSED, ún-òp-pòz'd'. a. Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

UNORDERLY, ún-òr'dúr-lé. a. Disordered, irregular.

UNORDINARY, ún-òr'dé-nà-ré. a. Uncommon, unusual.

UNORGANIZED, ún-òr'gán-iz'd. a. Having no part instrumental to the nourishment of the rest.

UNORIGINAL, ún-ò-rid'jè-nál. }

UNORIGINATED, ún-ò-rid'jè-nà-téd. }
a. Having no birth, ungenerated.

UNORTHODOX, ún-òr'thò-dòks. a. Not holding pure doctrine.

UNOWNED, ún-òde'. a. Having no owner. Out of use.

UNOWNED, ún-ón'd'. a. Having no power; not acknowledged.

TO UNPACK, ún-pák'. v. a. To disburden, to exonerate; to open any thing bound together.

UNPACKED, ún-pákt'. a. (359). Not collected by unlawful artifices.

UNPAID, ún-pàde'. a. Not discharged; not receiving dues or debts; unpaid for, that for which the price is not yet given.

UNPAINED, ún-pán'd'. a. Suffering no pain.

UNPAINFUL, ún-pàne'fúl. a. Giving no pain.

UNPALATABLE, ún-pál'át-à-bl. a. Nauseous, disgusting.

UNPARAGONED, ún-pár'á-gón'd. a. Unequalled, unmatched.

UNPARALLELED, ún-pár'ál-lél'd. a. Not matched, not to be matched, having no equal.

UNPARDONABLE, ún-pár'd'n-à-bl. a. Irremissible.

UNPARDONABLY, ún-pár'd'n-à-blé. ad. Beyond forgiveness.

UNPARDONED, ún-pár'd'n'd. a. (359). Not forgiven; not discharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon.

UNPARDONING, ún-pár'd'n-ing. a. (410). Not forgiving.

UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, ún-pár-lè-mènt-à-ré'nés. a. Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.

UNPARLIAMENTARY, ún-pár-lè-mènt'á-ré. a. Contrary to the rules of parliament.

UNPARTED, ún-pár'téd. a. Undivided, not separated.

UNPARTIAL, ún-pár'shál. a. Equal, honest.

UNPARTIALLY, ún-pár'shál-é. ad. Equally, indifferently.

UNPASSABLE, ún-pás'sá-bl. a. Admitting no passage.

UNPASSIONATE, ún-pàsh'ùn-át. a. (91). Free from passion, calm, impartial.

UNPASSIONATELY, ún-pàsh'ùn-át-lé. ad. Without passion.

UNPATHED, ún-pàth'd'. a. Untraced, unmarked by passage.

UNPAWNED, ún-pàwn'd'. a. Not given to pledge.

UNPEACEABLE, ún-pé'sá-bl. a. Quarrelsome, inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.

TO UNPEG, ún-pég'. v. a. To open any thing closed with a peg.

UNPENSIONED, ún-pèn'shùn'd. a. Without a pension.

TO UNPEOPLE, ún-pée'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.

UNPERCEIVED, ún-pér-sév'd'. a. Not observed, not heeded, not sensibly discovered, not known.

UNPERCEIVEDLY, ún-pér-sé'véd-lé. ad. (364). So as not to be perceived.

UNPERFECT, ún-pér'fèkt. a. Incomplete.

UNPERFECTNESS, ún-pér'fèkt-nés. s. Imperfection, incompleteness.

UNPERFORMED, ún-pér-fòrm'd'. a. Undone, not done.—See PERFORM.

UNPERISHABLE, ún-pér'ish-à-bl. a. Lasting to perpetuity.

UNPERJURED, ún-pér'júr'd. a. Free from perjury.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pin;—

UNPERPLEXED, ûn-pêr-plêkst'. a. Disentangled, not embarrassed.
UNPERSPIRABLE, ûn-pêr-spi'râ-bl. a. Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.
UNPERSUADABLE, ûn-pêr-awâ'dâ bl. a. Inexorable, not to be persuaded.
UNPETRIFIED, ûn-pêt'irê-fide. a. Not turned to stone.
UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ûn-fil-lô-zôf'ê-kâl. a. Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason.
UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ûn-fil-lô-zôf'ê-kâl-ê. ad. In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.
UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ûn-fil-lô-zôf'ê-kâl-nês. s. Incongruity with philosophy.
TO UNPHILOSOPHIZE, ûn-fil-lôs'sô-fize. v. a. To degrade from the character of a philosopher.
UNPIERCED, ûn-pêrst'. a. (359). Not penetrated, not pierced.—See **PIERCE**.
UNPILLARED, ûn-pil'lâr'd. a. Divested of pillars.
UNPILLOWED, ûn-pil'lôde. a. Wanting a pillow.
TO UNPIN, ûn-pln'. v. a. To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.
UNPINKED, ûn-plnkt'. a. (359). Not marked with eyelet holes.
UNPITIED, ûn-pit'îd. a. (282). Not compassionate, not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.
UNPITIFULLY, ûn-pit'ê-fûl-ê. ad. Unmercifully, without mercy.
UNPITYING, ûn-pit'ê-ing. a. (410). Having no compassion.
UNPLACED, ûn-plâst'. a. (359). Having no place of dependence.
UNPLAGUED, ûn-plâg'd'. a. (350). Not tormented.
UNPLANTED, ûn-plânt'êd. a. Not planted, spontaneous.
UNPLAUSIBLE, ûn-plâw'zê-bl. a. Not plausible, not such as has a fair appearance.
UNPLAUSIVE, ûn-plâw'slv. a. Not approving.
UNPLEASANT, ûn-plêz'ânt. a. Not delighting, troublesome, uneasy.
UNPLEASANTLY, ûn-plêz'ânt-lê. ad. Not delightfully, uneasily.
UNPLEASANTNESS, ûn-plêz'ânt-nês. s. Want of qualities to give delight.

UNPLEASED, ûn-plêz'd'. a. (359). Not pleased, not delighted.
UNPLEASING, ûn-plê'zing. a. (410). Offensive, disgusting, giving no delight.
UNPLIANT, ûn-pli'ânt. a. Not easily bent, not conforming to the will.
UNPLOWED, ûn-plôû'd'. a. Not plowed.
TO UNPLUME, ûn-plûme'. v. a. To strip of plumes, to degrade.
UNPOETICAL, ûn-pô-ê't'ê-kâl. } a.
UNPOETICK, ûn-pô-ê't'ik. (509). }
 Not such as becomes a poet.
UNPOLISHED, ûn-pôl'isht. a. (359). Not smoothed, not brightened by attention; not civilized, not refined.
UNPOLITE, ûn-pô-lite'. a. Not elegant, not refined, not civil.
UNPOLLUTED, ûn-pôl-lô'têd. a. Not corrupted, not defiled.
UNPOPULAR, ûn-pôp'û-lâr. a. (88). Not fitted to please the people.
UNPORTABLE, ûn-pôrt'â-bl. a. Not to be carried.
UNPOSSESSED, ûn-pôz-zêst'. a. Not had, not obtained.
UNPOSSESSING, ûn-pôz-zêst'sing. a. Having no possession.
UNPRACTICABLE, ûn-prâk'tê-kâ-bl. a. Not feasible.
UNPRACTISED, ûn-prâk'tist. a. Not skilled by use and experience.
UNPRAISED, ûn-prâz'd'. a. Not celebrated, not praised.
UNPRECARIOUS, ûn-prê-kâ'rê-ûs. a. Not dependent on another.
UNPREDATED, ûn-prês'sê-dênt-êd. a. Not justifiable by any example.
TO UNPREDICT, ûn-prê-dikt'. v. a. To retract prediction.
UNPREFERRED, ûn-prê-fêr'd'. a. Not advanced.
UNPREGNANT, ûn-prêg'nânt. a. Not prolific.
UNPREJUDICATE, ûn-prê-jû'dê-kâte. a. Not prepossessed by any settled notions.
UNPREJUDICKED, ûn-prêd'jû-dist. a. Free from prejudice.
UNPRELITICAL, ûn-prê-lât'ê-kil. a. Unsuitable to a prelate.
UNPREMEDITATED, ûn-prê-mêd'ê-têd. a. Not prepared in the mind beforehand.
UNPREPARED, ûn-prê-pâr'd'. a. Not fitted by previous measure; not made fit for the dreadful moments of departure.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—/in, THIS.

UNPREPAREDNESS, ún-prè-pá'réd-nés. s. (365). State of being unprepared.

UNPREPOSSESSED, ún-prè-pòz-zést'. a. Not prepossessed, not preoccupied by notions.

UNPRESSED, ún-prést'. a. Not pressed, not enforced.

UNPRETENDING, ún-prè-tén'ding. a. Not claiming any distinctions.

UNPREVAILING, ún-prè-vá'ling. a. Being of no force.

UNPREVENTED, ún-prè-vènt'éd. a. Not previously hindered; not preceded by anything.

UNPRINCELY, ún-prins'lé. a. Unsuitable to a prince.

UNPRINCIPLED, ún-prin'sé-pl'd. a. (359). Not settled in tenets or opinions.

☞ This word does not mean merely being unsettled in principles or opinions, but not having, or being void of good principles or opinions. It was in this sense that Dr. Goldsmith called Mr. Wilkes, of seditious and infidel memory, *The unprincipled Impostor*.

UNPRINTED, ún-print'éd. a. Not printed.

UNPRISABLE, ún-prí'zá-bl. a. Not valued, not of estimation.

UNPRISONED, ún-príz'z'n'd. a. (359). Set free from confinement.

UNPRIZED, ún-príz'd'. a. Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED, ún-prò-klám'd'. a. Not notified by a publick declaration.

UNPROFANED, ún-prò-fán'd'. a. Not violated.

UNPROFITABLE, ún-próf'è-tá-bl. a. Useless, serving no purpose.

UNPROFITABLENESS, ún-próf'è-tá-bl-nés. s. Uselessness.

UNPROFITABLY, ún-próf'è-tá-blé. ad. Uselessly, without advantage.

UNPROFITED, ún-próf'it-éd. a. Having no gain.

UNPROLIFICK, ún-prò-ll'fik. a. Barren, not productive.

UNPRONOUNCED, ún-prò-nóunst'. a. Not uttered, not spoken.

UNPROPER, ún-próp'úr. a. (98). Not peculiar.

UNPROPERLY, ún-próp'úr-lé. ad. Contrary to propriety, improperly.

UNPROSPICUOUS, ún-prò-plsh'ús. a. Not favourable, inauspicious.

UNPROPORTIONED, ún-prò-pòr'shùn'd. a. Not suited to something else.

UNPROPOSED, ún-prò-pòz'd'. a. Not proposed.

UNPROPPED, ún-pròpt'. a. (359). Not supported, not upheld.

UNPROSPEROUS, ún-pròs'púr-ús. a. Unfortunate, not prosperous.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, ún-pròs'púr-da-lé. ad. Unsuccessfully.

UNPROTECTED, ún-prò-tèk'téd. a. Not protected, not supported.

UNPROVED, ún-pròóv'd'. a. Not evinced by arguments.

TO UNPROVIDE, ún-prò-vlde'. v. a. To divest of resolution or qualifications.

UNPROVIDED, ún-prò-ví'déd. a. Not secured or qualified by previous measures; not furnished.

UNPROVOKED, ún-prò-vòkt'. a. Not provoked.

UNPRUNED, ún-prún'd'. a. Not cut, not lopped.

UNPUBLICK, ún-púb'llk. a. Private, not generally known.

UNPUBLISHED, ún-púb'llsht. a. Secret, unknown; not given to the publick.

UNPUNISHED, ún-pún'isht. a. Not punished, suffered to continue in impunity.

UNPURCHASED, ún-púr'tshást. a. Unbought.

UNPURGED, ún-púr'j'd'. a. Not purged.

UNPURIFIED, ún-pú'r'é-flde. a. (282). Not freed from recement, not cleansed from sin.

UNPURSUED, ún-púr-súde'. a. Not pursued.

UNPUTRIFIED, ún-pú'tré-flde. a. Not corrupted by rottenness.

UNQUALIFIED, ún-kwól'è-flde. (282). a. Not fit.

TO UNQUALIFY, ún-kwól'è-fl. v. a. To disqualify, to divest of qualification.

UNQUARRELABLE, ún-kwòr'ril-á-bl. a. Such as cannot be impugned.

TO UNQUEEN, ún-kwéen'. v. a. To divest of the dignity of queen.

UNQUENCHABLE, ún-kwénsh'á-bl. a. Unextinguishable.

UNQUENCHED, ún-kwénsh't'. a. Not extinguished; not extinguishable.

UNQUENCHABLENESS, ún-kwénsh'á-bl-nés. s. Unextinguishableness.

UNQUESTIONABLE, ún-kwés'tshùn-á-bl. a. (405). Indubitable, not to be doubted; such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

UNQUESTIONABLY, ûn-kwés'tshûn-â-blê. ad. Indubitably, without doubt.
 UNQUESTIONED, ûn-kwés'tshûn'd. a. Not doubted, passed without doubt; indisputable, not to be opposed; not interrogated, not examined.
 UNQUICK, ûn-kwik'. a. Motionless.
 UNQUIET, ûn-kwi'êt. a. Moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not still; disturbed, full of perturbation, not at peace; restless, unsatisfied.
 UNQUIETLY, ûn-kwi'êt-lê. ad. Without rest.
 UNQUIETNESS, ûn-kwi'êt-nês. s. Want of tranquillity; want of peace; restlessness, turbulence; perturbation, uneasiness.
 UNRACKED, ûn-râkt'. a. Not poured from the lees.
 UNRAKED, ûn-râkt'. a. Not thrown together and covered.
 UNRANSACKED, ûn-rân'sâkt. a. Not pillaged.
 To UNRAVEL, ûn-râv'v'l. v. a. (103). To disentangle, to extricate, to clear; to disorder, to throw out of the present constitution; to clear up the intrigue of a play.
 UNRAZORED, ûn-râ'zûr'd. a. Unshaven.
 UNREACHED, ûn-rêtsht'. a. (359). Not attained.
 UNREAD, ûn-rêd'. a. Not read, not publicly pronounced; untaught, not learned in books.
 UNREADINESS, ûn-rêd'ê-nês. s. Want of readiness, want of promptness; want of preparation.
 UNREADY, ûn-rêd'ê. a. Not prepared, not fit; not prompt, not quick; awkward, ungain.
 UNREAL, ûn-ré'âl. a. Unsubstantial.
 UNREASONABLE, ûn-ré'z'n-â-blê. a. Exorbitant, claiming or insisting on more than is fit; not agreeable to reason; greater than is fit, immoderate.
 UNREASONABLENESS, ûn-ré'z'n-â-blê-nês. s. Exorbitance, excessive demand; inconsistency with reason.
 UNREASONABLY, ûn-ré'z'n-â-blê. ad. In a manner contrary to reason; more than enough.
 To UNREAVE, ûn-rêve'. v. a. To unravel.
 UNREBATED, ûn-ré-bâ'têd. a. Not blunted.

UNREBUKABLE, ûn-rê-bû'kâ-blê. a. Obnoxious to no censure.
 UNRECEIVED, ûn-rê-sêv'd'. a. Not received.
 UNRECLAIMED, ûn-rê-klâm'd'. a. Not turned; not reformed.
 UNRECONCILABLE, ûn-rêk-ôn-si'â-blê. a. Not to be appeased, implacable; not to be made consistent with.—See RECONCILEABLE.
 UNRECONCILED, ûn-rêk-ôn-sil'd. a. Not reconciled.
 UNRECORDED, ûn-rê-kôr'dêd. a. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.
 UNRECOUNTED, ûn-rê-kôunt'êd. a. Not told, not related.
 UNRECRUITABLE, ûn-rê-krôot'â-blê. a. Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.
 UNRECURING, ûn-rê-kû'ring. a. Irremediable.
 UNREDUCED, ûn-rê-dûst'. a. Not reduced.
 UNREFORMABLE, ûn-rê-fôr'mâ-blê. a. Not to be put into a new form.
 UNREFORMED, ûn-rê-fôr'm'd'. a. Not amended, not corrected; not brought to newness of life.
 UNREFRACTED, ûn-rê-frâk'têd. a. Not refracted.
 UNREFRESHED, ûn-rê-frêsh't'. a. Not cheered, not relieved.
 UNREGARDED, ûn-rê-gâr'dêd. a. Not heeded, not respected.
 UNREGENERATE, ûn-rê-jên'êr-âtc. a. Not brought to a new life.
 UNREFINED, ûn-rê-ân'd'. a. (359). Not restrained by the bridle.
 UNRELENTING, ûn-rê-lênt'ing. a. Hard, cruel, feeling no pity.
 UNRELIEVABLE, ûn-rê-lê'vâ-blê. a. Admitting no succour.
 UNRELIEVED, ûn-rê-lêêv'd. a. Not succoured; not eased.
 UNREMARKABLE, ûn-rê-mârk'â-blê. a. Not capable of being observed; not worthy of notice.
 UNREMEDIAL, ûn-rê-mê'dê-â-blê. a. Admitting no remedy.
 UNREMEMBERING, ûn-rê-mêm'bûr'ing. a. Having no memory.
 UNREMEMBRANCE, ûn-rê-mêm'brânse. s. Forgetfulness.
 UNREMOVABLE, ûn-rê-môov'â-blê. a. Not to be taken away.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, bùll;—òll;—pònd;—thin, THIS.

UNREMOVABLY, ùn-ré-mòòv'á-blé. ad.
In a manner that admits no removal.

UNREMOVED, ùn-ré-niòòv'd'. a. Not
taken away; not capable of being removed.

UNREPAID, ùn-ré-pàde'. a. Not re-
compensed, not compensated.

UNREPEALED, ùn-ré-pél'd'. a. Not re-
voked, not abrogated.

UNREPENTED, ùn-ré-pént'éd. a. Not
regarded with penitential sorrow.

UNREPENTING, ùn-ré-pén'ting. } a.
UNREPENTANT, ùn-ré-pént'ánt. }
Not repenting, not penitent.

UNREPINING, ùn-ré-pí'ning. a. Not
peevishly complaining.

UNREPLENISHED, ùn-ré-plén'isht. a.
Not filled.

UNREPRIEVABLE, ùn-ré-préév'á-bl. a.
Not to be respited from penal death.

UNREPROACHED, ùn-ré-pròtsht'. a.
Not upbraided, not censured.

UNREPROVABLE, ùn-ré-pròòv'á-bl. a.
Not liable to blame.

UNREPROVED, ùn-ré-pròòv'd'. a. Not
censured; not liable to censure.

UNREPUGNANT, ùn-ré-pùg'nánt. a. Not
opposite.

UNREPUTABLE, ùn-rép'ù-tá-bl. a. Not
creditable.

UNREQUESTED, ùn-ré-kwést'éd. a. Not
asked.

UNREQUITABLE, ùn-ré-kwí'tá-bl. a.
Not to be retaliated.

UNREQUITED, ùn-ré-kwí'téd. a. Not
compensated for.—*Mason*.

UNRESENTED, ùn-ré-zént'éd. a. Not
regarded with anger.

UNRESERVED, ùn-ré-zérv'd'. a. Not
limited by any private convenience; open,
frank, concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, ùn-ré-zér'véd-lé. ad.
(364). Without limitation; without con-
cealment, openly.

UNRESERVEDNESS, ùn-ré-zér'véd-nés.
a. (364). Openness, frankness.

UNRESISTED, ùn-ré-zís'téd. a. Not
opposed; resistless, such as cannot be op-
posed.

UNRESISTING, ùn-ré-zís'ting. a. Not
opposing, not making resistance.

UNRESOLVABLE, ùn-ré-zól'vá-bl. a.
Not to be solved, insoluble.

UNRESOLVED, ùn-ré-zól'v'd'. a. Not
determined, having made no resolution;
not solved, not cleared.

UNRESOLVING, ùn-ré-zól'ving. a. Not
resolving.

UNRESPECTIVE, ùn-ré-spèk'tiv. a. In-
attentive, taking little notice.

UNREST, ùn-rést'. s. Disquiet, want
of tranquillity, unquietness.

UNRESTORED, ùn-ré-stòr'd'. a. Not
restored; not cleared from an attainder.

UNRESTRAINED, ùn-ré-strán'd'. a. Not
confined, not hindered; licentious, loose;
not limited.

UNRETRACTED, ùn-ré-trák'téd. a. Not
revoked, not recalled.

UNREVEALED, ùn-ré-vél'd'. a. Not
told, not discovered.

UNREVENGED, ùn-ré-vénj'd'. a. Not
revenged.

UNREVEREND, ùn-rév'ér-ènd'. a. Ir-
reverent, disrespectful.

UNREVERENDLY, ùn-rév'ér-ènd-lé. ad.
Disrespectfully.

UNREVERSED, ùn-ré-verst'. a. Not re-
voked, not repealed.

UNREVOKED, ùn-ré-vòkt'. a. (359).
Not recalled.

UNREWARDED, ùn-ré-wàrd'éd. a. Not
rewarded, not recompensed.

TO UNRIDDLÉ, ùn-rid'dl. v. a. To
solve an enigma, to explain a problem.

UNRIDICULOUS, ùn-ré-dlk'ù-iús. a.
Not ridiculous.

TO UNRIG, ùn-rlg'. v. a. To strip off
the tackle.

UNRIGHTEOUS, ùn-ri'tshé-ús. a. Un-
just, wicked, sinful, bad.

UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ùn-ri'tshé-ús-lé. ad.
Unjustly, wickedly, sinfully.

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ùn-ri'tshé-ús-nés.
s. Wickedness, injustice.

UNRIGHTFUL, ùn-rite'fùl. a. Not
rightful, not just.

TO UNRING, ùn-ring'. v. a. To de-
prive of a ring.

TO UNRIP, ùn-rlp'. v. a. To cut
open.

Dr. Johnson very justly censures this
word as improper, though authorized by
Shakespeare, Bacon, Taylor, and Collier; for,
says he, there is no difference between *rip*
and *unrip*; therefore the negative particle
is of no force. But to this it may be ob-
served, that the negative particle is not
merely redundant; it implies something
in opposition to what it is prefixed to; so
that to *unrip* must signify joining together
something that has been *ripped*; the inse-
parable preposition *un* is not like *in* used

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mèt;—pînc, pîn;—

intensively; for when we want to enforce the verb to *rip*, we say to *rip up*, or to *rip open*.—See UNLOOSE.

UNRIPE, ùn-rîp'e'. a. Immature, not fully concocted; too early.

UNRIPENED, ùn-rî'p'n'd. a. (359). Not matured.

UNRIPENESS, ùn-rîp'e'nés. s. Immaturity, want of ripeness.

UNRIVALLED, ùn-rî'vâl'd. a. Having no competition; having no peer or equal.

To UNROLL, ùn-ròl'e. v. a. (406). To open what is enrolled or convolved.

UNROMANTICK, ùn-rò-mân'tik. a. Contrary to romance.

To UNROOF, ùn-ròôf'. v. a. To strip off the roof or covering of houses.

UNROOSTED, ùn-ròôst'éd. a. Driven from the roost.

UNROUGH, ùn-rûf'. a. (314). Smooth.

To UNROOT, ùn-ròô't'. v. a. To tear from the roots, to extirpate.

UNROUNDED, ùn-ròûnd'éd. a. Not shaped, not cut to a round.

UNROYAL, ùn-ròe'âl. a. Unprincely, not royal.

To UNRUFFLE, ùn-rûf'fl. v. a. To cease from commotion, or agitation.

UNRUFFLED, ùn-rûf'fl'd. a. (359). Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.

UNRULLED, ùn-ròôl'd'. a. Not directed by any superior power.

UNRULINESS, ùn-ròôl'lé'nés. s. Turbulence, tumultuousness.

UNRULY, ùn-ròô'l'é. a. Turbulent, ungovernable, licentious.

UNSAFE, ùn-sâf'e'. a. Not secure, hazardous, dangerous.

UNSAFELY, ùn-sâf'e'l'é. ad. Not securely, dangerously.

UNSAID, ùn-séd'. a. (203). Not uttered, not mentioned.

UNSALTED, ùn-sâlt'éd. a. Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

UNSANCTIFIED, ùn-sânk'té-fide. a. Unholy, not consecrated.

UNSATIABLE, ùn-sâ'shè-â-bl. a. Not to be satisfied.

UNSATISFACTORINESS, ùn-sât-tis-fâk'tûr-é-nés. s. Want of satisfaction.

UNSATISFACTORY, ùn-sât-tis-fâk'tûr-é. a. Not giving satisfaction.

UNSATISFIEDNESS, ùn-sât'tis-fide'nés. s. The state of not being satisfied.

UNSATISFIED, ùn-sât'tis-fide. a. Not contented, not pleased.

UNSATISFYING, ùn-sât'tis-fî-ing. a. Unable to gratify to the full.

UNSAVOURINESS, ùn-sâ'vûr-é-nés. s. Bad taste; bad smell.

UNSAVOURY, ùn-sâ'vûr-é. a. Tasteless; having a bad taste; having an ill smell, fetid; unpleasing, disgusting.

To UNSAY, ùn-sâ'. v. a. To retract, to recant.

UNSCALY, ùn-skâ'l'é. a. Having no scales.

UNSCANNED, ùn-skân'd'. a. Not measured, not computed.

UNSCARRED, ùn-skâr'd'. a. Not marked with wounds.

UNSCHOLASTICK, ùn-skò-lâs'tik. a. Not bred to literature.

UNSCHOOLED, ùn-skòôl'd'. a. Uneducated, not learned.

UNSCORCHED, ùn-skòrtsht'. a. (359). Not touched by fire.

UNSKREENED, ùn-skreén'd'. a. Not covered, not protected.

UNSCRIPTURAL, ùn-skrip'tshù-râl. a. Not defensible by Scripture.

To UNSEAL, ùn-sêl'e. v. a. To open any thing sealed.

UNSEALED, ùn-sêl'd'. a. (359). Wanting a seal; having the seal broken.

To UNSEAM, ùn-sème. v. a. To rip, to cut open.

UNSEARCHABLE, ùn-sértsh'â-bl. a. Inscrutable, not to be explored.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, ùn-sértsh'â-bl-nés. s. Impossibility to be explored.

UNSEASONABLE, ùn-sé'z'n-â-bl. a. Not suitable to time or occasion, unfit, untimely, ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as an unseasonable time of night.

UNSEASONABLENESS, ùn-sé'z'n-â-bl-nés. s. Unsuitableness.

UNSEASONABLY, ùn-sé'z'n-â-blé. ad. Not seasonably, not agreeable to time or occasion.

UNSEASONED, ùn-sé'z'n'd. a. (359). Unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of use. Unformed, not qualified by use; irregular; inordinate; not kept till fit for use; not salted, as unseasoned meat.

UNSECONDED, ùn-sék'ùn-déd. a. Not supported; not exemplified a second time.

UNSECRET, ùn-sé'krit. a. (99). Not close, not trusty.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùb, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shìn, THIS.

UNSECURE, ùn-sè-kùr'. a. Not safe.
UNSEDUCED, ùn-sé-dùst'. a. Not drawn to ill.
UNSEEING, ùn-sée'ing. a. (410). Wanting the power of vision.
TO UNSEEM, ùn-séem'. v. a. Not to seem.
UNSEMLINESS, ùn-séem'lé-nès. s. Indecency, indecorum, uncomeliness.
UNSEEMLY, ùn-séem'lé. a. Indecent, uncomely, unbecoming.
UNSEEN, ùn-séen'. a. Not seen, not discovered; invisible, undiscoverable; unskilled, unexperienced.
UNSELFISH, ùn-sélf'ish. a. Not addicted to private interest.
UNSENT, ùn-sènt'. a. Not sent; Unsent for, not called by letter or messenger.
UNSEPARABLE, ùn-sép'ár-á-bl. a. Not to be parted, not to be divided.
UNSEPARATED, ùn-sép'ár-à-téd. a. Not parted.
UNSERVICEABLE, ùn-sér'vls-á-bl. a. Useless, bringing no advantage.
UNSERVICEABLY, ùn-sér'vls-á-blé. ad. Without use, without advantage.
UNSET, ùn-sét'. a. Not set, not placed.
TO UNSETTLE, ùn-sét'tl. v. a. To make uncertain; to move from a place: to overthrow.
UNSETTLED, ùn-sét'tl'd. a. (359). Not fixed in resolution, not determined, not steady; unequable, not regular, changeable; not established; not fixed in a place of abode.
UNSETTLEDNESS, ùn-sét'tl'd-nès. s. Irrresolution, undetermined state of mind; uncertainty, fluctuation.
UNSEVERED, ùn-sév'úr'd. a. Not parted, not divided.
TO UNSEX, ùn-séks'. v. a. To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.
UNSHADOWED, ùn-shád'òde. a. Not clouded, not darkened.
UNSHAKEABLE, ùn-shá'ká-bl. a. Not subject to concussion.—See **RECONCILEABLE**.
UNSHAKED, ùn-shákt'. a. Not shaken.
UNSHAKEN, ùn-shá'k'n. a. (103). Not agitated, not moved; not subject to concussion; not weakened in resolution, not moved.
TO UNSHAKLE, ùn-shák'kl. v. a. To loose from bonds; properly *Unshackle*.—See **CODEL**.

UNSHAMED, ùn-shám'd'. a. Not shamed.
UNSHAPEN, ùn-shá'p'n. a. (103). Misshapen, deformed.
UNSHARED, ùn-shár'd'. a. Not partaken, not had in common.
TO UNSHEATH, ùn-shèth'. v. a. (437). To draw from the scabbard.
UNSHED, ùn-shéd'. a. Not spilt.
UNSHELTERED, ùn-shèl'túr'd. a. Wanting protection.
TO UNSHIP, ùn-shlp'. v. a. To take out of a ship.
UNSHOCKED, ùn-shókt'. a. (359). Not disgusted, not offended.
UNSHOD, ùn-shód'. a. Having no shoes.
UNSHOOK, ùn-shóók'. part. a. Not shaken.
UNSHORN, ùn-shòrn'. a. See **SHORN**. Not clipped.
UNSHOT, ùn-shót'. part. a. Not hit by shot.
TO UNSHOUT, ùn-shóút'. v. a. To retract a shout.
UNSHOWERED, ùn-shóúr'd'. a. Not watered by showers.
UNSHRINKING, ùn-shrink'ing. a. Not recoiling.
UNSHUNNABLE, ùn-shùn'ná-bl. a. Inevitable.
UNSHIFTED, ùn-sift'éd. a. Not parted by a sieve; not tried.
UNSIGHT, ùn-síte'. a. Not seeing.
UNSIGHTED, ùn-sít'ed. a. Invisible.
UNSIGHTLINESS, ùn-síte'lé-nès. s. Deformity, disagreeableness to the eye.
UNSIGHTLY, ùn-síte'lé. a. Disagreeable to the sight.
UNINCERE, ùn-sln-sère'. a. Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine, impure, adulterated; not sound, not solid.
UNINCERITY, ùn-sln-sér'è-té. s. Adulteration, cheat.
TO UNSINew, ùn-sln'ù. v. a. To deprive of strength.
UNTINGED, ùn-slnj'd'. a. (359). Not scorched, not touched by fire.
UNTINGING, ùn-slnk'ing. a. (410). Not sinking.
UNTINGED, ùn-sln'ùde. a. Nerveless, weak.
UNTINGING, ùn-sln'níng. a. (410). Impeccable.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

- UNSKILLED**, ùn-skil'd'. a. Wanting skill, wanting knowledge.
- UNSKILFUL**, ùn-skil'fùl. a. Wanting art, wanting knowledge.
- UNSKILFULLY**, ùn-skil'fùl-è. ad. Without knowledge, without art.
- UNSKILFULNESS**, ùn-skil'fùl-nès. s. Want of art, want of knowledge.
- UNSLAIN**, ùn-slàné'. a. Not killed.
- UNSLAKED**, ùn-slàkt'. a. (359). Not quenched.—See To SLAKE.
- UNSLEEPING**, ùn-slèép'ing. a. Ever wakeful.
- UNSLIPPING**, ùn-slip'ing. a. (410). Not liable to slip, fast.
- UNSMIRCHED**, ùn-smèrtsht'. a. Unpolluted, not stained.
- UNSMOKED**, ùn-smòkt'. a. (359). Not smoked.
- UNSOCIABLE**, ùn-sò'shé-â-bl. a. Not kind, not communicative of good.
- UNSOCIABLY**, ùn-sò'shé-â-blé. ad. Not kindly.
- UNSOILED**, ùn-sòll'd'. a. Not polluted, not tainted, not stained.
- UNSOLD**, ùn-sòld'. a. Not changed for money.
- UNSOLDIERLIKE**, ùn-sòl'jèr-like. a. Unbecoming a soldier.
- UNSOLID**, ùn-sòl'id'. a. Fluid, not coherent.
- UNSOLVED**, ùn-sòlv'd'. a. Not solved.
- UNSOPHISTICATED**, ùn-sò-fis'té-ká-téd. a. Not adulterated.
- UNSORTED**, ùn-sòrt'éd. a. Not distributed by proper separation.
- UNSOUGHT**, ùn-sàwt'. a. Had without seeking; not searched.
- UNSOUND**, ùn-sòund'. a. Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honest, not upright; not sincere, not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not fast under foot.
- UNSOUNDED**, ùn-sòund'éd. Not tried by the plummet.
- UNSOUNDNESS**, ùn-sòund'nès. s. Erroneous of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptness of any kind; want of strength, want of solidity.
- UNSOURD**, ùn-sòur'd'. a. (359). Not made sour, not made morose.
- UNSOWN**, ùn-sòné'. a. Not propagated by scattering seed.
- UNSPARED**, ùn-spár'd'. a. (359). Not spared.
- UNSPARING**, ùn-spá'ring. a. (410). Not sparing, not parsimonious.
- To **UNSPÉAK**, ùn-spèké'. v. a. To retract, to recant.
- UNSPEAKABLE**, ùn-spé'ká-bl. a. Not to be expressed.
- UNSPEAKABLY**, ùn-spé-ká-blé. ad. Inexpressibly, ineffably.
- UNSPECIFIED**, ùn-spés'sé-fide. a. Not particularly mentioned.
- UNSPECULATIVE**, ùn-spék'ù-lâ-tiv. a. Not theoretical.
- UNSPED**, ùn-spéd'. a. See MISTAKEN. Not despatched, not performed.
- UNSPENT**, ùn-spént'. a. Not wasted, not diminished, not weakened.
- To **UNSPHERE**, ùn-sfère'. v. a. To remove from its orb.
- UNSPIED**, ùn-spide'. a. Not discovered, not seen.
- UNSPILT**, ùn-spilt'. a. (369). Not sped; not spoiled.
- To **UNSPIRIT**, ùn-splr'it. v. a. To dispirit, to depress, to deject.
- UNSPOILED**, ùn-spòil'd'. a. Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.
- UNSPOTTED**, ùn-spòt'téd. a. Not marked with any stain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.
- UNSQUARED**, ùn-skwâr'd'. a. (359). Not formed, irregular.
- UNSTABLE**, ùn-stá'bl. a. Not fixed, not fast; inconstant, irresolute.
- UNSTAID**, ùn-stàde'. a. Not cool, not prudent, not settled into discretion, not steady, mutable.
- UNSTAIN**, ùn-stàde'nès. a. In-discretion, volatile mind.
- UNSTAINED**, ùn-stán'd'. a. Not stained, not dyed, not discoloured.
- To **UNSTATE**, ùn-stàte'. v. a. To put out of state.
- UNSTATUTABLE**, ùn-stát'tshù-tá-bl. a. Contrary to statute.
- UNSTAUNCHED**, ùn-stànsht'. a. (415). Not stopped, not stayed.
- ☞ Dr. Johnson has spelled the simple of this word *stanch*, and the compound *unstaunched*. Mr. Sheridan has followed him in this oversight; but it ought to be observed, that as the word comes from the French *estancher*, neither of these words should be written with u.

—nò, mòve, nèr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùl;—òl,—pòund;—thin, THIS.

UNSTEADILY, ùn-stéd/dé-lé. ad. Without any certainty; inconstantly, not consistently.

UNSTEADINESS, ùn-stéd/dé-nés. s. Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.

UNSTEADY, ùn-stéd/dé. a. Inconstant, irresolute, mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not settled.

UNSTEDFAST, ùn-stéd/fást. a. Not fixed, not fast.

UNSTEPPED, ùn-stépt'. a. (359). Not soaked.

TO UNSTING, ùn-sting'. v. a. To disarm of a sting.

UNTINGED, ùn-stint/éd. a. Not limited.

UNSTIRRED, ùn-stùr'd'. a. Not stirred, not agitated.

TO UNSTITCH, ùn-stiltsh'. v. a. To open by picking the stitches.

UNSTOOPING, ùn-stòò'ping. a. Not bending, not yielding.

TO UNSTOP, ùn-stòp'. v. a. To free from stop or obstruction.

UNSTOPPED, ùn-stòpt'. a. Meeting no resistance.

UNSTRAINED, ùn-strán'd'. a. Easy, not forced.

UNSTRAITENED, ùn-strát'n'd'. (359). a. Not contracted.

UNSTRENGTHENED, ùn-stréng'ih'n'd'. a. (359). Not supported, not assisted.

TO UNSTRING, ùn-string'. v. a. To relax any thing strung, to deprive of strings; to loose, to untie.

UNSTRUCK, ùn-strúk'. a. Not moved, not affected.

UNSTUDIED, ùn-stúd'id. a. (282). Not premeditated, not laboured.

UNSTUFFED, ùn-stúft'. a. (359). Unfilled, unfurnished.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, ùn-súb-stán'shál. a. Not solid, not palpable; not real.

UNSUCCEEDED, ùn-sùk-séé/déd. a. Not succeeded.

UNSUCCESSFUL, ùn-sùk-sés'fùl. a. Not having the wished event.

UNSUCCESSFULLY, ùn-ùk-sés'fùl-é. ad. Unfortunately, without success.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ùn-sùk-sés'fùl-nés. s. Want of success.

UNSUCCESSIVE, ùn-sùk-sés'slv. a. Not proceeding by flux of parts.

UNSUCKED, ùn-sùkt'. a. (359). Not having the breasts drawn.

UNSUFFERABLE, ùn-súf-fúr-á-bl. a. Not supportable, intolerable.

UNSUFFICIENCY, ùn-súf-flsh'énse. a. Inability to answer the end proposed.

UNSUFFICIENT, ùn-súf-flsh'ént. a. Unable, inadequate.

UNSUGARED, ùn-shùg'úr'd. a. (359). Not sweetened with sugar.

UNSUITABLE, ùn-sù'tá-bl. a. Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.

UNSUITABLENESS, ùn-sù'tá-bl-nés. s. Incongruity, unfitness.

UNSUITING, ùn-sù'ting. a. (410). Not fitting, not becoming.

UNSULLIED, ùn-sù'llid. a. (282). Not fouled, not disgraced, pure.

UNSUNG, ùn-sùng'. a. Not celebrated in verse, not recited in verse.

UNSUNNED, ùn-sùn'd'. a. (359). Not exposed to the sun.

UNSUPERFLUOUS, ùn-sù-pér'fù-ùs. a. Not more than enough.

UNSUPPLANTED, ùn-sùp-plánt'éd. a. Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it; not defeated by stratagem.

UNSUPPORTABLE, ùn-sùp-pòrt'á-bl. a. Intolerable, such as cannot be endured.

UNSUPPORTED, ùn-sùp-pòrt'éd. a. Not sustained, not held up; not assisted.

UNSURE, ùn-shùre'. a. Not certain.

UNSURMOUNTABLE, ùn-sùr-mòunt'á-bl. a. Not to be overcome.

UNACCEPTIBLE, ùn-sùs-sép'té-bl. a. Incapable, not liable to admit.

UNSUSPECT, ùn-sùs-pékt'. a. } a.

UNSUSPECTED, ùn-sùs-pékt'éd. } a. Not considered as likely to do or mean ill.

UNSUSPECTING, ùn-sùs-pékt'ing. a. Not imagining that any ill is designed.

UNSUSPICIOUS, ùn-sùs-plah'ùs. a. Having no suspicion.

UNSUSTAINED, ùn-sùs-tán'd'. a. Not supported, not held up.

UNSWAYABLE, ùn-swá'á-bl. a. Not to be governed or influenced by another.

UNSWAYED, ùn-swáde'. a. Not wielded.

TO UNSWEAR, ùn-swáre'. v. n. Not to swear, to recant any thing sworn.

TO UNSWEAT, ùn-swét'. v. a. To ease after fatigue.

UNSWORN, ùn-swòrn'. a. Not bound by an oath.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pinc, pin;—

UNTAINTED, ún-tánt'éd. a. Not sullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.

UNTAKEN, ún-tá'k'n. a. Not taken.

UNTALKED-OF, ún-táwk't'ôv. a. Not mentioned in the world.

UNTAMEABLE, ún-tá'má-bl. a. Not to be tamed, not to be subdued.

☞ Dr. Johnson inserts the silent *e* after *m* both in this word and its simple *tameable*; but in *blamable* and *unblamable*, omits it. Mr. Sheridan has followed him in the two first words; but though he inserts the *e* in *blamable*, he leaves it out in *unblamable*.—In my opinion the silent *e* ought to be omitted in all these words. For the reasons, see *Preliminary Observations to the Rhyming Dictionary*, page xiii. See also the word RECONCILEABLE.

UNTAMED, ún-tám'd. a. (369). Not subdued, not suppressed.

To UNTANGLE, ún-táng'gl. v. a. (405). To loose from intricacy or convolution.

UNTASTED, ún-tás'téd. a. Not tasted, not tried by the palate.

UNTASTING, ún-tás'ting. a. (410). Not perceiving any taste; not trying by the palate.

UNTAUGHT, ún-táwt'. a. Uninstructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debarred from instruction; unskilled, new, not having use or practice.

To UNTEACH, ún-tétsh'. v. a. To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

UNTEMPERED, ún-tém'púr'd. a. Not tempered.

UNTEMPTED, ún-tém't'éd. a. Not embarrassed by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring.

UNTENABLE, ún-tén'á-bl. a. Not to be held in possession; not capable of defence.—See TENABLE.

UNTENANTED, ún-tén'ánt-éd. a. Having no tenant.

UNTENDED, ún-ténd'éd. a. Not having any attendance.

UNTENDER, ún-tén'dúr. a. (98). Wanting softness, wanting affection.

UNTENDERED, ún-tén'dúr'd. a. Not offered.

To UNTENT, ún-tént'. v. a. To bring out of a tent.

UNTENTED, ún-tént'éd. a. Having no mendicaments applied.

UNTERRIFIED, ún-tèr'rè-fide. a. (359). Not affrighted, not struck with fear.

UNTHANKED, ún-thánkt'. a. Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindness; not received with thankfulness.

UNTHANKFUL, ún-thánk'fúl. a. Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.

UNTHANKFULLY, ún-thánk'fúl-é. ad. Without thanks.

UNTHANKFULNESS, ún-thánk'fúl-nèss. s. Want of thankfulness.

UNTHAWED, ún-tháw'd'. s. Not dissolved after frost.

To UNTHINK, ún-think'. v. a. To recall, or dismiss a thought.

UNTHINKING, ún-think'ing. a. Thoughtless, not given to reflection.

UNTHORNY, ún-thór'né. a. Not obstructed by prickles.

UNTHOUGHT-OF, ún-tháwt'ôv. a. Not regarded, not heeded.

To UNTHRED, ún-thréd'. v. a. To loose.

UNTHREATENED, ún-thrét't'n'd. a. (359). Not menaced.

UNTHRIFT, ún-thrift'. s. An extravagant, a prodigal.

UNTHRIFTILY, ún-thrift'ic-lé. ad. Without frugality.

UNTHRIFTY, ún-thrift'ic. a. Prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful; not easily made to thrive or fatten.

UNTHRIVING, ún-thr'iving. a. Not thriving, not prospering.

To UNTHRONE, ún-'hróné'. v. a. To pull down from a throne.

UNTIDY, ún-tí'ué. a. Reverse of *Tidy*. A colloquial word.—*Mason*.

To UNTIE, ún-tí'. v. a. To unbind; to free from bonds; to loosen from convolution or knot; to set free from any objection; to resolve, to clear.

UNTIED, ún-tíé'. a. (282). Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding or knot.

UNTIL, ún-tíl'. ad. To the time that; to the place that.

UNTILLED, ún-tíll'd'. a. (359). Not cultivated.

UNTIMBERED, ún-tim'búr'd. a. Not furnished with timber, weak.

UNTIMELY, ún-time'lé. a. Happening before the natural time.

UNTIMELY, ún-time'lé. ad. Before the natural time.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

UNTINGED, ùn-tùj'd'. a. Not stained, not discoloured; not infected.

UNTIRABLE, ùn-tí'rá-bl. a. Indefatigable, unwearied.

UNTIREB, ùn-tí'r'd'. a. (282). Not made weary.

UNTITLED, ùn-tí'tl'd'. a. (359). Having no title.

UNTO, ùn-tòð'. prep. To. It was the old word for To, now obsolete.

UNTOLD, ùn-tòld'. a. Not related; not revealed.

UNTOUCHED, ùn-tùst't'. a. (359). Not touched, not reached; not moved, not affected; not meddled with.

UNTOWARD ùn-tò'wùrd. a. (88). Forward, perverse, vexatious, not easily guided or taught; awkward, ungraceful.

UNTOWARDLY, ùn-tò'wùrd-lé. a. Awkward, perverse, froward.

UNTRACEABLE, ùn-trá'sá-bl. a. Not to be traced.

UNTRACED, ùn-trást'. a. Not marked by any footsteps.

UNTRACTABLE, ùn-trák'tá-bl. a. Not yielding to common measures and management; rough, difficult.

UNTRACTABLENESS, ùn-trák'tá-bl-nés. a. State of being untractable.

UNTRADING, ùn-trá'díng. a. (410). Not engaged in commerce.

UNTRAINED, ùn-trán'd'. a. Not educated, not instructed, not disciplined; irregular, ungovernable.

UNTRANSFERABLE, ùn-tráns-fér'á-bl. a. Incapable of being transferred.

UNTRANSPARENT, ùn-tráns-pá rént. a. Not diaphanous, opaque.

UNTRAVELLED, ùn-tráv'l'd'. a. Never trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.

To UNTREAD, ùn-tréd'. v. a. To tread back, to go back in the same steps.

UNTREASURED, ùn-trézh'ùr'd'. a. Not laid up, not repositied.

UNTREATABLE, ùn-tré'tá-bl. a. Not treatable; not practicable.

UNTRIED, ùn-tríde'. a. (282). Not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having passed trial.

UNTRIUMPHABLE, ùn-trí'ùmf-á-bl. a. Which allows no triumph.

UNTROD, ùn-tròd'.

UNTRODDED, ùn-tròd'd'n. (103). } a. not passed, not marked by the foot.

UNROLLED, ùn-tròl'd'. a. Not bowled, not rolled along.

UNROUBLED, ùn-trúb'bl'd'. a. (405). Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confused; not interrupted in the natural course; transparent, clear.

UNTRUE, ùn-tròð'. a. (339). False; contrary to reality; false, not faithful.

UNTRULY, ùn-tròð'lé. ad. Falsely, not according to truth.

UNTRUSTINESS, ùn-trùs'té-nés. a. Unfaithfulness.

UNTRUTH, ùn-tròð'th'. s. Falsehood, contrariety to reality; moral falsehood, not veracity; treachery, want of fidelity; false assertion.

UNTONABLE, ùn-tù'ná-bl. a. Unharmonious, not musical.

To UNTUNE, ùn-tùne'. v. a. To make incapable of harmony; to disorder.

UNTURNEB, ùn-tùrn'd'. a. Not turned.

UNTUTORED, ùn-tù'tùr'd'. a. (359). Uninstructed, untaught.

To UNTWINE, ùn-twine'. v. a. To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itself; to separate that which clasps round any thing.

To UNTWIST, ùn-twíst'. v. a. To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.

To UNTY, ùn-tí'. v. a.—See UNTIE.

To UNVAIL, ùn-vále'. v. a. To uncover, to strip of a veil.

UNVALUABLE, ùn-vál'ù-á-bl. a. Inestimable, being above price.

UNVALUED, ùn-vál'ùde. a. Not prized, neglected; inestimable, above price.

UNVANQUISHED, ùn-váng'kwísh't. a. Not conquered, not overcome.

UNVARIABLE, ùn-vá're-á-bl. a. Not changeable, not mutable.

UNVARIED, ùn-vá-ríd. a. (282). Not changed, not diversified.

UNVARNISHED, ùn-vár'nísh't. a. Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned, not decorated.

UNVARYING, ùn-vá're-íng. a. (410). Not liable to change.

To UNVEIL, ùn-vále'. v. a. To disclose, to show.

UNVEILEDLY, ùn-vá'léd-lé. ad. (104). Plainly, without disguise.

UNVENTILATED, ùn-vén'té-lá-téd. a. Not fanned by the wind.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

- UNVERITABLE, ûn-vér'ê-tâ-bl. a. Not true.
- UNVERSED, ûn-vêr'st'. a. (359). Unacquainted, unskilled.
- UNVEXED, ûn-vêkst'. a. (359). Untroubled, undisturbed.
- UNVIOLATED, ûn-vi'ô-lâ-téd. a. Not injured, not broken.
- UNVIRTUOUS, ûn-vér'tshû-ûs. a. Wanting virtue.
- UNVISITED, ûn-viz'it-éd. a. Not resorted to.
- UNUNIFORM, ûn-yû'nê-fôrm. a. Wanting uniformity.
- UNVOYAGEABLE, ûn-vôê'â-jâ-bl. a. Not to be passed over or voyaged.
- UNURGED, ûn-ûrj'd'. a. (359). Not incited, not pressed.
- UNUSED, ûn-ûz'd'. a. (359). Not put to use, unemployed; not accustomed.
- UNUSEFUL, ûn-ûsê'fûl. a. Useless, serving no purpose.
- UNUSUAL, ûn-û'zhû-âl. a. (456). Not common, not frequent, rare.
- UNUSUALNESS, ûn-û'zhû-âl-nês. a. Uncommonness, infrequency.
- UNUTTERABLE, ûn-ût'tûr-â-bl. a. Ineffable, inexpressible.
- UNVULNERABLE, ûn-vûl'nûr-â-bl. a. Exempt from wound, not vulnerable.
- UNWAKENED, ûn-wâ'k'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not roused from sleep.
- UNWALLED, ûn-wâwl'd'. a. Having no walls.
- UNWARES, ûn-wâr'z'. ad. Unexpectedly, before any caution.
- UNWARILY, ûn-wâ'rê-lê. ad. Without caution, carelessly.
- UNWARINESS, ûn-wâ'rê-nês. s. Want of caution, carelessness.
- UNWARLIKE, ûn-wâr'hke. a. Not fit for war, not used to war.
- UNWARNED, ûn-wâr'n'd'. a. (359). Not cautioned, not made wary.
- UNWARRANTABLE, ûn-wôr'rân-tâ-bl. a. Not to be justified.
- UNWARRANTABLY, ûn-wôr'rân-tâ-blê. ad. Unjustifiably.
- UNWARRANTED, ûn-wôr'rân-téd. a. Not ascertained, uncertain.
- UNWARY, ûn-wâ'rê. a. Wanting caution, imprudent, hasty, precipitate; unexpected.
- UNWASHED, ûn-wôsh't'. a. Not washed, not cleansed by washing.
- UNWASTED, ûn-wâ'stéd. a. Not consumed, not diminished.
- UNWASTING, ûn-wâ'sting. a. (410). Not growing less.
- UNWAYED, ûn-wâdê'. a. Not used to travel.
- UNWEAKENED, ûn-wê'k'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not weakened.
- UNWEAPONED, ûn-wêp'p'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not furnished with offensive arms.
- UNWEARABLE, ûn-wê'rê-â-bl. a. Not to be tired.
- UNWEARIED, ûn-wê'rêd. a. (282). Not tired, not fatigued; indefatigable, continual, not to be spent.
- TO UNWEARY, ûn-wê'rê. v. a. To refresh after weariness.
- UNWED, ûn-wêd. a. Unmarried.
- UNWEDGEABLE, ûn-wêd'jâ-bl. a. Not to be cloven.
- UNWEEDED, ûn-wêêd'éd. a. Not cleared from weeds.
- UNWEEPED, ûn-wêêpt'. a. Not lamented. Now unwept.
- UNWEEKING, ûn-wêê'ting. a. (410). Ignorant, unknowing.
- UNWEIGHED, ûn-wâdê'. a. Not examined by the balance; not considered, negligent.
- UNWEIGHING, ûn-wâ'ing. a. (410). Inconsiderate, thoughtless.
- UNWELCOME, ûn-wêl'kûm. a. Not pleasing, not grateful.
- UNWELL, ûn-wêl'. a. Not in perfect health.
- ☞ This word has very properly been added to Johnson by Mr. Mason, who quotes for it the authority of Lord Chesterfield. Its real use, however, is a sufficient authority, for it expresses a state of body but too common, that of being neither well nor ill, but between both. If I remember rightly, the first time I heard this word was when I was in Ireland; and I have ever since admired the propriety of it.
- UNWEPT, ûn-wêpt'. a. Not lamented, not bemoaned.
- UNWET, ûn-wêt. a. Not moist.
- UNWHIPT, ûn-hwipt. a. (359). Not punished, not corrected.
- UNWHOLESOME, ûn-hôle'sûm. a. Insalubrious, mischievous to health; corrupt, tainted.
- UNWIELDILY, ûn-wêêl'dê-lê. ad. Heavily, with difficult motion.
- UNWIELDINESS, ûn-wêêl'dê-nês. s. Heaviness, difficulty to move, or be moved.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

UNWIELDY, ùn-wéél'dé. a. Unmanageable, not easily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous.

UNWILLING, ùn-will'ing. a. (410). Loath, not contented, not inclined, not complying by inclination.

UNWILLINGLY, ùn-will'ing-lé. ad. Not with good will, not without loathness.

UNWILLINGNESS, ùn-will'ing-nés. s. Loathness disinclination.

TO UNWIND, ùn-wind'. v. a. Pret. and Part. pass. Unwound. To separate any thing convolved, to untwist, to untwine; to disentangle, to loose from entanglement.

TO UNWIND, ùn-wind'. v. n. To admit evolution.

UNWIPED, ùn-wipt'. a. (359). Not cleared.

UNWISE, ùn-wíze'. a. Weak, defective in wisdom.

UNWISELY, ùn-wíze'lé. ad. Weakly, not prudently, not wisely.

TO UNWISH, ùn-wish'. v. a. To wish that which is, not to be.

UNWISHED, ùn-wisht'. a. (359). Not sought, not desired.

TO UNWIT, ùn-wit'. v. a. To deprive of understanding.

UNWITHDRAWING, ùn-wlth-draw'ing. a. Continually liberal.

UNWITHSTOOD, ùn-wlth-stúd'. a. Not opposed.

UNWITNESSED, ùn-wit'nést. a. Wanting evidence, wanting notice.

UNWITTINGLY, ùn-wit'ting-lé. ad. Without knowledge, without consciousness.

UNWONTED, ùn-wùn'téd. a. Uncommon, unusual, rare, infrequent; unaccustomed, unused.

UNWORKING, ùn-wùrk'ing. a. Living without labour.

UNWORSHIPPED, ùn-wùr'shlpt. a. Not adored.

☞ This word ought to be written with one *p* only. See Dr. Lowth's Grammar at *Participle*.

UNWORTHILY, ùn-wùr'thé-lé. ad. Not according to desert.

UNWORTHINESS, ùn-wùr'thé-nés. s. Want of worth, want of merit.

UNWORTHY, ùn-wùr'thé. a. Not deserving; wanting merit; mean; not suitable, not adequate; unbecoming, vile.

UNWOUND, ùn-wòund'. Part. pass. and Pret. of Unwind. Untwisted.

UNWOUNDED, ùn-wòon'déd. a. Not wounded, not hurt.

TO UNWREATH, ùn-rèth'. v. a. To untwine.

UNWRITING, ùn-ri'ting. a. (410). Not assuming the character of an author.

UNWRITTEN, ùn-rit't'n. a. (103). Not conveyed by writing, oral, traditional.

UNWROUGHT, ùn-ráwt'. a. Not laboured not manufactured.

UNWRUNG, ùn-rung'. a. Not pinched.

UNYIELDED, ùn-yéeld'éd. a. Not given up.

TO UNYOKE, ùn-yòke'. v. a. To loose from the yoke; to part, to disjoin.

UNYOKED, ùn-yòkt'. a. (359). Having never worn a yoke; licentious, unrestrained.

UNZONED, ùn-zòn'd'. a. (359). Not bound with a girdle.

VOCABLE, vò'ká-bl. s. (405). A word.

VOCABULARY, vò-káb'ù-lá-ré. s. A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book.

VOCAL, vò'kál. a. Having a voice, uttered by the voice.

TO VOCALISE, vò'kál-ize. v. a. To make vocal; to form into voice.

VOCALITY, vò-kál'é'té. s. Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice.

VOCALLY, vò'kál-lé. ad. In words, articulately.

VOCATION, vò-ká'shùn. s. Calling by the will of God; summons, trade, employment.

VOCATIVE, vòk'á-tív. s. (157). The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERATION, vò-sif-ér-á'shùn. s. Clamour, outcry.

VOCIFEROUS, vò-sif-ér-ús. a. Clamorous, noisy.

VOGUE, vóg. s. (337). Fashion, mode.

VOICE, vòls. s. (299). Sound emitted by the mouth; sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth; any sound made by breath, vote, suffrage, opinion expressed.

VOICED, vòlst. a. (359). Furnished with a voice.

VOID, vòld. a. (299). Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual, null; unsupplied, unoccupied; wanting, unfurnished, empty; unsubstantial, unreal.

VOID, vòld. s. An empty space, vacuum, vacancy.

☞ (559).—Pâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

To VOID, völd. v. a. To quit, to leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.

VOIDABLE, völd'â-bl. a. (405). Such as may be annulled.

VOIDER, völd'ûr. s. (98). A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

VOIDNESS, völd'nês. s. Emptiness, vacuity; nullity, inefficacy; want of substantiality.

VOITURE, vôle-tûre'. s. *French*. A carriage with horses; a chaise.

VOLANT, vól'ând. a. Flying, passing through the air; active.

VOLATILE, vól'â-tîl. a. (145). Flying through the air; having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation; lively, fickle, changeable of mind.

VOLATILENESS, vól'â-tîl-nês. } s. The
VOLATILITY, vól'â-tîl'é-té. } quality of flying away by evaporation, not
fixity; mutability of mind.

VOLATILIZATION, vól'â-tîl'é-zâ'shûn. s. The act of making volatile.

To VOLATILIZE, vól'â-tîl-ize. v. a. To make volatile, to subtilize to the highest degree.

VOLE, vôle, s. A deal at cards that draws the whole tricks.

VOLCANO, vól-ká'nô. s.—See LUMBA-GO. A burning mountain.

VOLERY, vól'ér-ê. s. (555). A flight of birds.

VOLITATION, vól-ê-tâ'shûn. s. The act or power of flying.

VOLITION, vól-jish'ûn. s. The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.

VOLITIVE, vól'é-îiv. a. (158). Having the power to will.

VOLLEY, vól'lê. s. A flight of shot; an emission of many at once.

To VOLLEY, vól'lê. v. n. To throw out.

VOLLIED, vól'ild. a. (282). Disploded, discharged with a volley.

VOLT, vólt. s. A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

VOLUBILITY, vól-î-bîl'é-té. s. The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, fluency of speech; mutability; liableness to revolution.

VOLUBLE, vól'û-bl. a. (405). Formed so as to roll easily, formed so as to be ca-

sily put in motion; rolling, having quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.

VOLUME, vól'yû-ne. s. (113). Something rolled or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once; a book.

VOLUMINOUS, vò-û'îné-nûs. a. Consisting of many complications; consisting in many volumes or books; copious, diffusive.

VOLUMINOUSLY, vò-û'îné-nûs-lê. ad. In many volumes or books.

VOLUNTARILY, vól'ûn-tâ-ê-tê. ad. Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without compulsion.

VOLUNTARY, vól'ûn-tâ-ê. a. Acting without compulsion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingness; done without compulsion; acting of its own accord.

VOLUNTARY, vól'ûn-tâ-rê. s. A piece of music played at will.

VOLUNTEER, vól'ûn-têér'. s. A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

To VOLUNTEER, vól'ûn-têér'. v. n. to go for a soldier.

VOLUPTUARY, vò-lûp'tshû-â-ê. s. A man given up to pleasure and luxury.

VOLUPTUOUS, vò-lûp'tshû-îs. a. Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced, as if written *Volupshar*.—See PRESUMPTUOUS.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, vò-lûp'tshû-ûs-lê. ad. Luxuriously, with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vò-lûp'tshû-ûs-nês. s. The state of being luxurious.

VOLUTE, vò-lûte'. s. A member of a column.

VOMICA, vôm'ê-kâ. s. An encysted humour in the lungs.

VOMICK-NUT, vôm'îk-nût. s. Poison that kills by excessive vomiting.

To VOMIT, vôm'ît. v. n. To cast up the contents of the stomach.

To VOMIT, vôm'ît. v. a. To throw up from the stomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.

VOMIT, vôm'ît. s. The matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetick medicine.

VOMITION, vò-mish'ûn. s. The act or power of vomiting.

VOMITIVE, vôm'ê-tiv. a. (158). Emetick, causing vomits.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll,—pòand;—thin, THIS.

VOMITORY, vòm'é-tùr.é. a. (512). Procuring vomits, emetick.—For the last o, see DOMESTICK.

VORACIOUS, vò-rá'shùs. a. (357). Greedy to eat, ravenous.

VORACIOUSLY, vò-rá'shùs-lé. ad. Greedily, ravenously.

VORACIOUSNESS, vò-rá'shùs-nés. } s.

VORACITY, vò-rá'sé-té. } Greediness, ravenousness.

VORTEX, vòr'téks. s. In the plural Vortices. Any thing whirled round.

VORTICAL, vòr'té-kál. a. (88). Having a whirling motion.

VOTARIST, vò'tá-ríst. s. One devoted to any person or thing.

VOTARY, vò'tá-ré. s. One devoted as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

VOTARESS, vò'tá-rés. s. A woman devoted to any worship or state.

VOTE, vòt. s. Suffrage, voice given and numbered.

TO VOTE, vòt. v. a. To choose by suffrage, to determine by suffrage; to give by vote.

VOTER, vò'tùr. s. (98). One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

VOTIVE, vò'tív. a. (157). Given by vow.

TO VOUCH, vòútsh. v. a. (313). To call to witness, to obtest; to attest, to warrant, to maintain.

TO VOUCH, vòútsh. v. n. To bear witness, to appear as a witness.

VOUCH, vòútsh. s. Warrant, attestation. Not in use.

VOUCHER, vòútsh'ùr. s. (98). One who gives witness to any thing; a writing by which any thing is vouched; a receipt for money paid on account of another.

TO VOUCHSAFE, vòútsh-sáfé'. v. a. To permit any thing to be done without danger; to condescend, to grant.

Vow, vòù. s. (323). Any promise made to a Divine power, an act of devotion; a solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love and matrimony.

TO Vow, vòù. v. a. To consecrate by a solemn dedication, to give to a Divine power.

TO Vow, vòù. v. n. To make vows or solemn promises.

VOWEL, vò'ùl. s. (99) (323). A letter which can be uttered by itself.

VOWFELLOW, vòù'fél-lò. s. One bound by the same vow.

VOYAGE, vòé'ádjé. s. (30). A passage by sea.

TO VOYAGE, vòé'ádjé. v. n. To travel by sea.

TO VOYAGE, vòé'ádjé. v. a. To travel, to pass over.

VOYAGER, vòé'á-jùr. s. (98). One who who travels by sea.

UP, ùp. ad. Aloft, on high, not down; out of bed, in the state of being risen from rest; in the state of being risen from a seat; from a state of decumbiture or concealment; in a state of being built; above the horizon; to a state of advancement; in a state of climbing; in a state of insurrection; in a state of being increased or raised; from a remoter place, coming to any person or place; from younger to elder years. Up and down, dispersedly, here and there. backward and forward; Up to, to an equal height with; adequately to: Up with, a phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

UP, ùp. interject. A word exhorting to rise from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rousing to action.

UP, ùp. prep. From a lower to a higher part, not down.

TO UPBEAR, ùp-bàré'. v. a. Preterit. Upbore; Part. pass. Upborn. To sustain aloft, to support in elevation; to raise aloft; to support from falling.

TO UPBRAID, ùp-bráid'. v. a. (202). To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful; to object as a matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to treat with contempt.

UPBRAILINGLY, ùp-brá'ding-lé. ad. By way of reproach.

UPBROUGHT, ùp-bráwt'. Part. pass. of Upbring. Educated, nurtured.

UPCAST, ùp-kást'. Part. a (492). Thrown upwards.

UPCAST, ùp'kást. s. (497). A term of bowling, a throw, a cast.

UPHELD, ùp-héld'. Pret. and Part. pass. of Uphold. Maintained, sustained.

UPHILL, ùp'híll. a. Difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill.

TO UPHOARD, ùp-hòrd'. v. a. (295). To treasure, to store, accumulate in private places.

TO UPHOLD, ùp-hòld'. v. a. Preterit. Upheld; and Part. pass. Upheld and Up-

holden. To lift on high; to support, to sustain, to keep from falling; to keep from declension; to support in any state of life; to continue, to keep from defeat; to continue without failing (497).

UPHOLDER, ùp-hòld'ùr. s. (98). A supporter; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals.

UPHOLSTERER, ùp-hòls'tùr-ùr. s. One who furnishes houses, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

UPLAND, ùp'lánd. s. Higher ground.

UPLAND, ùp-lánd. a. Higher in situation.

UPLANDISH, ùp-lánd'ish. a. Mountainous, inhabiting mountains.

TO UPLAY, ùp-lá'. v. a. To hoard, to lay up.

TO UPLIFT, ùp-lift'. v. a. (497). To raise aloft.

UPMOST, ùp'mòst. a. Highest, topmost.

UPON, ùp-pôn'. prep. Not under, noting being on the top or outside; thrown over the body, as clothes; by way of imprecation or infliction, it expresses obtestation, or protestation; in immediate consequence of; with respect to; in noting a particular day; noting reliance or trust; near to, noting situation; on pain of; by inference from; exactly, according to; by, noting the means of support.

UPPER, ùp'pùr. a. (98). Superior in place, higher; higher in place.

UPPERMOST, ùp'pùr-mòst. a. Highest in place; highest in power or authority; predominant, most powerful.

UPPISH, ùp'plsh. a. Proud, arrogant.

TO UPRaise, ùp-ráze'. v. a. (202). To raise up, exalt.

TO UPREAR, ùp-rére'. v. a. (227). To rear on high.

UPRIGHT, ùp'rite. a. (393). Straight up, perpendicularly erect; erected, pricked up; honest, not declining from the right.

UPRIGHTLY, ùp'rite-lé. an. Perpendicularly to the horizon; honestly, without deviation from the right.

UPRIGHTNESS, ùp'rite-nés. s. Perpendicular erection; honesty, integrity.

TO UPRise, ùp-rize'. v. n. (492). To rise from decumbiture; to rise from below the horizon; to rise with acclivity.

UPRISE, ùp-rize'. s. (497). Appearance above the horizon.

UPROAR, ùp'róre. s. (295). Tumult, bustle, disturbance, confusion.

TO UPROAR, ùp-róre'. v. a. (497). To throw into confusion.

TO UPROOT, ùp-ròót'. v. a. (306). To tear up by the root.

TO UPROUSE, ùp-ròuze'. v. a. To waken from sleep, to excite to action.

UPSHOT, ùp'shòt. s. (497). Conclusion, end, last amount, final event.

UPSIDE-DOWN, ùp-side-dòwn'. An adverbial form of speech. With a total reversion, in complete disorder.

TO UPSTAND, ùp-stánd'. v. n. (497). To be erect.

TO UPSTAY, ùp-stá'. v. a. To sustain, to support.

TO UPSTART, ùp-stárt'. v. n. (497). To spring up suddenly.

UPSTART, ùp'stárt. s. One suddenly raised to wealth or power.

TO UPSWARM, ùp-swärm'. v. a. To raise in a swarm.

TO UPTURN, ùp-tùrn'. v. a. (497). To throw up, to furrow.

UPWARD, ùp'wórd. a. (497). Directed to a higher part.

UPWARDS, ùp'wórdz. ad. (88). Towards a higher place; towards Heaven and God; with respect to the higher part, more than, with tendency to a higher or greater number; towards the source.

URBANITY, ùr-bán'è-té. s. Civility, elegance, politeness; facetiousness.

URCHIN, ùr'tshln. s. (353). A hedgehog; a name of slight anger to a child.

URETER, yù-ré-tùr. s. (98). Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

URETHRA, yù-ré'thrá. s. (503). The passage of the urine.

TO URGE, ùrje. v. a. To incite, to push; to provoke, to exasperate; to follow close so as to impel; to press, to enforce; to importune, to solicit.

URGENCY, ùr'jén-sé. s. Pressure of difficulty.

URGENT, ùr'jént. a. Cogent, pressing, violent; importunate, vehement in solicitation.

URGENTLY, ùr'jént-lé. ad. Cogenitly, violently, vehemently, importunately.

URGER, ùr'júr. s. (98). One who presses.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bòll;—òll;—pòund;—*thin*, THIS.

URINAL, yù'rè-nál. s. (8). A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.

URINARY, yù'rè-ná-ré. a. Relating to the urine.

URINE, yù'rín. s. (140). Animal water.

URINOUS, yù'rín-ús. a. Partaking of urine.

URN, ùrn. s. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a water-pot; the vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

Us, ùs. The oblique case of *We*.

USAGE, yù'zldje. s. (90 (442). Treatment; custom; practice long continued; manners, behaviour.

USANCE, yù'zânse. s. (442). Use, proper employment; usury, interest paid for money.

USE, yùse. s. (8) (437). The act of employing any thing to any purpose; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose; need of, occasion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received, power of receiving advantage; convenience, help; practice, habit; custom, common occurrence; interest, money paid for the use of money.

To USE, yùse. v. a. (437). To employ to any purpose; to accustom, to habituate; to treat; to practise; to behave.

To USE, yùze. v. n. To be accustomed, to practise customarily; to be customarily in any manner, to be wont.

USEFUL, yùse'fùl. a. Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpose.

USEFULLY, yùse'fùl-è. ad. In such a manner as to help forward some end.

USEFULNESS, yùse'fùl-nés. s. Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

USELESSLY, yùse'lés-lé. ad. In a useless manner.

USELESSNESS, yùse'lés-nés. s. Unfitness to any end.

USELESS, yùse'lés. a. Answering no purpose, having no end.

USER, yù'zùr. s. (98). One who uses.

USHER, ùsh'ùr. s. (98). One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank; an under-teacher.

To USHER, ùsh'ùr. v. a. To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.

USQUEBAUGH, ùs-kwè-bà'. s. (390). A

compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics.

USUAL, yù'zhù-ál. a. (452). Common, frequent, customary.

USUALLY, yù'zhù-ál-è. ad. Commonly, frequently, customarily.

USUALNESS, yù'zhù-ál-nés. s. Commonness, frequency.

To USURE, yù'zhùre. v. n. To practise usury, to take interest for money.

USURER, yù'zhù-rùr. s. (456). One who puts money out at interest.

USURIOUS, yù-zù'rè-ús. a. (456). Given to the practice of usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.

To USURP, yù-zùrp. v. a. To possess by force or intrusion, to seize or possess without right.

USURPATION, yù-zùrp-pá'shùn. s. Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

USURPER, yù-zùrp'ùr. s. (98). One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right.

USURPINGLY, yù-zùrp'ing-lé. ad. Without just claim.

USURY, yù'zhù-ré. s. (456). Money paid for the use of money, interest; the practice of taking interest.

⚡ This word and its relatives, with respect to the aspiration of the *s*, are exactly under the same predicament as the words *LUXURY* and *ANXIETY* are with respect to the *x*.—See Principles, No. 479, 480, 481.

UTENSIL, yù'tèn-síl. s. (8). An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of a kitchen, or tools of a trade.

UTERINE, yù'tér-líne. a. (149). Belonging to the womb.

UTERUS, yù'té-rùs. s. (503). The womb.

UTILITY, yù-tíl'è-té. s. Usefulness, profit, convenience, advantageousness.

UTMOST, ùt'mòst. a. Extreme, placed at the extremity; being in the highest degree.

UTMOST, ùt'mòst. s. The most that can be, the greatest power.

UTOPIAN, yù-tó'pè-án. a. [From Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*]. Ideal. *Mason*.

UTTER, ùt'tùr. a. (98). Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre; placed without any compass, out of any place; extreme, excessive, utmost; complete, irrevocable.

To UTTER, ùt'tùr. v. a. To speak, to pronounce, to express; to disclose, to *dja*.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

cover, to publish; to sell, to vend; to disperse, to emit at large.

UTTERABLE, út'úr-â bl. a. (555). Expressible, such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE, út'úr-ânse. s. Pronunciation, manner of speaking; extremity, terms of extreme hostility; vocal expression, emission from the mouth.

UTTERER, út'úr-úr. s. One who pronounces; a divulger, a discloser; a seller, a vender.

UTTERLY, út'úr-lê. ad. Fully, completely, perfectly.

UTTERMOST, út'úr-môst. a. Extreme, being in the highest degree; most remote.

UTTERMOST, út'úr-môst. s. The greatest degree.

VULCANO, vûl-ká'nô. s. A burning mountain; properly VOLCANO.—See LUMBAGO.

VULGAR, vûl'gûr. a. (88). Plebeian, suiting to the common people, practised among the common people, mean, low, being of the common rate; publick, commonly bruited.

VULGAR, vûl'gûr. s. The common people.

VULGARITY, vûl-gâr-è-tê. s. Meanness, state of the lowest people; particular instance or specimen of meanness.

VULGARLY, vûl'gûr-lê. ad. Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.

VULNERABLE, vûl'nûr-â-bl. a. Susceptive of wounds, liable to external injury.

VULNERARY, vûl'nûr-â-rê. a. (555). Useful in the cure of wounds.

VULNERATE, vûl'nûr-âte. v. a. (91). To wound, to hurt.

VULPINE, vûl'pîa, or vûl'pîne. a. Belonging to a fox.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott mark the *i* in the last syllable long, as in *pine*. I am inclined to shorten it with Mr. Perry, like *pin*; and my reason is, that the accent immediately precedes it.—See Principles, No. 140.

VULTURE, vûl'tshûr. s. A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

VULTURINE, vûl'tshûr-inc. a. (149). Belonging to a vulture.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Nares, make the *i* in the last syllable of this word long, as in *fine*. I join them in this pronunciation, because the accent is two syllables higher.

UVULA, yûvû-lâ. s. (8). In Anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis.

UXORIOUS, ûg-zô'rê-ûs. a. (479). Submissively fond of a wife, infected with connubial dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, ûg-zô'rê-ûs-lê. ad. With fond submission to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, ûg-zô'rê-ûs-nês. s. Connubial dotage, fond submission to a wife.

W.

TO WABBLE, wôb'bl. v. n. (405). To shake, to move from side to side. A low barbarous word.

WAD, wôd. s. A bundle of straw thrust close together. Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value.

WADDING, wôd'ding. s. (410). A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

TO WADDLE, wôd'dl. v. n. (405). To shake in walking from side to side, to deviate in motion from a right line.

TO WADE, wâde. v. n. To walk through the waters, to pass water without swimming, to pass difficultly and laboriously.

WAFER, wâ'fûr. s. (98). A thin cake, the bread given in the Eucharist by the Roman Catholics; paste made to close letters.

TO WAFT, wâft. v. a. To carry through the air, or on the water; to beckon, to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr.

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—thin, THIS.

Scott, pronounce the *a* in this word as I have marked it: Mr. Perry adopts the *a* in *father*; and though Mr. Smith thinks this is the true sound, confesses the short *a* is daily gaining ground; but W. Johnston, for want of attending to the rule laid down in Principles, No. 85, makes *wáft* rhyme with *soft*: Mr. Nares has not got the word; but by omitting it in classes where the *a* is pronounced as in *father* and *water*, shows he is of opinion it ought to have the sound I have given it.

To WÁFT, wáft. v. n. To float.

WÁFT, wáft. s. A floating body; motion of a streamer.

WÁFTAG, wáft'idge. s. (90). Carriage by water or air.

WÁFTURE, wáft'shüre. s. (461). The act of waving.

To WÁG, wág. v. a. (85). To move lightly, to shake lightly.

To WÁG, wág. v. n. To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go, to be moved.

WÁG, wág. s. One ludicrously mischievous, a merry drull.

To WÁGE, wádjé. v. a. To attempt, to venture; to make, to carry on.

WÁGER, wá'júr. s. (98). A bet, any thing pledged upon a chance of performance.

To WÁGER, wá'júr. v. a. To lay, to pledge as a bet.

WÁGES, wá'jiz. s. (99). Pay given for service.

WÁGGERY, wág'gúr-é. s. (555). Mischievous merriment; roguish trick, sarcastical gayety.

WÁGGISH, wág'ish. a. (383). Knavishly merry, merrily mischievous, frolicksome.

WÁGGISHNESS, wág'ish-nés. s. Merry mischief.

To WÁGGLE, wág'gl. v. n. (405). To waddle, to move from side to side.

WÁGON, wág'ún. s. (166). A heavy carriage for burdens; a chariot.

WÁGONNER, wág'ún-úr. s. (98). One who drives a wagon.

WÁGTAIL, wág'táile. s. A bird. Generally called a Water-wagtail.

WÁID, wáide. a. (202). Crushed. Obsolete.

WÁIF, wáife. s. Goods found and claimed by nobody. That of which every one waives the claim. Sometimes written *weif* or *west*. This, says Mr. Mason, is a legal word, but not legally explained; since

Blackstone says *Waifs* are goods stolen and waived, or thrown away by the thief in his flight.

To WÁIL, wáile. v. a. To moan, to lament to bewail.

To WÁIL, wáile. v. n. (202). To grieve audibly, to express sorrow.

WÁIL, wáile. s. Audible sorrow.

WÁILING, wá'ling. s. (410). Lamentation, moan, audible sorrow.

WÁILFUL, wáile'fúl. a. Sorrowful, mournful.

WÁIN, wáine. s. A carriage.

WÁINROPE, wáine'rópe. s. A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

WÁINSCOT, wén'skút. s. The inner wooden covering of a wall.

To WÁINSCOT, wén'skút. v. a. To line walls with boards; to line in general.

☞ I have given the common sound of this word; and as it is marked by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and adopted in Steele's Grammar. Mr. Perry pronounces the first syllable so as to rhyme with *man*; but W. Johnston, who pronounces both this word and *Waistcoat* regularly, is, in my opinion, the most correct.

WÁIST, wáiste. s. The smallest part of the body, the part below the ribs; the middle deck of a ship.

WÁISTCOAT, wés'kót. s. A garment worn about the waist. The garment worn by men under the coat.—*See*.

☞ This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as some have done. It would scarcely sound pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness; though Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott pronounce the diphthong as I have marked it.

To WÁIT, wáite. v. a. To expect, to stay for; to attend, to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something.

To WÁIT, wáite. v. n. To expect, to stay in expectation; to pay servile or submissive attendance; to attend; to stay, not to depart from; to follow as a consequence.

WÁIT, wáite. s. Ambush, secret attempt.

WÁITER, wá'túr. s. (98). An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

To WAIVE, wâve. v. a. To put off, to quit, to relinquish.

☞ I have inserted this word on the authority of *Blackstone*, quoted by Mr. *Mason*, as may be seen under the word *WAIR*, and I remember to have seen it spelled in this manner, though I cannot recollect by whom. Its etymology is uncertain; but, distinguishing it from the word *WAVE*, from which it can scarcely be derived, is of real utility to the language, which, as much as possible, ought to adopt a different orthography to express a different sense, or a different pronunciation.—See *BOWL*.

To WAKE, wâke. v. n. To watch, not to sleep; to be roused from sleep, to cease to sleep; to be put in action, to be excited.

To WAKE, wâke. v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite, to put in motion or action; to bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

WAKE, wâke. s. The feast of the Dedication of the Church, formerly kept by watching all night; Vigils, state of forbearing sleep.

WAKEFUL, wâke'fûl. a. Not sleeping, vigilant.

WAKEFULNESS, wâke'fûl-nês. s. Want of sleep; forbearance of sleep.

To WAKEN, wâ'k'n. v. n. (103). To wake, to cease from sleep, to be roused from sleep.

To WAKEN, wâ'k'n. v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to produce, to bring forth.

WALE, wâle. s. A rising part in cloth.

To WALK, wâwk. v. n. (84). To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up; it is used in the ceremonious language of invitation for Come or Go; to move for exercise or amusement; to move the slowest pace, not to trot, gallop, or amble; to appear as a spectre; to act in sleep; to act in any particular manner.

To WALK, wâwk. v. a. To pass through.

WALK, wâwk. s. (84). Act of walking for the air or exercise; gait, step, manner of moving; a length of space, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue set with trees; way, road, range, place of wandering; a fish: Walk is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse.

WALKER, wâwk'ûr. s. (98). One that walks; a fuller.

WALKINGSTAFF, wâwk'ing-stâff. s. A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking.

WALL, wâll. s. (33) (77) (84). A series of brick or stone carried upwards and cemented with mortar, the sides of a building; fortification, works built for defence: To take the wall, to take the upper place, not to give place.

To WALL, wâll. v. a. To enclose with walls; to defend by walls.

WALLCREEPER, wâll'krêep-ûr. s. A bird.

WALLET, wôl'lt. s. (85) (99). A bag in which the necessities of a traveller are put, a knapsack; any thing protuberant and swagging.

WALLEYED, wâll'ide. a. Having white eyes.

WALLFLOWER, wâll'flôû-ûr. s. See *STOCKGILLFLOWER*.

WALLFRUIT, wâll'frûôt. s. Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

To WALLOP, wôl'lûp. v. n. (166). To boil.

WALLOW, wâll'wôuse. s. An insect.

To WALLOW, wôl'lô. v. n. (85). To move heavily and clumsily; to roll himself in mire or any thing filthy; to live in any state of filth or gross vice.

WALLOW, wôl'lô. s. (85). A kind of rolling groveling motion.

WALLRUE, wâll'rôd. s. An herb.

WALLWORT, wâll'wûrt. s. A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or *danewort*.—See *ELDER*.

WALNUT, wâll'nûtt. s. The name of a tree; the fruit and wood of the tree.

WALLPEPPER, wâll'pép-pûr. s. House-leek.

WALTRON, wâll'trûn. s. (166). The sea-horse.

To WAMBLE, wôm'bl. v. n. (405). To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

WAN, wôn. a. (85). Pale as with sickness, languid of look.

☞ Mr. *Sheridan* has given the *a*, in this word and its compounds, the same sound as in *man*. Mr. *Scott* and Dr. *Kear* have given both the sound I have given and Mr. *Sheridan's*, but seem to prefer the former by placing it first. I have always heard it pronounced like the first syllable of *wan-ton*; and find Mr. *Nares*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, have so marked it. I have indeed, heard *wan*, the old preterit of the verb to *win*, pronounced so as to rhyme with *ran*: but as this form of the verb is obsolete, the pronunciation is so too.—See WASP.

WAND, wònd. s. A small stick or twig, a long rod; any staff of authority or use; a charming rod.

TO WANDER, wòn'dûr. v. n. (98). To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain course; to deviate, to go astray.

TO WANDER, wòn'dûr. v. a. To travel over without a certain course.

WANDERER, wòn'dûr-ûr. s. (555). Rover, Rambler.

WANDERING, wòn'dûr-ing. s. (410). Uncertain peregrination; aberration, mistaken way; uncertainty; want of being fixed.

TO WANE, wáne. v. n. To grow less, to decrease; to decline, to sink.

WANE, wáne. s. Decrease of the moon; decline, diminution, declension.

WANNED, wòn'd. a. (85)(359). Turned pale and faint coloured.

WANNESS, wòn'nés. s. Paleness, languor.—See WAN.

TO WANT, wònt. v. a. To be without something fit or necessary; to be defective in something; to fall short of, not to contain; to need, to have need of, to lack; to wish for, to long for.

TO WANT, wònt. v. n. (85). To be wanted, to be improperly absent; to fail, to be deficient.

WANT, wònt. s. Need; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty, penury, indigence.

WANTON, wòn'tûn. a. (166). Lascivious, libidinous; licentious, dissolute; frolicsome, gay, sportive, airy; loose, unrestrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant, superfluous; not regular, turned fortuitously.

WANTON, wòn'tûn. s. A lascivious person, a strumpet, a whoremonger; a trifler, an insignificant flatterer; a word of slight endearment.

TO WANTON, wòn'tûn. v. n. To play lasciviously; to revel, to play; to move nimbly and irregularly.

WANTONLY, wòn'tûn-lè. ad. Lasciviously, frolicsomely, gayly, sportively.

WANTONNESS, wòn'tûn-nés. s. Lasciviousness, lechery; sportiveness, frolick,

humour; licentiousness, negligence of restraint.

WANTWIT, wònt'wit. s. A fool.

WAPED, wá'péd. a. Dejected, crushed by misery. Obsolete.

WAR, wâr. s. (85). The exercise of violence under sovereign command; the instruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profession of arms; hostility, state of opposition, act of opposition.

TO WAR, wâr. v. n. To make war, to be in a state of hostility.

TO WARBLE, wâr'bl. v. a. (405). To quaver any sound; to cause to quaver; to utter musically.

TO WARBLE, wâr'bl. v. n. To be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sink.

WARBLER, wâr'bl-ûr. s. (98). A singer, a songster.

TO WARD, wârd. v. a. To guard, to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence off, to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous.

TO WARD, wârd. v. n. To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defensive with a weapon.

WARD, wârd. s. (85). Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortress, strong hold; district of a town; custody, confinement; the part of a lock which corresponding to the proper key hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian; the state of a child under a guardian; guardianship; right over orphans.

WARDEN, wârd'n. s. (103). A keeper, a guardian; a head officer; a large pear.

WARDER, wârd'ûr. s. (98). A keeper, a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WARDMOTE, wârd'môte. s. A meeting, a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wârd'rôbe. s. A room where clothes are kept.

WARDSHIP, wârd'ship. s. Guardianship; pupillage, state of being under ward.

WARE, wâre. The pret. of Wear, more frequently Wore.

WARE, wâre. a. For this we commonly say Aware; being in expectation of, being provided against; cautious, wary.

W (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pînc, pîn;—

To **WARE**, wârc. v. b. To take heed of, to beware.

WARE, wâre. s. Commonly something to be sold.

WAREHOUSE, wâre'hôuse. s. A storehouse of merchandise.

WARELESS, wâre'lës. a. Uncautious, unwary.

WARFARE, wâr'fâre. s. Military service, military life.

WARILY, wâr'îl-lë. ad. Cautiously, with timorous prudence, with wise forethought.

WARINESS, wâr'îr-nës. s. Caution, prudent forethought, timorous scrupulousness.

WARLIKE, wâr'like. a. Fit for war, disposed to war; military, relating to war.

WARLOCK, } wâr'lök. s. *Scottish*. A
WARLUCK, } witch, a wizard.

WARM, wârm. a. (85). Not cold, though not hot, heated to a small degree; zealous, ardent; violent, furious, vehement; busy in action; fanciful, enthusiastic.

To **WARM**, wârm. v. a. To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree; To heat mentally, to make vehement.

WARMINGPAN, wâr'mîng-pân. s. A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE, wâr'mîng-stone. s. The Warming-stone is dug in Cornwall, England, which, being once well heated at the fire, retains its warmth a great while.

WARMLY, wârm'lë. ad. With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

WARMNESS, wârm'nës. } s. Gentle
WARMTH, wârm'th. } heat; zeal, passion, fervour of mind; fancifulness, enthusiasm.

To **WARN**, wârn. v. a. (85). To caution against any fault or danger, to give previous notice of ill; to admonish to any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken; to notify previously good or bad.

WARNING, wâr'mîng. s. (410). Caution against faults or dangers, previous notice of ill.

WARP, wârp. s. (85). That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

To **WARP**, wârp. v. n. To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to contrast; to lose its proper course or direction.

To **WARP**, wârp. v. a. To contract, to shrivel, to turn aside from the true direction.

To **WARRANT**, wôr'rânt. v. n. To support or maintain; to attest; to give authority; to justify; to exempt, to privilege, to secure; to declare upon surety.

WARRANT, wôr'rânt. s. (188). A writ conferring some right or authority; a writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption; a justificatory commission of testimony; right, legality.

WARRANTABLE, wôr'rânt-â-bl. a. Justifiable, defensible.

WARRANTABLENESS, wôr'rânt-â-bl-nës. s. Justifiableness.

WARRANTABLY, wôr'rânt-â-blë. ad. Justifiably.

WARRANTER, wôr'rânt-âr. s. One who gives authority; one who gives security.

WARRANTISE, wôr'rân-tîze. s. Authority, security. Not used.

WARRANTY, wôr'rân-të. s. Authority, justificatory mandate; security.

WARREN, wôr'rin. s. (99). A kind of park for rabbits.

WARRENER, wôr'rin-âr. s. (98). The keeper of a warren.

WARRIOUR, wâr'ydr. s. (314). A soldier, a military man.

WART, wârt. s. (85). A corneous excrescence, a small protuberance on the flesh.

WARTWORT, wârt'wârt. s. A Spurge.

WARTY, wâr'të. a. Grown over with warts.

WARWORN, wâr'wôr'n. a. Worn with war.

WARY, wâr'ré. a. Cautious, scrupulous, timorously prudent.

WAS, wôz. The preterit of To Be.

To **WASH**, wôsh. v. a. (85). To cleanse by ablution; to moisten; to effect by ablution; to colour by washing.

To **WASH**, wôsh. v. n. To perform the act of ablution; to cleanse clothes.

WASH, wôsh. s. (85). Alluvion, any thing collected by water; a bog, a marsh, a fen, a quagmire; a medical or cosmetic lotion; a superficial stain or colour; the feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes

—nò, móve, nòt, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—óil;—pòund;—rhin, THIS.

the act of washing the clothes of a family, the linen washed at once.

WASHBALL, wòsh'bàll. s. Ball made of soap.

WASHER, wòsh'úr. s. (96). One that washes.

WASHY, wòsh'è. a. Watery, damp, weak, not solid.

WASP, wòsp. s. (85). A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *hasp*, *clasp*, &c. This sound is so perfectly new to me, that I should have supposed it to have been an error of the press, if Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick had not marked it in the same manner: Mr. Smith and Mr. Perry approached somewhat nearer to the true sound of *a*, by giving it the same sound as in *father*; but Mr. Nares and W. Johnston give it the sound of short *o*, like the *a* in *was*, *wash*, &c.: and that this is the true sound, see Principles, No. 85.

WASPIISH, wòsp'ish. a. Peevish, malignant, irritable.

WASPISHLY, wòsp'ish-lé. ad. Peevishly.

WASPISHNESS, wòsp'ish-nés. s. Peevishness, irritability.

WASSAIL, wòs'sil. s. (208). A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellows: a drunken bout.

WASSAILER, wòs'sil-úr. s. A toper, a drunkard.

WAST, wòst. The second person of *Was*, from *To Be*.

To WASTE, wàste. v. a. (74). To diminish; to destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to destroy, to desolate; to wear out; to spend, to consume.

To WASTE, wàste. v. n. To dwindle, to be in a state of consumption.

WASTE, wàste. a. Destroyed, ruined; desolate, uncultivated; superfluous, exuberant, lost for want of occupiers; worthless, that of which none but vile uses can be made; that of which no account is taken or value found.

WASTE, wàste. s. Wanton or luxurious destruction, consumption, loss; useless expense; desolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or space unoccupied; region ruined and deserted; mischief, destruction.

WASTEFUL, wàste'fùl. a. Destructive, ruinous; wantonly or dissolutely consumptive; lavish, prodigal, luxuriantly liberal.

WASTEFULLY, wàste'fùl-é. ad. With vain and dissolute consumption.

WASTEFULNESS, wàste'fùl-nés. s. Prodigality.

WASTER, wàst'úr. s. (88). One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly, a squanderer, vain consumer.

WATCH, wòtsh. s. (85). Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; attention, close observation; guard, vigilant keep; watchmen, men set to guard; place where a guard is set; a period of the night; a pocket clock, a small clock moved by a spring.

To WATCH, wòtsh. v. n. Not to sleep, to wake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive, to be vigilant, to be cautiously observant; to be insidiously attentive.

To WATCH, wòtsh. v. a. To guard, to have in keep; to observe in ambush; to tend; to observe in order; to detect or prevent.

WATCHER, wòtsh'úr. s. (96). One who watches; diligent overlooker or observer.

WATCHET, wòtsh'it. a. (99). Pale blue.

WATCHFUL, wòtsh'fùl. a. Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely observant.

WATCHFULLY, wòtsh'fùl-é. ad. Vigilantly, cautiously, attentively, with cautious observation.

WATCHFULNESS, wòtsh'fùl-nés. s. Vigilance, heed, suspicious attention, cautious regard; inability to sleep.

WATCHHOUSE, wòtsh'hòusc. s. Place where the watch is set.

WATCHING, wòtsh'ing. s. (410). In ability to sleep.

WATCHMAKER, wòtsh'mà-kúr. s. One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks.

WATCHMAN, wòtsh'màn. s. (88). Guard, sentinel, one set to keep ward.

WATCHTOWER, wòtsh'tòúr. s. Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

WATCHWORD, wòtsh'wúrd. s. The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.

WATER, wà'túr. s. (38) (85) (76) (86). One of the four elements; the sea; urine; To hold water, to be sound, to be tight; it is used for the lustre of a diamond.

To WATER, wà'túr. v. a. (64). To riritate, to supply with moisture; to sup-

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, pin;—

ply with water for drink; to fertilize or accommodate with streams; to diversify, as with waves.

To WATER, wâ'tûr. v. n. (98). To shed moisture; to get or take in water, to be used in supplying water: The mouth waters, the man longs.

WATERCOLOURS, wâ'tûr-kûl-drz. s. Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water, those they call Water-colours.

WATERCRESSSES, wâ'tûr-krê's'siz. s. (99). A plant. There are five species.

WATERER, wâ'tûr-ûr. s. (555). One who waters.

WATERFALL, wâ'tûr-fâll. s. Cataract, cascade.

WATERFOWL, wâ'tûr-fôûl. s. Fowl that live or get their food in water.

WATERGRUEL, wâ'tûr-grôô'il. s. Food made with oatmeal and water.

WATERINESS, wâ'tûr-ê-nês. s. Humidity, moisture.

WATERISH, wâ'tûr-ish. a. Resembling water; moist, insipid.

WATERISHNESS, wâ'tûr-ish-nês. s. Thinness, resemblance of water.

WATERLEAF, wâ'tûr-lêf. s. A plant.

WATERLILY, wâ'tûr-ll'l'ê. s. A plant.

WATERMAN, wâ'tûr-mân. s. (88). A ferryman, a boatman.

WATERMARK, wâ'tûr-mârk. s. The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

WATERMELON, wâ'tûr-mêl-ûn. s. A plant.

WATERMILL, wâ'tûr-mill. s. Mill turned by water.

WATERMINT, wâ'tûr-mînt. s. A plant.

WATER-ORDEAL, wâ'tûr-ôr-dê'âl. s. An old mode of trial by water.

☞ *Water-ordeal* was performed, either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby; or by casting the suspected person into a river or pond; and if he floated therein without swimming, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt.—*Mason*.

WATERRADISH, wâ'tûr-râd-ish. s. A species of watercresses—which see.

WATERRAT, wâ'tûr-rât. s. A rat that makes holes in banks.

WATERROCKET, wâ'tûr-rôk-it. s. A species of watercresses.

WATERVIOLET, wâ'tûr-vi-ô-lêt. s. A plant.

WATERSAPPHIRE, wâ'tûr-sâf-flr. s. A sort of stone. The occidental sapphire is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental.

WATERWITH, wâ'tûr-wîth. s. A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords plentifully water, or sap to the thirsty traveller.

WATERWORK, wâ'tûr-wûrk. s. Play of fountains, any hydraulick performance.

WATERY, wâ'tûr-ê. a. Thin, liquid, like water; tasteless, insipid, rapid, spiritless; wet, abounding with water, relating to the water; consisting of water.

WATTLE, wôt'tl. s. (405). The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.

To WATTLE, wôt'tl. v. a. To bind with twigs, to form by *plating* twigs.

WAVE, wâve. s. Water raised above the level of the surface, billow; unevenness, inequality.

To WAVE, wâve. v. n. To play loosely, to float; to be moved as a signal.

To WAVE, wâve. v. a. To raise into inequalities of surface; to move loosely, to waft, to remove any thing floating; to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; to put off; to put aside for the present.

To WAVER, wâ'vûr. v. n. (98). To play to and fro, to move loosely; to be unsettled; to be uncertain or inconstant, to fluctuate, not to be determined.

WAVERER, wâ'vûr-ûr. s. One unsettled and irresolute.

WAVY, wâ'vé. a. Rising in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.

To WAWL, wâwl. v. n. To cry, to howl.

WAX, wâks. s. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees; any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters; the substance that exudes from the ear.

☞ The *a* in this word being followed by *x*, which is no more than *ts*, the preceding *w* loses its deepening power, and the word comes under the rule in the Principle. No. 85.

To WAX, wâks. v. a. To smear, to join with wax.

To WAX, wâks. v. n. Preterit. Wax, Waxed; Part pass. Waxed, Waxen. To grow to increase, to become bigger, to pass into any state, to become, to grow

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòdnd;—thin, THIS.

WAXEN, wák's'n, a. (103). Made of wax.

WAY, wá. s. (220). The road in which one travels; a length of journey; course, direction of motion; advance in life; passage, power of progression made or given; local tendency; course, regular progression; situation where a thing may probably be found; a situation or course obstructive and obviating; tendency to any meaning or act; access, means of admittance; sphere of observation; means, mediate instrument, intermediate step; method, means of management; private determination; manner, mode; method or plan of life, conduct or action; right method to act or know; general scheme of acting; By the way, without any necessary connexion with the main design: To go or come one's way or ways, to come along, or depart.

WAYFARER, wá'fà-rùr. s. (98). Passenger, traveller.

WAYFARING, wá'fà-rìng. a. (410). Travelling, passing, being on a journey.

TO WAYLAY, wá-là. v. a. To watch insidiously in the way, to beset by ambush.

WAYLAYER, wá-là'ùr. s. (98). One who waits in ambush for another.

WAYLESS, wá'lès. a. Pathless, untracked.

WAYMARK, wá'màrk. s. Mark to guide in travelling.

WAYWARD, wá'wùrd. a. (88). Fro-ward, peevish, morose, vexatious.

WAYWARDLY, wá'wùrd-lè. ad. Fro-wardly, perversely.

WAYWARDNESS, wá'wùrd'nès. s. Fro-wardness, perverseness.

WE, wéé. pron. (96) (246). The plural of I.—See I.

WEAK, wéke. a. (227). Feeble, not strong; infirm, not healthy; soft, pliant, not stiff; low of sound; feeble of mind; wanting spirit; not much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful, not potent; not well supported by argument; unfortified.

TO WEAKEN, wé'k'n v. a. (103). To debilitate, to enfeeble.

WEAKLING, wéke'lìng. s. (410). A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, wéke'lè. ad. Feebly, with want of strength.

WEAKLY, wéke'lè. a. Not strong, not healthy.

WEARINESS, wéke'nès. s. Want of strength, want of force, feebleness; infirmity, unhealthiness; want of cogency; want of judgement, want of resolution, foolishness of mind; defect, failing.

WEAKSIDE, wéke-side'. s. Foible, deficiency, infirmity.

WEAL, wéle. s. (227). Happiness, prosperity, flourishing state; republick, state, publick interest.

WEALD, wélde. s. A wood, a grove. Old Saxon.

WEALTH, wélth. s. (234) (515). Riches, money, or precious goods.

WEALTHILY, wélth'è-lè. ad. Richly, **WEALTHINESS**, wélth'è-nès. s. Richness.

WEALTHY, wélth'è. Rich, opulent.

TO WEAN, wéne. v. a. (227). To put from the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

WEANLING, wéne'lìng. s. (410). An animal newly weaned; a child newly weaned.

WEAPON, wép'p'n. s. (234). Instrument of offence.

ⓘ This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the *ea* long, as in *heap*, *reap*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it with the diphthong short; Mr. Barclay gives it both ways, and the long sound first; but W. Johnston marks it with the short sound only.

WEAPONED, wép'p'n'd. a. (359). Armed for offence, furnished with arms.

WEAPONLESS, wép'p'n-lès. a. Having no weapon, unarmed.

TO WEAR, wáre. v. a. (240). To waste with use or time; to consume tediously; to carry appendant to the body, to use as clothes; to exhibit in appearance; to effect by degrees; To wear out; to harass; to waste or destroy by use.

TO WEAR, wáre. v. n. To be wasted with use or time; to be tediously spent; to pass by degrees.

WEAR, wáre. s. The act of wearing, the thing worn; a dam to shut up and raise the water, often written Weir or Wier.

WEARER, wá'rùr. s. (98). One who has any thing appendant to his person.

WEARING, wá'rìng. s. (410). Clothes.

WEARINESS, wé're-nès. s. Lassitude, state of being spent with labour; fatigue, cause of lassitude; impatience of any thing; tediousness.

☞ (559). Fâtc, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

WEARISOME, wé'rê-sûm. a. (165).

Troublesome, tedious, causing weariness.

WEARISOMELY, wé'rê-sûm-lê. ad. Tediously, so as to cause weariness.

WEARISOMENESS, wé'rê-sûm-nêss. s. The quality of tiring; the state of being easily tired.

To WEARY, wé'rê. v. a. To tire, to fatigue, to harass, to subdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to subdue or harass by any thing irksome.

WEARY, wé'rê. a. (227). Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any thing painful; desirous to discontinue; causing weariness, tiresome.

WEASEL, wé'z'l. s. (102) (227). A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

WEASAND, wé'z'n. s. (227). The windpipe, the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

WEATHER, wêth'ûr. s. (234). State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness; the change of the state of the air; tempest, storm.

To WEATHER, wêth'ûr. v. a. To expose to the air; to pass with difficulty; To weather a point, to gain a point against the wind; To weather out to endure (469).

WEATHERBEATEN, wêth'ûr-bê-t'n. a. Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

WEATHERCOCK, wêth'ûr-kôk. a. An artificial cock set on the top of the spire, which by turning shows the point from which the wind blows; any thing fickle and inconstant.

WEATHERDRIVEN, wêth'ûr-driv-v'n. part. Forced by storms.

WEATHERGAGE, wêth'ûr-gâdje. s. Any thing that shows the weather.

WEATHERGLASS, wêth'ûr-glâs. s. A barometer.

WEATHERSPY, wêth'ûr-spl. s. A stargazer, an astrologer.

WEATHERWISE, wêth'ûr-wîse. a. Skilful in foretelling the weather.

To WEAVE, wêve. v. a. Pret. Wove, Weaved; Part. pass. Woven, Weaved. To form by texture; to unite by intermixture; to interpose, to insert.

To WEAVE, wêve. v. n. (227). To work with a loom.

WEAVER, wê'vûr. s. (98). One who makes threads into cloth.

WEB, wêb. s. Texture, any thing woven; a kind of dusky film that hinders the sight.

WEAKED, wêb'd. a. (359). Joined by a film.

WEAFOOTED, wêb'fû-êd. a. Having films between the toes.

To WED, wêd. v. a. To marry. to take for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondness.

To WED, wêd. v. n. To contract matrimony.

WEDDING, wêd'dîng. s. (410). Marriage, nuptials, the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE, wêdje. s. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; a mass of metal; any thing in the form of a wedge.

To WEDGE, wêdje. v. a. To fasten with wedges, to straiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.

WEDLOCK, wêd'lôk. s. Marriage.

WEDNESDAY, wênz'dê. s. (223). The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from Woden or Oden.

WEE, wê. a. Little, small.

WEECHELM, wêetsh'êlm. s. A species of elm, often written *Wickelm*.

WEED, wêéd. s. An herb noxious or useless; a garment, clothes, habit.

To WEED, wêén. v. a. (246). To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from any thing harmful; to root out vice.

WEEDER, wêéd'ûr. s. (98). One that takes away any thing noxious.

WEEDHOOK, wêéd'hôók. s. A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

WEEDLESS, wêéd'lêss. a. Free from weeds, free from any thing useless or noxious.

WEEDY, wêéd'ê. a. Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

WEEK, wêék. s. (246). The space of seven days.

WEEKDAY, wêék'dâ. a. Any day not Sunday.

WEEKLY, wêék'lê. a. Happening, produced, or done once a week, hebdomadary.

WEEKLY, wêék'lê. ad. Once a week, by hebdomadal periods.

To WEEN, wêén. v. n. (346). To imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.

To WEEP, wêép. v. n. Preterit. and Part. pass. Wept, Weeped. To show sorrow by tears; to shed tears from any passion; to lament, to complain.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

TO WEEP, wêep. v. a. (246). To lament with tears, to bewail, to bemoan; to shed moisture; to abound with wet.

WEEPER, wêép'ûr. s. (98). One who sheds tears, a mourner; a white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

TO WEET, wêét. v. n. Pret. Wot, or Wote. To know, to be informed, to have knowledge.

WEETLESS, wêét'lês. a. (246). Unknowing.

WEEVIL, wê'v'l. s. A grub.

WEEZEL, wê'z'l. s.—See **WEASEL**.

WEFT, wêft. s. The wool of cloth.

WEFTAGE, wêft'idje. s. (90). Texture.

TO WEIGH, wâ. v. a. (249) (290). To examine by the balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allot, to take by weight; to raise, to take up the anchor; to examine, to balance in the mind; To weigh down, to overbalance; to overburden, to oppress with weight.

TO WEIGH, wâ. v. n. To have weight; to be considered as important; to raise the anchor; to bear heavily, to press hard.

WEIGHED, wâde. ad. (359). Experienced.

WEIGHER, wâ'ûr. s. One who weighs.

WEIGHT, wâte. s.—See **EIGHT**. Quantity measured by the balance; a mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined; ponderous mass; gravity, heaviness, tendency to the centre; pressure, burden, overwhelming power; importance, power, influence, efficacy.

WEIGHTILY, wâ'tê-lê. ad. Heavily, ponderously; solidly, importantly.

WEIGHTINESS, wâ'tê-nês. s. Ponderosity, gravity, heaviness; solidity, force; importance.

WEIGHTLESS, wâte'lês. a. Light, having no gravity.

WEIGHTY, wâ'tê. a. (249). Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous, efficacious; rigorous, severe.

WELCOME, wêl'kûm. a. (165). Received with gladness, admitted willingly, grateful, pleasing; To bid welcome, to receive with professions of kindness.

WELCOME, wêl'kûm. interject. A form of salutation used to a new comer.

WELCOME, wêl'kûm. s. Salutation of a new comer, kind reception of a new comer.

TO WELCOME, wêl'kûm. v. a. To salute a new comer with kindness.

WELCOMENESS, wêl'kûm-nês. s. Gratefulness.

WELCOMER, wêl'kûm-ûr. s. (98). The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

WELD, wêld. s. Yellow weed, or dyer's weed.

WELFARE, wêl'fâre. s. Happiness, success, prosperity.

WELK, wêlk. s. A wrinkle.

WELKED, wêlkt. a. (359). Wrinkled, wreathed.

WELKIN, wêl'kln. s. The visible regions of the air.

WELL, wêll. s. A spring, a fountain, a source; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which stairs are placed.

TO WELL, wêll. v. n. To spring, to issue as from a spring.

WELL, wêll. a. Not sick, not unhappy; convenient, happy; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

WELL, wêll. ad. Not ill, not unhappily; not ill, not wickedly; skilfully, properly; not amiss, not unsuccessfully; with praise, favourably: As well as, together with, not less than: Well is him, he is happy; Well nigh, nearly, almost; It is much used in Composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

WELLADAY, wêl'â-dâ. interj. Alas!

WELLBEING, wêl-bê'ing. s. (410). Happiness, prosperity.

WELLBORN, wêl-bôrn'. s. Not meanly descended.

WELLBRED, wêl-brêd. a. Elegant of manners, polite.

WELLDONE, wêl'dûn. interject. A word of praise.

WELFAVOURED, wêll-fâ'vûr'd. a. Beautiful, pleasing to the eye.

WELLMET, wêl-mêt'. interject. A term of salutation.

WELLNATURED, wêl-nâ'tshûr'd. a. Good-natured, kind.

WELLNIGH, wêl-nî'. ad. Almost.

WELLSPENT, wêl'spênt. a. Passed with virtue.

WELLSPRING, wêl'spring. s. Fountain, source.

WELLOWILLER, wêl-wîl'ûr. s. One who means kindly.

WELLOWISH, wêl-wîsh. s. A wish of happiness.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll. fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

WELLWISHER, wêl-wish'ûr. s. One who wishes the good of another.
WELT, wêlt. s. A border, a guard, an edging.
TO WELTER, wêlt'ûr. v. n. (98). To roll in water or mire; to roll voluntarily, to wallow.
WEN, wên. s. A fleshy or callous excrescence.
WENCH, wênsh. s. A young woman; a young woman in contempt; a strumpet.
WENCHER, wênsh'ûr. s. (98). A fornicator.
TO WEND, wênd. v. n. Obsolete. To go, to pass to or from; to turn round.
WENNY, wên'nê. a. Having the nature of a wen.
WENT, wênt. Preter. of the obsolete verb *Wend*, to Go.
WEPT, wêpt. Pret. and Part. of Weep.
WERE, wér. (94). Pret. of the verb To be, which see; likewise the participle *Been*.
WERT, wêrt. The second person singular of the preterit of To be.
WEST, wêst. s. The region where the sun sets below the horizon at the equinoxes.
WEST, wêst. a. Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.
WEST, wêst. ad. To the west of any place.
WESTERING, wêst'ûr-îng. a. (410). Passing to the west.
WESTERLY, wêst'ûr'lê. a. Passing to the west.
WESTERLY, wêst'ûr-lê. ad. Tending or being towards the west.
WESTERN, wêst'ûrn. a. Being in the west, or towards the part where the sun sets.
WESTWARD, wêst'wûrd. ad. (88). Towards the west.
WESTWARDLY, wêst'wûrd-lê. ad. With tendency to the west.
WET, wêt. a. Humid, having some moisture adhering; rainy, watery.
WET, wêt. s. Water, humidity, moisture.
TO WET, wêt. v. a. To moisten; to drench with drink.
WETHER, wêth'ûr. s. (98) (469). A ram castrated.
WETNESS, wêt'nês. s. The state of being wet, moisture.

TO WEX, wêks. v. n. To grow, to increase.
☞ This word, says Johnson, was corrupted from *Wax* by Spenser, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden: and I make no doubt but that many of our corruptions in pronunciation are owing to the same cause.
WEZAND, wê'z'nd. s. The windpipe.
WHALF, hwâlê. s. (397). The largest of fish, the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.
WHALY, hwâ'lê. a. Marked in streaks.
WHARF, hwôrf. s. A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels.
WHARFAGE, hwôrf'ldje. s. (90). Dues for landing at a wharf.
WHARFINGER, hwôrf'înjûr. s. One who attends a wharf.
WHAT, hwôt. pron. (397). That which; which part; something that is in one's mind indefinitely; which of several; an interjection by way of surprise or question; What though, What imports it though notwithstanding; What time, What day, at the time when, on the day when; which of many? interrogatively; To how great a degree? it is used adverbially for partly, in part; What ho! an interjection of calling.
WHATEVER, hwôt-êv'ûr. (98). }
WHATSOEVER, hwôt-sô-êv'ûr. } pro.
Having one nature or another, being one or another either generically, specifically, or numerically; any thing be it what it will; the same, be it this or that; all that, the whole that, all particulars that.
WHEAL, hwêle. s. (237). A pustule, a small swelling filled with matter.
WHEAT, hwête. s. (327). The grain of which bread is chiefly made.
WHEATEN, hwê't'n. a. (103). Made of wheat.
WHEATEAR, hwê't'yêre. s. A small bird very delicate.
TO WHEEDLE, hwêc'dl. v. a. To entice by soft words, to flatter, to persuade by kind words.
WHEEL, hwêél. s. (297). A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; an instrument on which criminals are tortured; the instrument of spinning; rotation, revolution; a compass about, a track approaching to circularity.
TO WHEEL, hwêél. v. n. To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

to have a rotatory motion; to turn, to have vicissitudes; to fetch a compass; to roll forward.

To **WHEEL**, hwéél. v. a. To put into a rotatory motion, to make to whirl round.

WHEELBARROW, hwéél'bár-rò. s. A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELER, hwéél'úr. s. A maker of wheels.

WHEELWRIGHT, hwéél'rite. s. A maker of wheel carriages.

WHEELY, hwéél'è. a. Circular, suitable to rotation.

To **WHEEZE**, hwééze. v. n. To breathe with noise.

WHELK, hwélk. s. An inequality, a protuberance; a pustule.—See **WELK**.

To **WHELM**, hwélm. v. n. To cover with something not to be thrown off, to bury; to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

WHELP, hwélp. s. The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beast of prey; a son; a young man.

To **WHELP**, hwélp. To bring young.

WHEN, hwén. ad. (397). At the time that; at what time; what time; at which time; after the time that; at what particular time; When as, at the time when, what time.

WHENCE, hwénse. ad. From what place; from what person; from what premises; from which place or person; for which cause; from what source; From whence, a vicious mode of speech; Of whence, another barbarism.

WHENCESOEVER, hwénse-sò-év'úr. ad. From what place soever.

WHENEVER, hwén-év'úr. } ad.

WHENSOEVER, hwén-sò-év'úr. } ad.

WHERE, hwáre. ad. (73) (94). At which place or places; at what place; at the place in which; Any where, at any place; Where, like Here, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification.

WHEREABOUT, hwáre'á-bòút. ad. Near what place; near which place; concerning which.

WHEREAS hwáre-áz. ad. When on the contrary; at which place; the thing being so that.

WHEREAT, hwáre-át. ad. At which.

WHEREBY, hwáre-bí. ad. By which.

WHEREVER, hwáre-év'úr. ad. At whatsoever place.

WHEREFORE, hwáre'fòre. ad. For which reason; for what reason.

WHEREIN, hwáre-in'. ad. In which.

WHEREINTO, hwáre-in-tòd'. ad. Into which.

WHERENESS, hwáre'nés. s. Ubiety.

WHEREOF, hwáre-òf. ad. Of which.

—See **FORTHWITH**.

WHEREON, hwáre-òn'. ad. On which.

WHEREGO, hwáre'sò. }

WHERESOEVER, hwáre-sò-év'úr. } ad. In what place soever.

WHERETO, hwáre-tòd'. }

WHEREUNTO, hwáre-ún-tòd'. } ad. To which.

WHEREUPON, hwáre-úp-òn'. ad. Upon which.

WHEREWITH, hwáre-wíth'.

WHEREWITHAL, hwáre-wíth-áll'. } (405). ad. With which.

For the different sounds of *th* in these words, see **FORTHWITH**.

To **WHERRET**, hwér'rlt. v. a. (99).

To hurry, to trouble, to tease; to give a box on the ear.

WHERRY, hwér'rè. s. A light boat used on rivers.

To **WHET**, hwét. v. a. To sharpen by attrition; to edge, to make angry or acrimonious, to give appetite.

WHET, hwét. s. The act of sharpening; any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

WHETHER, hwéth'úr. ad. (469). A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.

WHETHER, hwéth'úr. pron. Which of two.

WHETSTONE, hwét'stone. s. Stone on which any thing is whetted or rubbed to make it sharp.

WHETTER, hwét'túr. s. (98). One that whets or sharpens.

WHEY, hwá. s. (269). The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated; it is used of any thing white and thin.

WHEYFY, hwá'è. } a. Partaking

WHEYISH, hwá'ish. } of whey, resembling whey.

WHICH, hwítsh. s. The pronoun relative, relating to things; it formerly was used for Who, and related likewise to persons, as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, phn;—

WHICHSOEVER, hwitsh-sò-êv'ûr. pron. Whether one or the other.

WHIFF, hwif. ad. A blast, a puff of wind.

To WHIFFLE, hwiffl. v. n. (405). To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

WHIFFLER, hwiffl-ûr. s. (98). One that blows strongly; one of no consequence, one moved with a whiff or puff.

WHIG, hwlg. s. Whey; the name of a party in politics.

WHIGGISH, hwig'gish. v. a. (382). Relating to the Whigs.

WHIGGISM, hwlg'gizm. s. The notions of a Whig.

WHILE, hwile. s. Time, space of time.

WHILE, hwile. } ad. During the
WHILST, hwilst. } time that; as long as; at the same time that.

To WHILE, hwile. v. n. To loiter.

WHILOM, hwil'ûm. ad. (166). Formerly, once, of old.

WHIM, hwlm. s. A freak, an odd fancy, a caprice.

To WHIMPER, hwlm'pûr. v. n. To cry without any loud noise.

WHIMPLED, hwlm'pl'd. a. (359). This word seems to mean distorted with crying.

WHIMSEY, hwlm'zê. s. (438). A freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.

WHIMSICAL, hwlm'zê-kâl. a. Freakish, capricious, oddly fanciful.

WHIN, hwln. s. A weed, furze.

To WHINE, hwine. v. n. To lament in low-murmurs, to make a plaintive noise, to moan meanly and effeminately.

WHINE, hwine. s. Plaintive noise, mean or affected complaint.

To WHINNY, hwln'nê. v. n. To make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHINYARD, hwln-yûrd. s. (88). A sword in contempt.

To WHIP, hwlp. v. a. To strike with any thing rough and flexible; to sew slightly; to drive with lashes; to correct with lashes; to lash with sarcasm; to enwrap; to take any thing nimbly.

To WHIP, hwlp. v. n. To move nimbly.

WHIP, hwlp. s. An instrument of correction tough and pliant.

WHIPCORD, hwlp'kôrd. s. Cord of which lashes are made.

WHIPGRAFTING, hwlp'grâf-ting. s. The method of grafting in which the graft is bound on to the stock.

WHIPHAND, hwlp'hând. s. Advantage over.

WHIPLASH, hwlp'lâsh. s. The lash or small end of a whip.

WHIPPER, hwlp'pûr. s. (98). One who punishes with whipping.

WHIPPINGPOST, hwlp'ping-pôst. s. A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

WHIPSAW, hwlp'sâw. s. The whipsaw is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through.

WHIPSTAFF, hwlp'stâf. s. A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship.

WHIPSTER, hwlp'stûr. s. (98). A nimble fellow in contempt.

WHIPT, hwipt. for Whipped (359). To WHIRL, hwêrl. v. a. To turn round rapidly.

To WHIRL, hwêrl. v. n. To turn round rapidly.

WHIRL, hwêrl. s. (108). Gyration, quick rotation, circular motion, rapid circumvolution; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

☞ There appears to me to be a delicate difference, by far too nice for foreigners to perceive, between the sound of *i* in this word and the short sound of *u*, as if it were written *whurl*, which is the pronunciation Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston, have adopted. I have rather adhered, with Mr. Sheridan, to the genuine sound of *i* in *virgin*, *virtue*, &c. though I will recommend the other sound to foreigners and provincials as the more easily conceived, and sufficiently near the truth.

WHIRLBAT, hwêrl'bât. s. Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow.

WHIRLIGIG, hwêrl'ê-gig. s. A toy which children spin round.

WHIRLPIT, hwêrl'pît. }
WHIRLPOOL, hwêrl'pôol. } s. A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex.

WHIRLWIND, hwêrl'wind. s. A stormy wind moving circularly.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb. búll;—ôll;—pôund;—âm, THIS.

WHIRRING, hwér'ring. a. A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it, as the Whirring pheasant.

WEISK, hwlsk. s. A small besom, or brush.

TO WEISK, hwlsk. v. a. To sweep with a small besom; to move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

WHISKER, hwís'kûr. s. (98). The hair growing on the cheek unshaven; the mustachio.

TO WHISPER, hwls'pûr. v. n. To speak with a low voice.

TO WHISPER, hwls'pûr. v. a. To address in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to prompt secretly.

WHISPER, hwls'pûr. s. (98). A low soft voice.

WHISPERER, hwls'pûr-ûr. s. One that speaks low; a private talker.

WHIST, hwlst. An interject. a verb, and an adjective. Still, silent; be still.

WHIST, hwist. s. A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence; vulgarly pronounced *Whisk*.

TO WHISTLE, hwls'sl. v. n. (472). To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill.

TO WHISTLE, hwls'sl. v. a. To call by a whistle.

WHISTLE, hwls'sl. s. (405). Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth; a sound made by a small wind instrument; the mouth, the organ of whistling; a small wind instrument; the state of winds; a call, such as sportsmen-use to their dogs.

WHISTLER, hwls'sl-ûr. s. (98) (397). One who whistles.

WHIT, hwit. s. (397). A point, a jot.

WHITE, hwite. a. (397). Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours, snowy; having the colour of fear, pale; having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence; gray with age; pure, unblemished.

WHITE, hwite. s. Whiteness, any thing white, white colour; the mark at which an arrow is shot; the albugineous part of an egg; the white part of the eye.

TO WHITE, hwite. v. a. To make white.

WHITELEAD, hwite-lêd. s. The ceruse; a kind of substance much used in house-painting.

WHITELY, hwite'lê. a. Coming near to white.

WHITEMEAT, hwite'mêc. s. Food made of milk; the flesh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.

TO WHITEN, hwi't'n. v. a. (103). To make white.

TO WHITEN, hwi't'n. v. n. To grow white.

WHITENER, hwi't'n-ûr. s. (98). One who makes any thing white.

WHITENESS, hwite'nês. s. The state of being white, freedom from colour; paleness; purity, cleanness.

WHITEPOT, hwite'pôt. s. A kind of custard.

WHITETHORN, hwite'hôrn. s. A species of thorn.

WHITEWASH, hwite'wôsh. s. A wash to make the skin seem fair; the wash put on walls to whiten them.

TO WHITEWASH, hwite'wôsh. v. a. To make white by applying a wash to the surface; to give a fair representation of a bad character.

WHITEWINE, hwite'wine. s. A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

WHITHER, hwi'th'ûr. ad. (469). To what place, interrogatively; to what place, absolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.

WHITHERSOEVER, hwi'th-ûr-sô-êv'ûr. ad. To whatsoever place.

WHITING, hwi'ting. s. (410). A small sea-fish; a soft chalk.

WHITISH, hwi'tish. s. Somewhat white.

WHITISHNESS, hwi'tish-nês. s. The quality of being somewhat white.

WHITELEATHER, hwi't-lêth-ûr. s. (515). Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for its toughness.

WHITLOW, hwi'tlô. s. A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the perifeum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

WHITSTER, hwi'tstûr. s. (515). A whitener.

WHITSUNTIDE, hwi't-sûn-tide. s. So called because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white; the feast of Pentecost.

WHITTLE, hwi'til. s. (515). A white dress for a woman; a knife.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

WHITTLE, hwit'l. v. a. (405). To make white by cutting; as boys are said to whittle a stick when they cut off the bark and make it white.

To WHIZ, hwiz. v. a. To make a loud hissing noise.

WHO, hoo. pron. (474). A pronoun relative applied to persons; As who should say, elliptically for as one who should say.

WHOEVER, hoo-év'úr. pron. Any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE, hóle. a. (474). All, total, containing all; uninjured, unimpaired; well of any hurt or sickness.

WHOLE, hóle. s. The totality, no part omitted.

WHOLESALE, hóle'sále. s. Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.

WHOLESOME, hóle'súm. a. (165). Sound, contributing to health; preserving, salutary; kindly, pleasing.

WHOLESOMELY, hóle'súm-lé. ad. Salubriously, salutiferously.

WHOLESOMENESS, hóle'súm-nés. s. Quality of conducing to health, salubrity; salutariness, conduciveness to good.

WHOLLY, hòl'é. ad. (474). Completely, perfectly; totally, in all the parts or kinds.

☞ From an ill-judged omission of the silent *e* in this word, its sound has been corrupted as if written *hully*: but it ought undoubtedly to be written *wholly*, and pronounced like the adjective *holy*, and so as to correspond and rhyme with *solely*.

WHOM, hoom. The accusative of Who, singular and plural.

WHOMSOEVER, hoom-sò-év'úr. pron. Any without exception.

WHOOBUB, húb'búb. s. Hubbub.

WHOOP, hooóp. s. A shout of pursuit; a bird.

To WHOOP, hooóp. v. n. To shout with scorn; to shout insultingly; to shout in the chase.

WHORE, hooór, or hòre. s. A woman who converses unlawfully with men, a fornicatress, an adulteress, a strumpet, a prostitute, a woman who receives men for money.

☞ If there can be a polite pronunciation of this vulgar word, it is the first of these, rhyming with *poor*. The Stage has followed this pronunciation; Mr. Sheridan has adopted it; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott give the preference to the last; and

W. Johnston, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, adopt only the last, rhyming with *more*. This, it must be confessed, is the most analogical; but as it is used by the vulgar, the polite world think they depart a little from the vulgarity of the word, by departing from its genuine pronunciation.

To WHORE, hooór. v. n. To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

To WHORE, hooór. v. a. To corrupt with regard to chastity.

WHOREDOM, hooór'dúm. s. Fornication.

WHOREMASTER, hooór'más-túr. }

WHOREMONGER, hooór'múng-gúr. }
s. One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

WHORESON, hooór'sún. s. A bastard.

WHORISH, hooór'ish. a. Unchaste, incontinent.

WHORTLEBERRY, hwúr't-bér-ré. s. Bilberry.

WHOSE, hooóz. Genitive of Who; Genitive of Which.

WHOSO, hooósó. }

WHOSSOEVER, hooósó-év'úr. } pron.
Any without restriction.

WHURT, hwúr't. s. A whortleberry, a bilberry.

WHY, hwí. ad. (397) (475). For what reason, interrogatively; *for which reason*, relatively; for what reason, relatively; it is sometimes used emphatically.

WHYNOT, hwí'nót. s. A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

WICK, wík. s. The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

WICKED, wík'id. a. (99). Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or slight blame; cursed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect.

WICKEDLY, wík'id-lé. ad. Criminally, corruptly.

WICKEDNESS, wík'id-nés. s. Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.

WICKER, wík'úr. a. (98). Made of small sticks.

WICKET, wík'ít. s. (99). A small gate.

WIDE, wíde. a. Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as Three inches wide; deviating, remote.

WINK, wíde. ad. At a distance; with great extent.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòùnd;—thin, THIS.

WIDELY, wíde'lé. ad. With great extent each way; remotely, far.

To WIDEN, wí'd'n. v. a. (103). To make wide, to extend.

To WIDEN, wí'd'n. v. n. To grow wide, to extend itself.

WIDENESS, wíde'nés. s. Breadth. large extent each way, comparative breadth.

WIDGON, wíd'jín. s. (259). A water-fowl not unlike a wild-duck, but not so large.

WIDOW, wí'd'ò. s. (327). A woman whose husband is dead.

To WIDOW, wí'd'ò. v. a. To deprive of a husband; to endow with a widow-right; to strip off any thing good.

WIDOWER, wí'd'ò-úr. s. (98). One who has lost his wife.

WIDOWHOOD, wí'd'ò-húð. s. The state of a widow; estate settled on a widow.

WIDOWHUNTER, wí'd'ò-húnt-úr. s. One who courts widows for a jointure.

WIDOWMAKER, wí'd'ò-má kúr. s. One who deprives women of their husbands.

WIDTH, wíðth. s. Breadth, wideness.

To WIELD, wééld. v. a. (275). To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy.

WIELDY, wéél'dé. a. Manageable.

WIEKY, wí'rè. a.

☞ When this word signifies made of *wire*, or drawn into *wire*, Dr. Johnson says it were better *wiry*; but ought not *fery*, for the same reason, to be written *fery*? When it signifies *wet*, *wearish*, or *moist*, perhaps it should be pronounced like *weary*, fatigued.

WIFE, wífe. s. Plural **WIVES**. A woman that has a husband; it is used for a woman of low employment.

WIG, wíg. s. False hair worn on the head; a sort of cake.

WIGHT, wíte. s. (393). A person, a being, now used only in irony or contempt.

WILD, wíld. a. Not tame, not domestick; propagated by nature, not cultivated; desert, uninhabited; savage, uncivilized; turbulent, tempestuous, irregular; licentious, ungoverned; inconstant, mutable, fickle; inordinate, loose; uncouth, strange; done or made without any consistent order or plan; merely imaginary.

WILD, wíld. s. A desert, a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

To WILDER, wíld'úr. v. a. (515). To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.

WILDERNESS, wíld'úr-nés. s. A desert, a tract of solitude or savageness; the state of being wild or disorderly.

WILDFIRE, wíld'fíre. s. A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

WILDGOOSECHASE, wíld-gòòs'tsháse. s. A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught.

WILDING, wíld'íng. s. (410). A wild sour apple.

WILDLY, wíld'lé. ad. Without cultivation; with disorder, with perturbation or distraction; without attention, without judgement; irregularly.

WILDNESS, wíld'nés. s. Rudeness, disorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners; savageness, brutality, uncultivated state; deviation from a settled course; irregularity; alienation of mind.

WILDSERVICE, wíld'sér-vís. s. A plant.

WILE, wíle. s. A deceit, a fraud, a trick, a stratagem, a practice; artful, sly.

WILFUL, wí'fúl. a. Stubborn, contumacious, perverse, inflexible; done or suffered by design.

WILFULLY, wí'fúl-é. ad. Obstinate, stubbornly; by design, on purpose.

WILFULNESS, wí'fúl-nés. s. Obstinacy, stubbornness, perverseness.

WILLY, wí'lé-lé. ad. By stratagem, fraudulently.

WILINESS, wí'lé-nés. s. Cunning, guile.

WILL, wíll. s. Choice, arbitrary determination; discretion; command, direction; disposition, inclination, desire; power, government; divine determination; testament, disposition of a dying man's effects: Good-will, favour, kindness; right intention; Ill-will, malice, malignity.

To WILL, wíll. v. a. To desire that any thing should be, or be done; to be inclined or resolved to have; to command, to direct.

WILLING, wíll'íng. a. (410). Inclined to any thing; pleased, desirous; favourable, well disposed to any thing; ready, complying; spontaneous; consenting.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

WILLINGLY, wil'ling-lê. ad. With one's own consent, without dislike, without reluctance; by one's own desire.

WILLINGNESS, wil'ling-nê.s. Consent, freedom from reluctance, ready compliance.

WILLOW, wil'lô. s. (327). A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

WILLOWISH, wil'lô-lsh. a. Resembling the colour of willow.

WILLOWWORT, wil'lô-wûrt. s. A plant.

WILY, wi'lê. a. Cunning, sly, full of stratagem.

WIMBLE, wim'bl. s. (405). An instrument with which holes are bored.

WIMPLE, wim'pl. s. (405). A hood, a veil.

To WIN, win. v. a. Pret. Wan and Won; Part. Won. To gain by conquest; to gain the victory in a contest; to gain something withheld; to obtain; to gain by play; to gain by persuasion, to gain by courtship.

To WIN, win. v. n. To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conqueror or gainer at play.

To WINCE, winse. v. a. To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

To WINCH, winsh. v. a. (352). To kick with impatience, to shrink from any uneasiness.

WIND, wind, or wind. s. See GOLD. A strong motion of the air; direction of the blast from a particular point; breath, power or act of respiration; breath modulated by an instrument; air impregnated with scent; flatulence, windiness; any thing insignificant or light, as wind; Down the wind, to decay; To take or have the wind, to have the upper-hand.

☞ These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. Here the poets claim a privilege, and readers seem willing to grant it them, by pronouncing this word when it ends a verse, so as to rhyme with the word it is coupled with.

"For as in bodies, thus in soul we find,

"What wants in blood and spirits, fill'd with wind!"

But in prose this regular and analogical pronunciation borders on the antiquated and pedantick.

What could have been the cause of this de-

viation from the general rule in this word and gold, it is not easy to guess; they were both bound to their true sound in the letters of rhyme: but these fetters, which are supposed to alter the pronunciation of some words by linking dissimilar sounds, have not been strong enough to restrain these from a capricious irregularity. It is not improbable that the first derivation began in the compounds, such as Goldsmith, Goldfinch, Windmill, Windward, &c. (as it is a prevailing idiom of pronunciation to shorten simples in their compounds, see Principles, No. 515, and the word Knowledge,) and these at last corrupted the simples. But whatever may have been the cause, the effect is now become so general, that reducing them to their true sound seems almost impracticable. Mr. Sheridan tells us, that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced *wind* with the *i* short, by saying, "I have a great mind to find what you pronounce it *wind*." A very illiberal critic retorted this upon Mr. Sheridan, by saying, "If I may be so bold, I should be glad to be told why you pronounce it *gold*." The truth is, every child knows how these words ought to be pronounced according to analogy; but it requires some judgement, and an extensive acquaintance with polite and literary circles to know which is the most current pronunciation. Where analogy is not so evident, and as real as in these words, it is some credit to a speaker to depart a little from custom in favour of analogy; but where every one knows as well as ourselves what ought to be the pronunciation, and yet where every one pronounces in opposition to it, we shall get nothing but contempt by departing from the general voice. With respect to the words in question, my observation fails me, if *wind*, as a single word, is not more fixed in the sound of short *i*, than gold in the sound of *oo*; the true sound of this last word seems not quite irrecoverable, except in the compound *goldsmith*; but the compounds of *wind*, such as *windy*, *windmill*, *windward*, &c. must in my opinion, be given up: nor, till some superior society uniting the politeness of a Chesterfield with the genius of a Swift, descended to vindicate the rights of an injured word, do I think that *wind* will, in prose and familiar language, ever be a fashionable pronunciation. The language of Scripture seems to have native dignity and solemnity sufficient to authorize the long *oo*, but no other. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. S. give the same preference to the first sound of this word that I have done. Dr. A.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll,—pòund;—wín, THIS.

rick and Mr. Bartley give only the short sound. Mr. Perry joins them in this sound; but says, in dramatick scenes it has the long one. Mr. Nares says, it has certainly the short sound in common usage, but that all our best poets rhyme it with *mind, kind, &c.*; and Mr. Smith observes, that it is now the polite pronunciation, though against analogy.

TO WIND, wind. v. a. To blow, to sound by inflation; to turn round, to twist; to regulate in action; to nose, to follow by scent.

TO WIND, wind. v. a. To turn by shifts or expedients; to introduce by insinuation; to change; to untwist, to unfold, to encircle; To wind out, to extricate; To wind up, to bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread; to convolve the spring; to raise by degrees; to straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled, to put in tune.

TO WIND, wind. v. n. To turn, to change; to turn, to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures; to be extricated, to be disentangled.

WINDBOUND, wind'bound. a. Confin'd by contrary winds.

WINDER, wind'úr. s. (98). An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round; a plant that twists itself round others.

WINDFALL, wind'fáll. s. Fruit blown down from the tree.

WINDFLOWER, wind'flóu-úr. s. The anemone. A flower.

WINDGALL, wind'gáll. s. Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse halt.

WINDGUN, wind'gún. s. A gun which discharges a bullet by means of wind compressed.

WINDINESS, win'dé-nés. s. Fulness of wind flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffiness.

WINDING, wind'ing. s. (410.) Flexure, meander.

WINDINGSHEET, wind'ing-shéét. s. A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

WINDLASS, wind'lás. s. (515). A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned.

WINDMILL, wind'mill. s. A mill turned by the wind.

WINDOW, win'dò. s. (327). An aperture in a building by which air and light are intrmitted; the frame of glass, or any other material that covers the aperture; lines crossing each other; an aperture resembling a window.

TO WINDOW, win'dò. v. a. To furnish with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings.

WINDPIPE, wind'pipe, or wind'pipe. s. The passage of breath.

WINDWARD, wind'wúrd. ad. (98). Towards the wind.

WINDY, win'dè. a. Consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy, tempestuous, molested with wind; puffy, flatulent.

WINE, wine. s. The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of Wines.

WING, wing. s. (410). The limb of a bird by which she flies; a fan to winnow; flight, passage by the wing; the side bodies of an army; any side piece.

TO WING, wing. v. a. To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, to maim a bird by hitting the wing; to supply with side bodies.

TO WING, wing. v. n. To pass by flight.

WINGED, wing'éd. a. (362). Furnished with wings, flying, swift, rapid, hurt in the wing.

WINGEDPEA, wing'éd-pé. s. A plant.

WINGSHELL, wing'shél. s. The shell that covers the wings of insects.

WINGY, wing'è. a. Having wings.

TO WINK, wingk. v. n. (408). To shut the eyes; to hint, to direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see, to tolerate; to be dim.

WINK, wingk. s. Act of closing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

WINKER, wingk'úr. s. One who winks.

WINKINGLY, wingk'ing-lè. ad. With the eye almost closed.

WINNER, win'núr. s. (98). One who wins.

WINNING, win'ning. part. a. (410). Attractive, charming.

WINNING, win'ning. s. The sum won.

TO WINNOW, win'nò. v. a. (327). To separate by means of the wind, to part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as

✎ (559).—Fâtc, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pin;—

with wings; to sift, to examine; to separate, to part.

To WINNOW, win'nò. v. n. To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER, win'nò-ûr. s. (98). He who winnows.

WINTER, win'tûr. s. (98). The cold season of the year.

To WINTER, win'tûr. v. n. To pass the winter.

WINTERBEATEN, win'tûr-bè-t'n. a. Harassed by severe weather.

WINTERCHERRY, win'tûr-tshêr-rê. s. A plant.

WINTERCITRON, win'tûr-cit-tûrn. s. (417). A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, win'tûr-grêen. s. A plant.

WINTERLY, win'tûr-lê. a. Such as is suitable to winter, of a wintry kind.

WINTRY, win'trê. a. Belonging to winter: properly *Wintery*.

WINY, win'ê. a. Having the taste or qualities of wine.

To WIPE, wipe. v. a. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by tension; to strike off gently; to clear away: To wipe out, to efface.

WIPE, wipe. s. An act of cleansing; a blow, a stroke, a jeer, a gybe, a sarcasm; a bird.

WIPEE, wi'pûr. s. (98). An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

WIRE, wi'ûr. s. Metal drawn into slender threads.

To WIREDRAW, wi'ûr-drâw. v. a. To spin into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

WIREDRAWER, wi'ûr-drâw-ûr. s. One who spins wire.

To WIS, wls. v. a. Pret. and Part. pass. Wist. To know.

WISDOM, wls'dûm. s. (166). Sapience, the power of judging rightly.

WISE, wize. a. Sapient, judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge; skilful, dexterous; skilled in hidden arts; grave, becoming a wise man.

WISE, wize. s. Manner, way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into Ways.

WISEACRE, wize'â-kûr. s. (417). A wise, a sententious man. Obsolete. A fool, a dunce.

WISELY, wize'lê. ad. Judiciously; prudent.

WISENESS, wize'nês. s. Wisdom.

To WISH, wish. v. n. To have strong desire, to long; to be disposed or inclined.

To WISH, wish. v. a. To desire, to long for; to recommend by wishing; to imprecate; to ask.

WISH, wish. s. Longing desire; thing desired; desire expressed.

WISHER, wish'ûr. s. (98). One who longs; one who expresses wishes.

WISHFUL, wish'fûl. a. Longing; showing desire.

WISHFULLY, wish'fûl-ê. ad. Earnestly, with longing.

WISP, wisp. s. A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

WIST, wlst. Pret. and Part. of Wis.

WISTFUL, wist'fûl. a. Attentive, earnest, full of thought.

WISTFULLY, wist'fûl-lê. ad. Attentively, earnestly.

WISTLY, wist'lê. ad. Attentively, earnestly.

WIT, wlt. s. The powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellect; imagination, quickness of fancy; sentiments produced by quickness of fancy; a man of fancy; a man of genius; sense, judgement; in the plural, sound mind; contrivance, stratagem, power of expedients.

WITCH, witsh. s. A woman given to unlawful arts.

To WITCH, witsh. v. a. To bewitch. to enchant.

WITCHCRAFT, witsh'krâft. s. The practices of witches.

WITCHERY, witsh'ûr-ê. s. Enchantment.

WITCHRAFT, wit'krâft. s. Contrivance, invention.

WITCRACKER, wit'krâk-ûr. s. A joker, one who breaks a jest.

WITH, WITH, and with. prepos. (467). by noting the cause; noting the means. noting the instrument; on the side of, for. in opposition to, in competition or contest. noting comparison; in society; in company; of; an appendage, noting consequence. concomitance; in mutual dealing, noting connexion; immediately after; among; upon; in consent.—See FORTHWITH.

WITHAL, with'all'. ad. (406). Along with the rest, likewise, at the same time.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tàbe, túb, búll;—óll;—póund;—*thin*, THIS.

it is sometimes used by writers where we now use With.

TO WITHDRAW, *wíth-draw'*. v. a. To take back, to deprive of; to call away, to make to retire.

TO WITHDRAW, *wíth-draw'*. v. n. To retreat.

WITHDRAWINGROOM, *wíth-draw'íng-róóm*. s. Room behind another room for retirement.

WITHE, *wíth*. s. A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnston, give the sharp sound of *th* in this word as heard in *frith*; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry the flat one, heard in *barthe*: The same distinction is observed in *wíthy* by those who have the word, as this must depend entirely on its simple.

TO WITHER, *wíth'úr*. v. n. To fade, to grow sapless, to dry up; to waste, to pine away; to lose or want animal moisture.

TO WITHER, *wíth'úr*. v. a. To make to fade; to make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle.

WITHEREDNESS, *wíth'úr'd-nés*. s. The state of being withered, marcidty.

WITHERS, *wíth-úrz*. s. Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

WITHERRUNG, *wíth'úr-rúng*. s. An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide.

TO WITHHOLD, *wíth-hóld'*. v. a. pret. and part. Withheld or Withholden, To restrain, to keep from action, to hold back; to keep back, to refuse.

WITHOLDEN, *wíth-hóld'n*. Part. pass. of Withheld.

WITHOLDER, *wíth-hóld'úr*. s. He who withholds.

WITHIN, *wíth-in'*. prep. In the inner part of; in the compass of; not beyond, used both of time and place; not longer ago than; into the reach of; in the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the inclosure of.

WITHIN, *wíth'in*. ad. In the upper parts, inwardly, internally; in the mind.

WITHINSIDE, *wíth-in'side*. ad. In the interior parts.

WITHOUT, *wíth-óút*. prep. Not with; in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; beyond, not within the compass of; in the negation, or emission of; not by, not by the use of, not by the help

of; on the outside of; not within; with exemption from.

WITHOUT, *wíth-óút*. ad. Not in the inside; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

WITHOUT, *wíth-óút*. conjunct. Unless, if not, except.

TO WITHSTAND, *wíth-stánd'*. v. a. To gainstand, to oppose, to resist.

WITHSTANDER, *wíth-stánd'úr*. s. An opponent, resisting power.

WITLY, *wít'lé*. s.—See **WITHE**. Willow.

WITLESS, *wít'lés*. a. Wanting understanding.

WITLING, *wít'íng*. s. (410). A pretender to wit, a man of petty smartness.

WITNESS, *wít'nés*. s. Testimony, attestation; one who gives testimony; With a witness, effectually, to a great degree.

TO WITNESS, *wít'nés*. v. a. To attest.

TO WITNESS, *wít'nés*. v. n. To bear testimony.

WITNESS, *wít'nés*. interject. An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

WITSNAPPER, *wít'snáp-púr*. s. One who affects repartee.

WITTED, *wít'téd*. a. Having wit, as a quick-witted boy.

WITTICISM, *wít'té-sízm*. s. A mean attempt at wit.

WITTILY, *wít'té-lé*. ad. Ingeniously, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination.

WITTINESS, *wít'té-nés*. s. The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, *wít'tíng-lé*. ad. (410). Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by design.

WITTOL, *wít'tól*. s. (166). A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented.

WITTOLLY, *wít'tól-é*. a. Cuckoldly.

WITTY, *wít'té*. a. Judicious, ingenious; full of imagination; sarcastick, full of taunts.

WITWORM, *wít'wórm*. s. One that feeds on wit.

TO WIVE, *wíve*. v. n. To marry, to take a wife.

TO WIVE, *wíve*. v. a. To match to a wife; to take a wife.

WIVELY, *wíve'lé*. ad. Belonging to a wife.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

WIVES, wivz. s. The plural of Wife.

WIZARD, wîz'zûrd. s. (88). A conjurer; an inchanter.

Wo, wò. s. Grief, sorrow, misery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity, a curse; Wo is used for a stop or cessation.

WOAD, wòde. s. A plant cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.

WOBEGONE, wò'bè-gôn. ad. Lost in wo.

WOFUL, wò'fûl. a. Sorrowful, afflicted, mourning; calamitous, afflictive; wretched, paltry, sorry.

WOFULLY, wò'fûl-ê. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; wretchedly, in a sense of contempt.

WOLD, wòld. s. Wold, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country.

WOLF, wûlf. s. (169). A kind of wild dog that devours sheep; an eating ulcer.

WOLFDOG, wûlf'dôg. s. A dog of a very large breed, kept to guard sheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFISH, wûlf'ish. a. Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

WOLFSBANE, wûlf'sbâne. s. A poisonous plant; aconite.

WOLFSMILK, wûlf's'milk. s. An herb.

WOLVISH, wûl'yish. a. Like a wolf.

WOMAN, wûm'ûn. s. (88) (169). The female of the human race; a female attendant on a person of rank.

WOMANED, wûm'ûn'd. a. (359). Accompanied, united with a woman.

WOMANHATER, wûm'ûn-hâ-tûr. s. One who has an aversion for the female sex.

WOMANHOOD, wûm'ûn-hâd. s. The character and collective qualities of a woman.

WOMANISH, wûm'ûn-ish. a. Suitable to a woman.

To WOMANISE, wûm'ûn-ize. v. a. To emasculate, to effeminate, to soften. Proper, but not used.

WOMANKIND, wûm'ûn-kyind. s. The female sex, the race of women.

WOMANLY, wûm'ûn-lê. a. Becoming a woman, suiting a woman, feminine; not childish, not girlish.

WOMB, wòòm. s. (164) (347). The place of the foetus in the mother; the place whence any thing is produced.

To WOMB, wòòm. v. a. To enclose, to breed in secret.

WOMBY, wòòm'ê. a. Capacious.

WOMEN, wûm'mîn. Plur. of Woman.

WON, wûn. part. The pret. and Part. pass. of Win.

To WON, wûn. v. n. To dwell, to live, to have abode.

To WONDER, wûn'dûr. v. n. (98). To be struck with admiration, to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.

WONDER, wûn'dûr. s. (98). Admiration, astonishment, amazement; cause of wonder, a strange thing; any thing mentioned with wonder.

WONDERFUL, wûn'dûr-fûl. a. Admirable, strange, astonishing.

WONDERFULLY, wûn'dûr-fûl-ê. ad. In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.

WONDERSTUCK, wûn'dûr-strûk. a. Amazed.

WONDROUS, wûn'drûs. a. (314). Contracted, and, I think, improperly, from wonderous. Admirable, marvellous, strange, surprising.

WONDROUSLY, wûn'drûs-lê. ad. To a strange degree.

To WONT, } wûnt. v. n. Pret.
To be WONT. }
and part. Wont. To be accustomed, to use, to be used.

WONT, wûnt. s. Custom, habit, use.
WONT, wònt. A contraction of will not.

WONTED, wûnt'êd. part. a. Accustomed, used, usual.

WONTEDNESS, wûnt'êd-nês. s. State of being accustomed to.

To Woo, wò. v. a. (10). To court, to sue to for love; to court solicitously, to invite with importunity.

To Woo, wò. v. n. To court, to make love.

WOOD, wûd. s. (307). A large and thick plantation of trees; the substance of trees, timber.

WOODBINE, wûd'bîne. s. Honeysuckle.

WOODCOCK, wûd'kòk. s. A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known.

WOODED, wûd'êd. Supplied with wood.

—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—shin, THIS.

WOODDRINK, wùd'drìnk. s. Decoc-
tion or infusion of medicinal woods, as
sassafras.

WOODEN, wùd'd'n. a. (103). Ligne-
ous, made of wood, timber; clumsy, awk-
ward.

WOODHOLE, wùd'hòle. s. Place where
wood is laid up.

WOODLAND, wùd'lánd. s. Woods,
ground covered with wood.

WOODLARK, wùd'làrk. s. A melodi-
ous sort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE, wùd'lóuse. s. The name
of an insect, the millepedes.

WOODMAN, wùd'mán. s. (88). A
sportsman, a hunter.

WOODMONGER, wùd'mùng-gár. s. A
woodseller.

WOODNOTE, wùd'nòte. s. Wild mu-
sick.

WOODNYMPH, wùd'nìmf. s. A dryad.

WOODOFFERING, wùd'òf-fúr-ing. s.

Wood burnt on the altar.

WOODPECKER, wùd'pèk-kúr. s. A
bird.

WOODPIGEON, wùd'pld-jìn. s. A wild
pigeon.

WOODROOF, wùd'ròóf. s. An herb.

WOODSORREL, wùd'sór-rl. s. A plant.

WOODWARD, wùd'wàrd. s. A fores-
ter.

WOODY, wùd'è. a. Abounding with
wood; ligneous, consisting of wood; re-
lating to woods.

WOER, wòò'úr. s. (98). One who
courts a woman.

WOOF, wòóf. s. The set of threads
that crosses the warp, the weft; texture,
cloth.

WOINGLY, wòò'ing-lè. ad. (410).
Pleasingly, so as to invite stay.

WOOL, wùl. s. (307). The fleece of
sheep; that which is woven into cloth;
any short thick hair.

WOOLLEN, wùl'lin. a. (99) (102).
Made of wool.

WOOLPACK, wùl'pák. } s. A bag of

WOOLSACK, wùl'sák. }
wool, a bundle of wool; the seat of the
Judges in the House of Lords; any thing
bulky without weight.

WOOLSTAPLER, wùl'stá-plúr. s. One
who deals largely in wool; one who buys
wool, and sorts it, and then sells it to
the clothiers.

I have inserted this word, though not
in Johnson, at the instance of a worthy
friend of the society called Quakers, (to
whom I am under great obligations for
many valuable remarks,) who observes of
the *Woolstaplers*,—"I suppose, if they
were asked, would think themselves as
deserving of a place in the Dictionary as
the *Molecatchers*."

WOOLLY, wùl'lè. a. Consisting of wool,
clothed with wool; resembling wool.

WORD, wùrd. s. A single part of
speech; a short discourse; talk, discourse,
dispute, verbal contention; promise; sig-
nal, token; account, tidings, message;
declaration; affirmation; Scripture, word
of God; the second person of the ever-
adorable Trinity. A scripture term.

TO WORD, wùrd. v. a. To express
in proper words.

WORDY, wùrú'è. a. Verbose full of
words.

WORE, wòre. The preterit of Wear.

TO WORK, wùrk. v. a. Preterit,
Worked, or wrought. To labour, to tra-
vel, to toil; to be in action, to be in mo-
tion; to act, to carry on operations; to
act as a manufacturer; to ferment; to
operate, to have effect; to obtain by dili-
gence; to act internally, to operate as a
purge or other physick; to act as on an
object; to make way.

TO WORK, wùrk. v. a. To make by
degrees; to labour, to manufacture; to
bring by action into any state; to influence
by successive impulses; to produce, to ef-
fect; to manage; to put to labour, to ex-
ert; to embroider with a needle: To work
out, to effect by toil; to erase, to efface:
To work up, to raise.

WORK, wùrk. s. Toil, labour, em-
ployment; a state of labour; bungling at-
tempt; flowers or embroidery of the nee-
dle; any fabrick or compages of art; ac-
tion, feat, deed; any thing made; man-
agement, treatment: To set on work, to
employ, to engage.

WORKER, wùrk'úr. s. One that
works.

WORKFELLOW, wùrk'fèl-lò. s. One
engaged in the same work with another.

WORKHOUSE, wùrk'hóuse. } s.

WORKINGHOUSE, wùrk'ing-hóuse. }
A place in which any manufacture is car-
ried on: a place where idlers and vaga-
bonds are condemned to labour.

WORKINGDAY, wùrk'ing-dá. s. Day
on which labour is permitted, not the sab-
bath.

☞ (559)—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—plac, pan;—

WORKMAN, wûrk'mân. s. (88). An artificer, a maker of any thing.

WORKMANLIKE, wûrk'mân-like. a. Well performed, like a good workman.

WORKMANLY, wûrk'mân-lê. a. Skilful, well performed, workmanlike.

WORKMANSHIP, wûrk'mân-shlp. s. Manufacture, something made by any one; the skill of a worker; the art of working.

WORKMASTER, wûrk'mâ-stûr. s. The performer of any work.

WORKWOMAN, wûrk'wûm-ûn. s. A woman skilled in needle-work; a woman that works for hire.

WORKDAY, wûrk'ê-dâ. s. A day not the sabbath.

☞ This is a gross corruption of **WORKINGDAY**, and so gross that the use of it is a sure mark of vulgarity.

WORLD, wûrld. s. (165). World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever; system of beings; the earth, the terraqueous globe; present state of existence; a secular life; public life; great multitude; mankind, an hyperbolical expression for many; course of life; the manners of men: In the world, in impossibility; For all the world, exactly.

WORLDLINESS, wûrld'lê-nês. s. Covetousness addictedness to gain.

WORLDLING, wûrld'ling. s. (410). A mortal set upon profit.

WORLDLY, wûrld'lê. a. Secular, relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future state; human, common, belonging to the world.

WORLDLY, wûrld'lê. ad. With relation to the present life.

WORM, wûrm. s. (165). A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth; a poisonous serpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that spins silk; grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; something tormenting; anything vermiculated or turned round, anything spiral.

TO WORM, wûrm. v. n. To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

TO WORM, wûrm. v. a. To drive by slow and secret means.

WORMEATEN, wûrm'ê-t'n. a. Gnawed by worms; old, worthless.

WORMWOOD, wûrm'wûd. s. A plant.

WORMY, wûrm'ê. a. Full of worms.

WORN, wôr. Part. pass. of **WEAR**.

TO WORRY, wûr'rê. v. a. (165). To tear or mangle as a beast tears its prey; to harass, or persecute brutally.

WORSE, wûrsc. a. (165). The comparative of Bad; more bad, more ill.

WORSE, wûrsc. ad. In a manner more bad.

The WORSE, wûrsc. s. The loss, not the advantage, not the better; something less good.

TO WORSE, wûrsc. v. a. To put to disadvantage. Not in use.

WORSHIP, wûr'ship. s. (165). Dignity, eminence, excellence, a character of honour; a term of ironical respect; adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, respect, civil deference; idolatry of lovers.

TO WORSHIP, wûr'ship. v. a. To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to respect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.

TO WORSHIP, wûr'ship. v. n. To perform acts of adoration.

WORSHIPFUL, wûr'ship-fûl. a. Claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical respect.

WORSHIPFULLY, wûr'ship-fûl-ê. ad. Respectfully.

WORSHIPER, wûr'ship-pûr. s. Adorer, one that worships.

WORST, wûrst. a. (165). The superlative of Bad; most bad, most ill.

WORST, wûrst. s. The most calamitous or wicked state.

TO WORST, wûrst. v. a. To defeat; to overthrow.

WORSTED, wûrs'têd. s. (99) (169). Woollen yarn, wool spun.

WORT, wûrt. s. (165). Originally a general name for an herb; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH, wûrth. s. (165) (467). Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.

WORTH, wûrth. a. Equal in price to; equal in value to; deserving of; equal in possession to.

WORTHILY, wûr'thê-lê. ad. Suitably, not below the rate of; deservedly; justly, not without cause.

WORTHINESS, wûr'thê-nês. s. Deserving, excellence, dignity, virtue; state of being worthy, quality of deserving.

WORTHLESS, wûr'th-lês. a. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence; having no value.

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôh;—pôund;—thin, THIS.

WORTHLESSNESS, wûr'th'less-nês. s. Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

WORTHY, wûr'thê. a. Deserving, such as merits; valuable, noble, illustrious; having worth, having virtue; suitable for any quality good or bad, equal in value; suitable to any thing bad; deserving of ill.

WORTHY, wûr'thê. s. A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

To WOT, wôt. v. n. To know, to be aware.

☞ Mr. Elphinston is singular in pronouncing this word so as to rhyme with *but*; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, rhyme it with *not*.

WOVE, wôve. The Pret. and Part. pass. of Weave.

WOVEN, wôv'n. (103). The Part. pass. of Weave.

WOULD, wûd. (320). The Pret. of Will; it is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the substantive mood; was or am resolved, wish or wished to; it is a familiar for Wish to do, or to have.—See **BEEH**.

WOULD-BE, wûd'bê. a. Foolishly pretending to be.—*Mason*.

WOUND, wônd, or wôund. s. (315). A hurt given by violence.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word, though generally received among the polite world, is certainly a capricious novelty: a novelty either generated by false criticism to distinguish it from the preterit of the verb *to wind*, of which there was not the least danger of interference (see **BOWL**); or more probably from an affectation of the French sound of this diphthong, which, as in *pour*, and some other words, we find of late to have prevailed. The stage is in possession of this sound; and what Swift observes of newspapers with respect to the introduction of new and fantastical words, may be applied to the Stage, with respect to new and fantastical modes of pronunciation, (see **SIGN**). That the other pronunciation was the established sound of this word, appears from the poets, who rhyme it with *bound*, *found*, *ground*, and *around*, and is still so among the great bulk of speakers, who learn this sound at school, and are obliged to unlearn it again when they come into the conversation of the polite world. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Elphinston, adopt the first sound of this word; but Dr. Kenrick and W. John-

ston the second; Mr. Perry gives both, but prefers the first; and though Mr. Smith, in his vocabulary, has classed it with *wound* and *found*, says *wound* is the common pronunciation. I am, however, of Mr. Nares's opinion, who says this pronunciation ought to be entirely banished. But where is the man bold enough to risk the imputation of vulgarity by such an expulsion?

To WOUND, wônd, or wôund. v. a. To hurt by violence.

WOUND, wôund. The Pret. and Part. pass. of *To wind*.

WOUNDLESS, wôund'less. a. Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORT, wôund'wûrt. s. A plant.

WRACK, râk. s. Properly **WRECK**. Destruction of a ship; ruin, destruction. See **SHIPWRECK**.

To WRACK, râk. v. a. (474). To destroy in the water, to wreck; it seems in Milton to mean, to rock, to shake; to torture, to torment.

To WRANGLE, râng'gl. v. n. (405). To dispute peevishly, to quarrel perversely.

WRANGLE, râng'gl. s. A quarrel, a perverse dispute.

WRANGLER, râng'gl-ûr. s. A perverse, peevish, disputative man.

To WRAP, râp. v. a. (474). To roll together, to complicate; to involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round; to comprise, to contain: To wrap up, to involve totally; to transport, to put in ecstasy.

☞ This word is often pronounced *rop*, rhyming with *top*, even by speakers much above vulgar. They have a confused idea, that a preceding *w* makes the *a* broad, and do not attend to the intervening *r*, which bars the power of the *w*, and necessarily preserves the *a* in its short Italian sound. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have done.

WRAPPER, râp'pûr. s. (98). One who wraps; that in which any thing is wrapped.

WRATH, rôth, or râth. s. (474). Anger, fury, rage.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is by far the more usual, but the last is more analogical. The *w* has no power over the *a*, for the same reason as in the preceding word. A want of attending to this, and, perhaps, confounding this word with the obsolete adjective *wroth*, are the reasons of the present currency of this erroneous

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

pronunciation. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, adopt the first sound; and Mr. Perry alone the last; but in a case where analogy is so clear, his authority ought, in my opinion, to outweigh them all.

WRATHFUL, rôth'fûl, or râth'fûl. a. Angry, furious, raging.

WRATHFULLY, rôth'fûl-ê, or râth'fûl-lê. ad. Furiously, passionately.

WRATHLESS, rôth'lês, or râth'lês. a. Free from anger.

TO WREAK, rêke. v. a. Old Pret. and Part. pass. Wroke. To revenge; to execute any violent design.

☞ The diphthong in this word has the sound I have given it, in Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Percy, Smith, and Barclay.

WREAK, rêke. s. (474). Revenge, vengeance; passion, furious fit.

WREAKFUL, rêke'fûl. a. Revengeful, angry.

WREATH, rêth, or rêthe. s. (467). Any thing curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.

☞ I have placed what I think the best usual mode of pronouncing this word first, because I think it so much more agreeable to analogy than the second. Nouns and verbs spelled alike, and ending with a hissing consonant, seem throughout the whole language to be distinguished from each other by the former giving the sharp, and the latter the flat sound to the consonant. See Principles, No. 437, 467, 499.

TO WREATH, rêthe. v. a. Preterit. Wreathed; Part. pass. Wreathed, Wreathen. To curl, to twist, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another; to encircle as with a garland.

WREATHY, rê'thê. a. Spiral, curled, twisted.

WRECK, rêk. s. (474). Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; dissolution by violence; ruin, destruction.—See SHIPWRECK.

☞ Mr. Sheridan alone has given the sound of a to the e in this word; Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have done.

TO WRECK, rêk. v. a. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to ruin.

TO WRECK, rêk. v. n. To suffer wreck.

WREN, rêñ. s. (474). A small bird.

TO WRENCH, rêns'h. v. a. To pull by violence, to wrest, to force; to sprain, to distort.

WRENCH, rênah. s. (474). A violent pull or twist; a sprain.

TO WREST, rêst. v. a. To twist by violence, to extort by writhing or force, to distort, to writhe, to force.

WREST, rêst. s. (474). Distortion, violence.

WRESTER, rês'tûr. s. He who wrests.

TO WRESTLE, rês'sl. v. n. (472). To contend who shall throw the other down, to struggle, to contend.

WRESTLER, rês'tûr. s. (98). One who wrestles, one who professes the athletic art; one who contends in wrestling.

WRETCH, rêtsû. s. A miserable mortal; a worthless sorry creature; it is used by way of slight ironical pity or contempt.

WRETCHED, rêts'h'êd. a. (366). Miserable, unhappy; calamitous, afflictive, sorry, pitiful, paltry, worthless; despicable, hatefully contemptible.

WRETCHEDLY, rêts'h'êd-lê. ad. Miserably, unhappily; meanly, despicably.

WRETCHEDNESS, rêts'h'êd-nês. s. Misery, unhappiness, afflicted state; pitifulness, despicableness.

TO WRIGGLE, rig'gl. v. n. (405). To move to and fro with short motions.

TO WRIGGLE, rig'gl. v. a. (474). To put in a quick reciprocating motion.

WRIGHT, rîte. s. (293) (474). A workman, an artificer, a maker, a manufacturer.

TO WRING, ring. v. a. Pret. and Part. pass. Wringed and Wrung. To twist, to turn round by violence; to force out of any body by contortion; to squeeze, to press; to writhe; to pinch; to force by violence, to extort; to harass, to distress, to torture; to distort; to turn to a wrong purpose; to persecute with extortion.

TO WRING, ring. v. n. (474). To writhe with anguish.

WRINGER, ring'ûr. s. (98). One who squeezes the water out of clothes.

WRINKLE, rink'kl. s. (405). Corrugation or furrow of the skin in the face; any roughness.

TO WRINKLE, rink'kl. v. a. To corrugate, to contract into furrows; to make rough or uneven.

WRIST, rist. s. (474). The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nót;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

WRISTBAND, rìst'bánd. s. The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT, rít. s. (474). Any thing written, Scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. A judicial process; a legal instrument.

WRIT, rít. The Pret. of Write.

TO WRITE, rít. v. a. Pret. Writ or Wrote; Part. pass. Written, Writ, or Wrote. To express by means of letters; to engrave, to impress; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.

TO WRITE, rít. v. n. (474). To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to send letters; to call one's self, to be entitled, to use the style of; to compose, to form compositions.

WRITER, rít'úr. s. (98). One who practises the art of writing; an author.

TO WRITHE, rít'he. v. a. (467). To distort, to deform with distortion; to twist with violence; to wrest, to force by violence; to twist.

TO WRITHE, rít'he. v. n. To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, rít'ing. s. (410). A legal instrument; a composure, a book; a written paper of any kind.

WRITINGMASTER, rít'ing-màs'túr. s. One who teaches to write.

WRITTEN, rít't'n. a. (103). The Part. pass. of Write.

WRONG, róng. s. An injury, a designed or known detriment; error, not right.

WRONG, róng. a. (474). Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not physically right, unfit, unsuitable.

WRONG, róng. ad. Not rightly, amiss.

TO WRONG, róng. v. a. To injure, to use unjustly.

WRONGDOER, róng'dòò'úr. s. An injurious person.

WRONGER, róng'úr. (98) (409). He that injures, he that does wrong.

WRONGFUL, róng'fúl. a. Injurious, unjust.

WRONGFULLY, róng'fúl-é. ad. Unjustly.

WRONGHEAD, róng'héd.

WRONGHEADED, róng'héd'éd. } a. Having a perverse understanding.

WRONGLY, róng'lé. ad. Unjustly amiss.

WRONGLESSLY, róng'lés-lé. ad. Without injury to any.

WROTE, ròte. Pret. and Part. of Write.

WROTH, ròth. a.—See WRATH. Angry. Out of use.

WROUGHT, ràwt. The Pret. and Part. pass. as it seems, of Work, (319) (393). Effected, performed; influenced, prevailed on; produced, caused; worked, laboured; gained, attained; operated; worked; actuated; manufactured; formed; excited by degrees; guided, managed; agitated, disturbed.

WRUNG, rúng. The Pret. and Part. pass. of Wring.

WRY, rí. a. (474). Crooked, deviating from the right direction; distorted; wrung, perverted, wrested.

TO WRY, rí. v. n. To be contorted and writhed, to deviate from the right direction.

X.

X Says Johnson, is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

☞ It may be observed, that in words from the Greek, where it is initial, it is always pronounced like Z. For the true pronunciation of this letter, when medial or final in English words, see Principles, No. 476.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, zè-rò-kòl-lí-ré-ùm. s. A dry plaster for sore eyes.

XERODES, zè-rò'déz. s. Any tumour attended with dryness.

XEROMIUM, zè-rò-mí'rúm. s. (503). A drying ointment.

XEROPHAGY, zè-ròf'á-jé. s. (518). The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the Primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHALMY, zè-ròp'thál-mé. s. A dry red soreness or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or swelling.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

XEROTES, zê-rô'téz. s. (503). A dry habit or disposition of the body.

XIPHIAS, zîf'ê-âs. s. The sword fish: also a comet shaped like a sword.

XIPHOIDES, zê-fôe'déz. s. The point-

ed sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast bone.

XYLOBALSAMUM, zî-lô-bâl'sâ-mûm. s. The wood of the balsam tree.

XYSTER, zîs'tûr. s. A surgeon's instrument to scrape and shave bones with

Y.

YACHT, yôt. s. (356). A small ship for carrying passengers.

☞ This word is pronounced as I have marked it, by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith; Dr. Kenrick pronounces it *yet*, rhyming with *hat*; and Mr. Barclay *yaut*, rhyming with *naught*.

YAM, yâm. s. A root that grows in America and the South-Sea Islands.—*Maron*.

YARD, yârd. s. (78). Enclosed ground adjoining to a house; a measure of three feet; the supports of the sails of a ship.

YARE, yâre. a. Ready, dextrous, eager.

YARELY, yâre'lê. ad. Dextrously, skillfully.

YARN, yârn. s. (78). Spun wool woollen thread.

YARROW, yâr'rô. s. (81). A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.

YAWL, yâwl. s. (219). A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

To YAWN, yâwn. v. n. (219). To gape, to have the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.

YAWN, yâwn. s. Oscitation; gape hiatus.

YAWNING, yâwn'îng. a. (410). Sleeping, slumbering.

YCLAD, ê-klâd'. Part. for Clad. Clothed.

YCLIPPED, ê-klêpt'. Called, termed, named.

YE, yê. The solemn nominative plural of Thou.

YEA, yê. ad. (227). Yes.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *say*, *pay*, &c. But Steel or Brightland, Dr. Jones who wrote *The new Art of Spelling* in Queen Anne's time, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it like the pronoun *ye*. Though so many are against me, I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter *mode the best*; first, as it is more agreeable to the general sound of the diphthong; next, as it is more related to its familiar substitute *yes*; and lastly, unless my memory greatly fails me, because it is always so pronounced when contrasted with *say*; as in that precept of the Gospel, "Let your communication be *yea*, *yea*, and *say*, *say*."

To YEAN, yêne. v. n. (227). To bring young. Used of sheep.

YEANLING, yêne'îng. s. (410). The young of sheep.

YEAR, yêre. s. (227). Twelve months: it is often used plurally, without a plural termination; in the plural, *old age*.

YEARLING, yêre'îng. a. (410). Being a year old.

YEARLY, yêre'lê. a. Annual, happening every year, lasting a year.

YEARLY, yêre'lê. ad. Annually.

To YEARN, yêrn. v. n. (234). To feel great internal uneasiness.

To YEARN, yêrn. v. a. To grieve, to vex.

YELK, yêlk. s. [*gealkwe*, yellow, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg.

☞ It is commonly pronounced, says Johnson, and often written *Yolt*. To which we may add, that when the word is so written, the *l* is silent, and the word pronounced *Yâe*. But Johnson seems justly to have preferred the former *mode* of writing and pronouncing this word, as more agreeable both to etymology and the best usage.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, túb, búll;—óll;—pòund;—*thin*, THIS.

TO YELL. yèll. v. n. To cry out with horreur and agony.

YELL, yèll. v. A cry of horreur.

YELLOW. yèl'lo. a. Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word as if written *yellow*, rhyming with *zallow*. But Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry preserve the *e* in its pure sound, and rhyme the word with *mellow*. The latter mode is, in my opinion, clearly the best, both as more agreeable to analogy, and the best usage; for I am much deceived if the former pronunciation does not border closely on the vulgar.

YELLOWBOY, yèl'lo-bòe. s. A gold coin. A very low word.

YELLOWHAMMER, yèl'lo-hám-múr. s. A bird.

YELLOWISH, yèl'lo-ish. a. Approaching to yellow.

YELLOWISNESS, yèl'lo-ish-nés. s. The quality of approaching to yellow.

YELLOWNESS, yèl'lo-nés. s. The quality of being yellow: it is used in *Shakespeare* for jealousy.

YELLOWs, yèl'loze. s. A disease in horses.

TO YELP, yèlp. v. n. To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.

YEOMAN, yò'mán. s. (260). A man of a small estate in land, a farmer, a gentleman farmer; it seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers as Yeomen of the guard; it was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

☞ Junius gives us a great variety of derivations of this word, but seems most to approve of that from *gaeman* in the old Frisick, signifying a countryman or villager; and this word is derived farther by Junius from the Greek γαίς, γαίς, γαίς, which he tells us does not only signify the earth in general, but any portion of land. Skinner says it may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Gemeine*, or the Teutonic *Gemein*, a common man, or one of the commonalty; or from *Eoweman*, a shepherd; from *Goodman*, an appellation given to inferior people; from *Gemana*, a companion; from *Geongman*, a young man; from *Yeman*, an ordinary man, or any body, like the Spanish *Hidalgo*; but he prefers its derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *Guma*, a painful or laborious man.

But however etymologists are divided in the derivation of this word, orthoëpists are not less different in their pronunciation of it. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Coote, (author of the *Elements of Grammar*), Steele's *Grammar*, (published in Queen Anne's time) Mr. Barclay, Mr. Smith, and Buchanan, pronounce it with the diphthong short, as if written *yemman*; Dr. Kenrick pronounces it as if written *yimman*; Mr. Elphinston, (who quotes Langham, the famous reformer of orthography in Queen Elizabeth's time, for the same pronunciation,) sounds the *eo* like *ee*; and Dr. Jones, the author of the *New Art of Spelling* in Queen Anne's time, pronounces it in the same manner. To which we may add Ben Jonson, who says, that *yeoman*, *people*, and *jeopardy*, were truer written *yéman*, *péple*, *jépardy*. But W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick and Fry, pronounce the *eo* like long open *o*, as if written *yóman*: and this last appears to me to be the most received pronunciation. It is that which is constantly heard applied to the King's body guard, and it is that which has always been the pronunciation on the Stage; an authority which, in this case, may not, perhaps improperly be called the best echo of the publick voice. I well remember hearing Mr. Garrick pronounce the word in this manner, in a speech in *King Lear*; "Tell me, fellow, is a madman, a gentleman, or a yóman?"

YEOMANRY, yò'mán-ré. s. (260). The collective body of yeomen.

TO YERK, yèrk. v. a. To throw out or move with a spring.

YERK, yèrk. s. A quick motion.

TO YERN, yèrn. v. a.—See YEARN.

YRS, yls. ad. (101). A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to No.

☞ This word is worn into a somewhat alender sound than what is authorized by the orthography; but *e* and *i* are frequently interchangeable, and few changes can be better established than this. W. Johnston and Mr. Perry are the only orthoëpists who give the sound of the vowels, that do not mark this change; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Jones in his *New Art of Spelling*, confirm this change, and rhyme it with *hiss*, *miss*, *bliss*, &c.—See BLEN and DESPATCH.

YEST, yést. s. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in in fermentation; barm; the spume on a troubled sea.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr. fâll. fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

☞ Dr. Johnson has very properly spelled this word *yeet*, from the Saxon *gest*, and not *yeast* as we sometimes see it; and this spelling decides its pronunciation. Dr. Jones spells it *yeast*, and gives the diphthong its long sound; Mr. Nares pronounces the word in the same manner, but spells it *yeet*; Dr. Kenrick spells it *yeet*, but rhymes it with *mist*; Mr. Barclay pronounces it *yeet*; Mr. Perry writes it *yeast*, and *yest*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Smith, write it as Dr. Johnson has done, and pronounce it as I have done; and I think not only more agreeable to analogy, which forbids us to pronounce *e* long, when followed by *st* in the same syllable, (see *LEST*) but, if I mistake not, more consonant to polite usage. The vulgar do not only pronounce the diphthong long, but sink the *y*, and reduce the word to *east*.

YESTY, yês'tê. a. Frothy spumy.

YESTER, yês'tûr. a. Being next before the present day.

YESTERDAY, yês'tûr-dâ. s. The day last past, the next day before to-day.

☞ Though *yes*, from its continual use, is allowably worn into the somewhat easier sound of *ye*, there is no reason why *yesterday* should not adopt the same change; and though I cannot pronounce this change vulgar, since Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott have adopted it, I do not hesitate to pronounce the regular sound given by W. Johnston as the more correct, and agreeable to the best usage.

YESTERNIGHT, yês'tûr-nite. s. The night before this night.

YET, yêt. conjunct. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however.

☞ The *e* in this word is frequently changed by incorrect speakers into *i*; but though this change is agreeable to the best and most established usage in the word *yes*; in *yet* it is the mark of incorrectness and vulgarity.

Dr. Kenrick is the only orthœpist who gives any countenance to this incorrectness, by admitting it as a second pronunciation; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, give the regular sound only.

YET, yêt. ad. Beside, over and above; still, the state still remaining the same; once again; at this time, so soon, hitherto, with a negative before it; at least; it notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined; still, in a new degree; even, after all; hitherto.

YEW, yôô. s. A tree of tough wood.

To YIELD, yêld. v. a. (275). To produce, to give in return for cultivation or labour; to produce in general; to afford; to exhibit; to give as claimed of right; to allow, to permit; to emit, to expire; to resign, to give up; to surrender.

To YIELD, yêld. v. n. To give up the conquest, to submit; to comply with any person; to comply with things; to concede, to admit, to allow, not to deny; to give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.

YIELDER, yêld'ûr. s. One who yields.

YOKE, yôke. s. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mark of servitude, slavery; a chain, a link, a bond; a couple, two, a pair.

To YOKE, yôke. v. a. To bind by a yoke or carriage; to join or couple with another; to enslave, to subdue; to restrain, to confine.

YOKE-FELM, yôke'êlm. s. A tree.

YOKEFELLOW, yôke'fêl-lô. } s. Com-

YOKEMATE, yôke'mâte. } panion in labour; mate, fellow.

YOLK, yôke. s. The yellow part of an egg.—See *YELK*.

YON, yôn.

YONDER, yôn'dûr. (98). } a. Being at a distance within view.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in London, as if written *yander*.—This cannot be too carefully avoided.

YORE, yôre. ad. Long; of old time, long ago.

YOU, yôô. pron. (8) (315). The oblique case of *Ye*; it is used in the nominative; it is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.

YOUNG, yûng. a. Being in the first part of life, not old; ignorant, weak; it is sometimes applied to vegetable life.

YOUNG yûng. s. (314). The offspring of animals collectively.

YOUNGISH, yûng'ish. a. (381). Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, yûng'ling. s. (410). Any creature in the first part of life.

YOUNGLY, yûng'lê. ad. (381). Early in life; ignorantly, weakly.

YOUNGSTER, yûng'stûr. } s. Ludic-
YOUNKER, yûngk'ûr. (98). } rously, a young person.

YOUR, yôôr. pron. Belonging to you: Yours is used when the substantive goes

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òil;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

before or is understood, as, This is your book, This book is yours.

☞ This word is nearly under the same predicament as the pronoun *My*. When the emphasis is upon this word, it is always pronounced full and open, like the noun *Ever*; as, "The moment I had read *Your* letter I sat down to write *Mine*;" but when it is not emphatical, it generally sinks into *jur*, exactly like the last syllable of *Law-er*; as, "I had just answered *jur* first letter as *jur* last arrived." Here, if we were to say, "I had just answered *your* first letter as *your* last arrived," with *your* sounded full and open like *ever*, as in the former sentence, every delicate ear would be offended. This obscure sound of the possessive pronoun *your* always takes place when it is used to signify any species of persons or things in an indeterminate sense.—Thus Addison, speaking of those meta-

phors which professional men most commonly fall into, says, "*Your* men of business usually have recourse to such instances as are too mean and familiar." *Spectator*, No. 421.

YOURSELF, yûr-sél'f. s. You, even you; ye, not others.

☞ The pronunciation of *your* in this word is a confirmation of the observations on the foregoing word.

YOUTH, yóòth. s. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; a young man; young men.

YOUTHFUL, yóòth'fûl. a. Young; suitable to the first part of life; vigorous as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, yóòth'fûl-ê. ad. In a youthful manner.

YOUTHY, yóòth'ê. a. (381). Young, youthful.

Z.

For the true Name of this Letter, see Principles, No. 483.

ZANY, zá'né. s. One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

ZEAL, zèle. s. Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

ZEALOT, zél'ût, or zél'ût. s. (235). One passionately ardent in any cause.—Generally used in dispraise.

☞ There are few words better confirmed by authority in their departure from the sound of their simple than this and the following word. Dr. Ash and Bailey are the only lexicographers who (if we may judge by the position of the accent) give the long sound to this word, as in *zeal*; and even these give the short sound to *zealous*. Dr. Kenrick gives both sounds to both words, but prefers the short sound by placing it first: but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Entick, give both these words the short sound. As the word *zealous* may either come from the Latin *zelus*, (or rather *zelosus*) or be a formative of our own from *zeal*, as *villanous*, *libellous*; &c. from *villain*, *libel*, &c. analogy might very allowably be pleaded for the long sound of the diphthong; and if custom were less decided, I should certainly give my

vote for it; but as propriety of pronunciation may be called a compound ratio of usage and analogy, the short sound must in this case be called the proper one.—See KNOWLEDGE, and Principles, No. 515.

ZEALOUS, zél'ûs, or zél'ûs. a. Ardently passionate in any cause.

ZEALOUSLY, zél'ûs-lé, or zél'ûs-lé. ad. With passionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, zél'ûs-nés, or zél'ûs-nés. s. The quality of being zealous.

ZECHIN, tshé-keén'. s. A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, zéd, or lz'zûrd. s. The name of the letter z. The last of the English alphabet.

☞ For the proper name of this letter, see Principles, No. 483.

ZENITH, zé'nî/h. s. The point over head opposite the nadir.

☞ I never once called in doubt the pronunciation of this word, till I was told that mathematicians generally made the first syllable short. Upon consulting our orthœopists, I find all who have the word, and who give the quantity of the vowels, make the *e* long, except Entick. Thus Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Buchanan, W.

⚡ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pîne, phn;—

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bôll;—ôll;—pôund;—kin, THIS.

Johnston, and Perry, pronounce it long: and if this majority were not so great and so respectable, the analogy of words of this form ought to decide. See Principles No. 544. See CLEFF and CONSTRAVE

ZEPHYR, zêffôr (543). } s. The west
ZEPHYRUS, zêffôr-ûs. } wind and poetically any calm soft wind.

ZEST, zêst. s. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish, a taste added.

To ZEST, zêst. v. a. To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETETICK, zê'têt'ik. a. (509). Proceeding by enquiry.

ZYGMA, zûg'mâ. s. (92). A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as, Lust overcame shame, Boldness fear, and Madness reason.

ZIGZAG, zig'zâg. s. Any thing composed of short turns.—Ash.

⚡ This is a word of ludicrous formation, but like others of the same kind, very expressive and frequently used by the best authors. Pope has very happily exemplified the use of it in his Dunciad, where he says:

"Round him much embryo, much abortion lay,

"Much future and abdicated play;

"Nonsense precipitate like turning lead,

"That slipp'd through cracks and zig-zags of the head."

Dunciad, book i, v. 121.

ZIGZAG, zig'zâg. a. Having many short turnings; turning this way and that.

ZINC, zîngk. s. (408). A semi-metal of a brilliant white colour approaching to blue.—Mason.

ZODIACK, zô'dê-âk. or zô'jê-âk. (293) (294) (376). The track of the sun through the twelve signs, a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

ZONE, zône. s. A girdle, a division of the earth.

ZOOGRAPHER, zô-ôg'grâ fâr. s. One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, zô-ôg'grâ-fê. s. (518). A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOOLOGY, zô-ôl'ô-jê. s. (518). A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE, zô-ô-fîte. s. (156). Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHORICK, zô-ô-fôr'ik. a. (509). In Architecture, having the figure of some animal.

ZOOPHOROUS, zô-ôf'ô-rûs. s. (557). The member between the architrave and the cornice, so called because it had sometimes the figures of animals carved on it.

ZOOTOMIST, zô-ôt'ô-mîst. s. A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOOTOMY, zô-ôt'ô-mê. s. (518). Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

APPENDIX.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pin;—

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—ôll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

A.

ACCREDITED, âk-kred'lt-éd. a.

Of allowed reputation; confidential.

Mason.

ACTUOSE, âk-tshù-ôse'. Having the power of action. *Ash.*

☞ See the end of the Appendix.

ADJUTANCY, âd'jù-tân sè. s. The military office of an adjutant; skilful arrangement. *Mason.*

AERONAUT, â'éi-ô-nâwt. s. One who sails through the air. *Mason.*

AID-DE-CAMP, âde-dè-kâwng'. s. A. officer who attends the General that has the chief command of the army, to carry his orders to the inferior officers. *Ash.*

☞ This word, like most other military terms from the French, is universally adopted; but the polite pronunciation of the nasal vowel in the last syllable is not to be attained by a mere Englishman. See **ENCORE**.

ALPINE, âl'pln. a. (140). Belonging to the Alps. *Ash.*

AMATEUR, âm-â-tùre'. s. A lover of any particular pursuit or system; not a professor.

AMATORIAL, âm-â-tò're-âl. a. Concerning love. *Mason.*

AMOEBEAN, âm-é-bé'ân. a. Verse alternately responsive. *Mason.*

AMPHIOLOGY, âm-fè-bôi'ò-jé. s. A continued discourse of doubtful meaning.

AMBILOQUY, âm-bil'ò-kwé. s. Ambiguity of expression. *Ash.*

ANARCHIC, â-nâr'kik. a. Anarchical. *Mason.*

ANCILLARY, ân-sil'â-rè. a. Subservient as a handmaid. *Mason.*

☞ See **MAXILLARY** and **PAPILLARY**.

ANECDOTICAL, ân-ék-dôt'è-kâl. a. Relative to anecdotes. *Mason.*

ANDROGYNUS, ân-dròd'jè-nùs. s. An hermaphrodite. *Ash.*

ANDROPHAGUS, ân-dròf'â-gùs. s. A cannibal. Plur. *Androphagi.*

ANGLICISM, ân'glè-sizm. s. A mode of speech peculiar to the English.

ANTIPHON, ân'tè-fôn. s. Alternate singing. *Mason.*

ANTIPHONY.

ANTIPHONE. } ân-tif'ò-nè. s. An

echo. The method of singing by way of response. *Ash* and *Mason*.

ÆONIAN, â-ô'nè-ân. a. Belonging to the hill Parnassus, the supposed residence of the Muses. *Ash.*

POLOGIST, â-pôi'ò-jist. s. One who makes an apology.

APPLAUSIVE, âp-plâw'slv. a. Applauding. *Mason.*

APPRAISEMENT, âp-prâze'ment'. s. The act of appraising; a valuation. *Ash.*

APPURTENANCE, âp-pûr'tè-nânse. s. That which belongs to something else which is considered as the principal. *Ash.*

ARABIC, âr'â-blk. a. Of Arabia; written in its language. *Mason.*

ARBITRESS, âr'bè-très. s. A female arbiter. *Ash.*

ARCHITECTURAL, âr-kè-tèk'tshù-râl. a. Belonging to architecture. *Mason.*

AREOPAGITE, â-rè-ôp'â-jite. s. (156). A judge of the court of Areopagus. *Mason.*

ARISTOCRATE, âr-ls-tò-krât. s. A favourite of Aristocracy. *Mason.*

ASTERITES, âs-tèr-î-téz. s. A precious stone; a kind of opal sparkling like a star. *Ash.*

AURIST, âw'rlist. s. One who professes to cure disorders of the ear. *Ash.*

AUTHORESS, âw'thûr-ès. s. A female writer.

AUTOCRATRICE, âw-tòk'râ-tris. s. A female absolute sovereign. *Mason.*

B.

BACCHANTES, bâk-kân'téz. s. The mad priests of Bacchus. *Mason.*

TO BARBARIZE, bâr'bâ-rize. v. a. To make barbarous. *Mason.*

BASALTES, bâ-sâl'téz. s. A kind of marble, never found in layers, but standing upright. *Ash.*

BEAUMONDE, bò-mònde'. The fashionable world. *Mason.*

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

C.

CACODÆMON, kâk-ò-dê-môn'. s. An evil spirit; the Devil. *Ash.*

CADUCEUS, kâ-dù'shê-ûs. s. The rod or wand with which Mercury is depicted. *Ash.*

CADUCITY, kâ-dù'sê-tê. s. Tendency to fall. *Mason.*

CANNIBALISM, kân'nê-bâl-izm. s. The manners of a cannibal. *Mason.*

CANAKIN kân'â-kin. s. A small can to drink out of. *Mason.*

CAPILLARY, kâp'pîl-lâ-rê. a. This word is accented on the second syllable in the Dictionary instead of the first. For the propriety of this latter accentuation, see PAPILLARY.

CARIATIDES, kâ-rê-ât'ê-déz. s. The Cariatides in architecture are an order of pillars resembling women.

CATALECTIC, kât-â-lêk'tlk. a. (In Poetry). A verse wanting a syllable. *Ash.*

CATGUT, kât'gût. s. A kind of cord or gut of which fiddle-strings are made; a kind of canvas for ladies' work. *Ash.*

☞ Either I have been misinformed, or these strings are made in Italy of the guts of goats; and therefore ought properly to be called *Goatgut*.

CENTENNIAL, sên-tên'nê-âl. s. Consisting of a hundred years. *Mason.*

CENTPEDE, sên'tê-pêd. s.

☞ *Biped* and *Quadruped* are spelled in Johnson without the final *e*, while *Solipede*, *Palmipede*, *Plumipede*, *Multipede*, and *Centipede*, retain it. The orthography in this case is of importance to the pronunciation; and therefore as the words are of perfectly similar original, their spelling and pronunciation ought certainly to be alike. *Biped* and *Quadruped* are the words most in use; and as they have omitted the final *e*, which there does not seem to be any reason to retain, we may infer, that the silent and insensible operation of custom has directed us to do the same by the rest of the words, and to pronounce the last syllable short. See *MILLIPEDES*.

CHAPERON, shâp-ûr-rôôn'. s. A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in the habit of their order. *Ash.*

☞ For the pronunciation of the last syllable, see the word *ENCORE*.

CHATTY, tshât'tê. a. Liberal of conversation. *Mason.*

CICUTA, sê-kû'â. s. (91). A genus of plants; water-hemlock. *Mason.*

CIRCUITOUS, sûr-kû'ê-tûs. a. Round about. *Mason.*

CIRCUMLOCUTORY, sûr-kûm-lôk'û-tô-rê. a. Depending on circumlocution. *Mason.*

CIRCUMROTATORY, sûr-kûm-rô'tâ-tô-rê. a. Whirling round. *Mason.*

CLASSIFICATION, klâs-sê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. Ranging into classes. *Mason.*

CLOUGH, klôû, or klûf. s.

☞ When this word signifies a deep descent between hills, it seems best to pronounce it so as to rhyme with *plough*; and when it means an allowance in weight, to rhyme it with *enough*: but this distinction of sound to distinguish the different meaning of a word, however plausible, is a great inconvenience in *language*. For the reason, see *BOWL*.

COAT-CARD kôte'kârd. s. Now corrupted into *Court-card*. *Mason.*

COLOPHONY, kô-lôf'ô-nê. s. Rosin. *Mason.* See *APPENDIX*.

COMA, kô'mâ. s. (91). A lethargy. *Ash.*

COMATOSE, kôm-â-tôse'. a. Lethargic. *Ash.*

COMBINABLE, kôm-bî'nâ-bl. a. (405). Consistent. *Mason.*

COMMON-PLACE, kôm-môn-plâce'. a. Ordinary. *Mason.*

COMPLEXITY, kôm-plêks'ê-tê. s. State of being complex. *Mason.*

CONCESSIVE, kôn-sês'slv. a. Yielded by way of concession. *Ash.*

CONSTRUCTIVE, kôn-strûk'tlv. a. Tending to, or capable of construction. *Ash.*

CONSUETUDE, kôn'swê-tûde. s. Custom, usage. *Ash* from *Scott*.

CONTRARY, kôn'trâ-rê. ad.

☞ This word was generally, though not uniformly, pronounced by the old poets, as it is by the vulgar at this day, with the accent on the second syllable; but seems now to be firmly fixed on the antepenultimate accent. See the word in the Dictionary, and Nares's *English orthoëpy*, page 338.

CORNETCY, kôr'nêt-sê. s. The post of a cornet in the army. *Mason.*

COTILLION, kô-tîl-yông'. s. *French*. A kind of dance. See *ENCORE*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, búll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

COTERIE, kò-tùr-rè. s. A club, a society. *Ash.*

COVIN, kùv'ín. s. A fraudulent agreement between two or more persons to the injury of another; a collusion. *Ash.*

COXCOMBLY, kòks'kòm-lé. a. Conceited. *Mason.*

CRINITE, kr'nite. a. Seemingly having a tail of long hair. *Mason.*

CUMULATIVE, kù'mù-lá-tív. a. Consisting of diverse matter put together. *Mason.*

CURB-STONE, kùrb'stòne. s. A thick kind of stone, placed at the edge of a stone pavement. *Mason.*

CURRICLE, kùr'rè-kl. s. (405). An open two-wheeled chaise, made to be drawn by two horses abreast. *Mason.*

CURULE, kù'rùle. s. The epithet given to the chair in which the chief Roman magistrates were carried. *Mason.*

D.

DAUPHIN, dàu'fín. s. Heir apparent to the crown of France. *Mason.* Obsolete.

DACEMVIRI, dè-sém've-ri. s. Ten supreme magistrates of ancient Rome, chosen to make laws, and govern for a certain time.

DEMOCRAT, dém'ò-krát. s. A new-coined word from democracy; a friend to popular government. *Mason.*

DENTIST, dèn'tíst. s. A surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth. *Mason.*

TO DEPICTURE, dè-plk'tshùre. v. a. To represent in painting. *Mason.*

TO DERANGE, dè-rànge'. v. a. To disorder, to disarrange.

DESIDIOSE, dè-síd-jè-òse'. a. Idle, lazy, heavy. *Ash.* See the latter end of the Appendix.

TO DEVAST, dè-vást'. v. a. To waste or destroy, to plunder.

"The country, though deluged and devastated, was not utterly beyond the power of restoration." *Hannah More's Strictures on Female Education*, vol. i, p. 58.

DEY, dà. s. The supreme governor in some of the Barbary States. *Mason.*

DIAPHORESIS, di-áf-ò-ré'sis. s. A bearing through; the expulsion of humours through the pores of the skin. *Mason.*

DIPLOMATIC, dlp-lò-mát'lk. s. Relating to a diploma.

TO DISARRANGE, dís-àr-rànge'. v. a. To put out of order; to derange.

DISTRUSTLESS, dís-trùst-lès. a. Void of distrust. *Mason.*

DIZZARD, díz'zùrd. s. A blockhead; a fool.

TO DOCKET, dòk'lt. v. a. To mark by a docket. *Mason.*

DOGMATISM, dòg'má-tísm. s. Dogmatical assertion. *Mason.*

DOMICILIARY, dòm-è-síl'yà-rè. a. Intruding into private houses. *Mason.*

DRESSY, drès'sé. a. Showy in dress. *Mason.*

DRYAD, drí'ád. s. A wood-nymph. *Mason.*

DULIA, dù'lè-á. s. (91). A kind of inferior worship; inferior adoration. *Ash.* See *LATRIA*.

E.

EDEMATOSE, è-dém-à-tòse'. a. Swellings full of humours. See the latter end of the Appendix.

ELEGIST, él'è-jíst. s. A writer of elegies.

ELECTIONEERING, è-lèk-shùn-èér'ng. s. Concern in parliamentary elections. *Mason.*

EMBASEMENT, ém-bàse'mént. s. Depravation. *Mason.*

EMERITED, è-mér'it-éd. a. Allowed to have done sufficient public service.—*Mason.*

EMIGRANT, ém'è-gránt. s. One that emigrates. *Mason.*

EMMENAGOGUES, ém-mèn'á-gògs. s. This word is mis-spelled in the Dictionary, having but one *m* instead of two.

TO ENDENIZEN, èn-dèn'è-zèn. v. a. To naturalize. *Mason.*

TO ENERGIZE, èn'ér-jize. v. n. To act with energy. *Mason.*

TO ENSNARE, èn-snàre. v. a. The same as *INSNARE*. *Mason.*

ENTIRETY, èn-tirè'té. s. Completeness. *Mason.*

☞ This word though very expressive, is ill-formed, as it in some measure clashes with that numerous class of words ending in *ity*, where the *i* makes a distinct syllable.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—

ble; but as this word is a formation of our own, we must be careful to pronounce it in three syllables.

ENVY, ên'vê. s.

☞ The ancient pronunciation of this word was with the accent on the last, and the y sounded like *eye*, as the Scotch pronounce it at this day.

EPAULET, ép-âw-lât'. s. A military shoulder ornament. *Mason*.

EPICURISM, ép'ê-kû-rism. s. The principles of Epicurus. *Mason*.

☞ Mr. Mason tells us, that this word should have the accent on the third syllable. For my own part, I think the explanation as faulty as the accentuation. It should seem that *Epicureanism* is an attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; and that *Epicurism* is formed from the word *Epicure*, which signifies a sensualist.

ERUDITE, ér-û-dite'. a. Learned. *Mason*.

ESSAYIST, ês'sâ-lst. s. One who makes essays. *Ash*.

ETCHING, êtsh'ing. s. An impression of a copper-plate taken after the manner cited, from Harris by Johnson, under ETCH. *Mason*.

ETERNIZE, ê-tér'nize. v. a. To make endless; to immortalize. *Ash*.

ETUI, êt-wê. s. *French*. A case for tweezers and such instruments. *Mason*.

EVERY-DAY, év'ûr-ê-dâ. a. Usual. *Mason*.

EUPEPTIC, yû-pép'tik. a. Of easy digestion. *Mason*.

EURIPUS, yû-rî'pûs. s. (From *Euripus Euboicus*, that ebbs and flows seven times in a day.) Perpetual fluctuation. *Mason*.

EXECUTORY, êk-sék'û-tò-rê. a. Performing official duties. *Mason*.

EXHORTATIVE, êks-hôr'tâ-tiv. a. Tending to exhortation, containing exhortation. *Mason*.

EXPROBRATIVE, êks-prò-brâ'tiv. a. Upbraiding. *Mason*.

EXTERMINATORY, êks-tér'mê-nâ-tò-rê. a. Tending to extermination. *Mason*.

F.

FAUN, fawn. s. A kind of rural deity. *Mason*.

FESCENNINE, fès'sên-nine. a. Belonging to a kind of wanton obscure poetry sung by the ancient Romans at weddings. *Ash*.

FESTAL, fès'tâl. a. Belonging to a feast; festive, joyous. *Ash*.

FIDGET, fid'jit. v. n. To move by fits and starts; to be in agitation. *Ash*.

FINANCIAL, fê-nân'shâl. a. Relative to finance. *Mason*.

FINE-SPOKEN, fine-spò'k'n. a. Affectedly polite. *Mason*.

FIRM, fêrm. s. The name or names under which any house of trade is established. A commercial word. *Mason*.

FISC, flsk. s. Public treasury. *Mason*.

FORMULA, fôr'mû-lâ. s. (91). A prescribed form.

FREE-MASON, frêé-mâ's'n. s. (170). One of a numerous society who profess having a secret to keep. *Mason*.

FREQUENTATION, frê-kwên-tâ'shûn. a. Habit of frequenting. *Mason*.

FRISEUR, frê-zûrê'. s. A hair dresser. *Mason*.

FRIVOLITY, frê-vôl'ê-tê. s. Insignificance. *Mason*.

FRYTH, frith. s. (Not so common a spelling.) A frith, a wood; a plain between woods. *Ash*.

G.

GALOCHE, gâ-lòshe'. s. A man's shoe (without straps or other fastening). Made to wear over another shoe. *Mason*.

GASTRILOQUIST, gâs-trîl'ò-kwîst. s. One who speaks from the belly.

GAZET, gâ-zêt'. s. A small Venetian coin; the price of a newspaper; whence probably arose the name of *Gazette*.

GEMINI, jêm'ê-nî. s. The twins; the third sign in the zodiac. *Mason*.

GENTILES, jên'tîlz. s. A *gentile* substantive is a noun which distinguishes the people of different countries; as a *Venetian*, a native of Venice. A *gentile* adjective is an adjective formed from this substantive, as a *Venetian domino*.

TO GENERALIZE, jên'ûr-âl-ize. v. a. To arrange particulars under general heads.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—thin, THIS.

GRANAM, grán'am. s. A ludicrous word for grandam. *Mason*.

GRAPHIC, gráf'ík. a. Well described, delineated. *Ash*.

GREEKLING, grèék'lng. s. A smatterer in Greek.

TO GREET, grèét. v. a. To wail. *Mason*.

GUERDON.

☞ Since I wrote the observations on this word in the Dictionary, I have found that Ben Jonson classes the *gu* with the same letters in *anguish*; but as these letters are unaccented in the last word, the analogy is different, and the sound I have given remains still more agreeable to rule.

H.

HAMADRYADES, hám-á-drí'á-déz. s. Nymphs of the woods and groves. Singular, *Hamadryad*.

HARICOT, hár'è-kò. s. *French*. A kind of ragout; generally made of meat steaks and cut roots. *Mason*.

HAUT-GOUT, hò-gòò'. s. *French*. Anything with a strong scent. *Mason*.

HENDECASYLLABLE, hén-dèk-á-síl'lá-bl. A line or verse consisting of eleven syllables. *Ash*.

HERALDIC, hé-rál'dík. a. Relating to Heraldry. *Mason*.

HEXASTIGON, hék-ás'tè-kòn. s. A poem or epigram in six lines. *Ash*.

HIERARCHAL, hí-è-ràrk'ál. a. Of an hierarch. *Mason*.

HURRY SKURRY, hùr'rè-skùr'rè. ad. A word formed to exhibit its own meaning wildly. *Mason*.

HUSSAR, hùz-zàr'. s. One of the Hungarian horsemen, so called from the shout they generally make at the first onset. *Ash*.

HYDROCELE, hí-drò-sé'lè. s.

☞ This word, like all of the same origin and form, as *bubonocèle*, *enterocèle*, *bronchocèle*, *spermatocele*, *sarcocèle*, &c. ought to be pronounced with the final *e* forming a syllable; for as they are perfectly Greek words, as *ὕδρῶς*, or formed from the Greek, as *Enterocèle* from *Εντερῶν* and *κύλη*, they ought to be pronounced like *apostrophe*, *hyperbole*, &c. The reason why *Diastryle* and *Osteocope* are not pronounced so as to make the final *e* form a distinct syl-

lable is, that they are not perfectly Greek words, but formed from *δια* and *στυλος*, and *οστέον* and *κοπτα*, where we find the Greek termination altered.

I.

IDENTIFY, í-dèn'té-fi. v. a. To make two things the same.

IDYL, í'díl. s.

☞ As there is sometimes an erroneous pronunciation of this word by making the *i* short, as in the first syllable of *idiot*, I have thought it necessary here to quote the authorities for pronouncing it long, as in *idle*; namely, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan and Entick; Dr. Ash, Barclay, and Fenning, do not distinguish it by the position of the accent from the *i* in *idiot*; and Dr. Kenrick, as is usual with him when any thing difficult occurs, does not mark it or divide it into syllables. But the authorities I have produced are sufficient to vindicate the long sound of *i*, without recurring to the diphthong in *ιδυλλιον*, as the Greek and Latin quantity are uncertain and fallacious guides to the quantity of English words. See Principles, No. 544, 545, &c.

IMPOLITE, ím-pò-lite'. a. Unpolished, rude, coarse. *Ash* from *Scott*.

IMPOLITENESS, ím-pò-líte'nés. s. Want of politeness. *Mason*.

IMPORTUNACY, ím-pòr'tù-ná-sè. s. The act of importuning. *Mason*.

IMPROMPTU, ím-prò'm'tù. s. A short extemporaneous composition. *Mason*.

INAPTITUDE, ín-áp'té-tùde. s. Unfitness. *Mason*.

INDECISION, ín-dé-sízh'ún. s. Want of determination. *Mason*.

INEFFICIENT, ín-èf-flsh'ènt. a. Ineffective. *Mason*.

INFANTINE, ín'fán-tine. a. Suitable to an infant. *Mason*.

INFERRABLE, ín-fèr'á-bl. a. (405). To be inferred. *Mason*.

INSANITY, ín-sán'è-tè. s. The state of being insane, madness. *Mason*.

INSENTIENT, ín-sèn'shé-ènt. a. Not having perception. *Mason*.

INTEGRANT, ín'tè-gránt. a. Necessary for making up an integer. *Mason*.

INTENSITY, ín-tèn'sè-tè. s. Intense-ness. *Ash*.

☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;—

INTESTINAL, in-tês'té-nâl. a.

☞ This word is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the third syllable, because the *i* in *intestinum* is long; but Dr. Johnson more properly makes it a formative of our own, from *intestine*; and even if we were to allow this adjective to be derived immediately from the Latin substantive of the same number of syllables, we may see in *Principles*, No. 503, *h*, how many exceptions there are to this rule, and how probable it is that this word is one.

INTOLERANCE, in-tôl'ér-ânce. s. Want of toleration.

IRRITABLE, ir-rè-tâ-bl. a. (405). Capable of being made angry. *Ash*.

JUDAISM, jû'dâ-izm. s. The religious rites of the Jews. *Ash*.

JUSTICIARY, jûs-tîsh'è-â-rè. a. One that administers justice. *Ash* from *Scott*.

L.

LACONISM, lâk'ôn-ism. s. A short, pithy expression, after the manner of the Lacedæmonians.

LANDAU, lân-dâw'. s. A coach whose top may occasionally be open. *Mason*.

LATROCINY, lát'rô-sè-nè. s. Larceny, theft, robbery. A literal version of the Latin *latrocinium*, which was afterwards contracted into *larceny*. *Mason*.

☞ It may be observed, that Dr. Johnson spells this word with an *e*, in the second syllable, while both its Latin and French derivation from *larcin* require, as *Mason* has shown from Blackstone, that it ought to be written *larciny*.

TO LIBERALIZE, lib'ér-âl-ize. v. a. To make liberal. *Mason*.

TO LIBERATE, lib'ér-âte. v. a. (91). To free from confinement. *Mason*.

LIBERATION, lib'ér-â-shûn. s. The act of delivering, or being delivered. — *Mason*.

LIQUEUR, lê-kûre'. s. A flavoured dram. *Mason*.

LOGOGRIPE, lôg'ò-grîf. s. A kind of riddle. *Ash*.

M.

MANIAC, mâ'nè-âk. s. A mad person. *Mason*.

MANNERIST, mân'nûr-ist. s. Any artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner. *Mason*.

MANTOLOGY, mân-tôl'ô-jè. s. The gift of prophecy. *Mason*.

MARAUDER, mã-rô'dûr. s. A soldier that roves about in quest of plunder. *Ash*.

MARQUESS, mâr'kwès. s. The right word for what is now usually written and called Marquis. *Mason*.

TO MATERIALIZE, mã-tê'rè-âl-ize. v. a. To regard as matter. *Mason*.

MATERIATE, mã-tê'rè-ât. a. (91). Consisting of matter. *Ash*.

☞ Thus certain adjectives formed from substantives are called *materiate* adjectives, as *oaken* from *oak*, *wooden* from *wood*, &c.

MAUGRE, mãw'gûr. ad. With ill will. *Mason*. Notwithstanding, in spite of. *Ash*.

TO MEANDER, mê-ân'dûr. v. n. To run winding, to be intricate. *Mason*.

MENAGERIE, mèn-âzhe-ûr-é'. s. A place for keeping foreign birds, and other curious animals. *Mason*.

MENDICANCY, mèn'dè-kân-sè. s. Beggary. *Mason*.

MEPHITIC, mê-flî'k. a. Ill savoured, stinking. *Mason*.

METEOROSCOPE, mè-tê'ûr-ò-skôpe. s. An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances. *Mason*.

☞ This word, though formed from the Greek, has, like *Telescope*, anglicized its termination, and therefore ought not to have the final *e* sounded in a distinct syllable, as *Mason's* example from *Albumar* has pronounced it.

MONOSTROPHIC, môn-ò-strôf'k. a. Written in unvaried metre. *Mason*.

MONOTONICAL, môn-ò-tôn'è-kâl. a. Spoken with monotony. *Mason*.

MUNICIPALITY, mù-nè-sè-pâl'è-tè. s. The people of a district in the division of republican France. *Mason*.

MYOPES, mi'ôpéz. s. Short-sighted persons. *Mason*. Singular, *Myope*.

N.

NAIAD, nây'âd. s. English plural *Naiads*. A water Nymph. *Mason*.

NAIADES, nây'â-déz. s. The Latin plural of *Naiad*. *Mason*.

—nò, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tùbe, tùb, bùll;—òll;—pòund;—t^hin, THIS.

O.

OPTATIVE, òp'tá-tiv. a.

☞ Upon a more mature recollection of the analogies of the language, I am still more convinced of the justness of the decision on the accentuation of this word. A critic, with whom I lately conversed upon it, contended, that the accent ought to be upon the *a*, because it was on that letter in the preterperfect tense of the verb *opto*, *optavi*. I desired him to put his argument into form, and tell me, whether all words of this termination were to have the same accent as in the preterperfect tense of the verb?—here he could go no farther: I could have immediately confronted him with *tentative*, from *tento*, *tentavi*; with *negative*, from *negò*, *negavi*; with *vocative*, from *voco*, *vocavi*; and twenty other examples, which would have shown the weakness of his reason; and yet this gentleman is a real scholar, and a man of good sense and great acuteness. See Principles, No. 503, on the influence of the Greek and Latin accent on that of the English; No. 544, on the influence of the Greek and Latin quantity on that of the English; and No. 512 on the terminations *ative* and *atory*.

OSTEOCOPE, òs-té'b-còpe.

☞ By a great oversight, this word was omitted in the Dictionary, and, by a still greater oversight, is introduced under the word *Diatyle*, with an *s* in the last syllable. This letter is the more faulty, as, without seeming to be an error, it entirely alters the meaning of the word.

OXYTONE, òks'è-tònc. s.

☞ As I have frequently met with this word in writers on prosody, I have made use of it in the Principles, No. 499; but not having met with it in any Dictionary, I forgot to insert it, though *Barytone* has not escaped me. It will be necessary therefore to tell the inspector, that *Oxytone* comes from the Greek word *ὀξύτονος*, and signifies having an acute accent on the last syllable. For what the acute accent means, see BARYTONE.

S.

SATIRE, sá'tùr. a.

☞ At line 51 of this article, after the full stop, at the word long, read, except the vowel be *u*. See Principles, No. 507, 508, 509. To which we may add, that though poets often bend the rhyme to their verse, when they cannot bring their verse to the rhyme; yet, where custom is equivocal, they certainly are of some weight. In this view we may look upon Pope's couplet in his Essay on Criticism:

"Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful
satires;

"And flattery to fulsome dedicators."

SCIOMACHY, sì-òm'á-kè. s.

☞ Dr. Johnson's folio accents this word properly on the second syllable, (see Principles, No. 518,) but the quarto on the first.

SUBTILE, sùb'tìl. a. (140). Thin, fine, piercing, acute.

SUBTLE, sùt'tìl. a. (405). Sly, artful, cunning.

☞ These words have been used almost indiscriminately to express these different senses, as may be seen in Johnson; but as custom has adopted a different spelling and a different pronunciation, it is to be presumed it has not been without reason. That the first sense should extend itself to the latter, is not to be wondered at, as words have a tendency to fall into a bad sense; witness *knave*, *villain*, &c.; but if custom has marked this difference of sense by a difference of spelling and pronunciation, it should seem to be an effort of nature to preserve precision in our ideas. If these observations are just, the abstracts of these words ought to be kept as distinct as their concretes; from *subtile* ought to be formed *subtily*, and from *subtle*, *subtlety*; the *b* being heard, in the two first, and mute in the two last.

T.

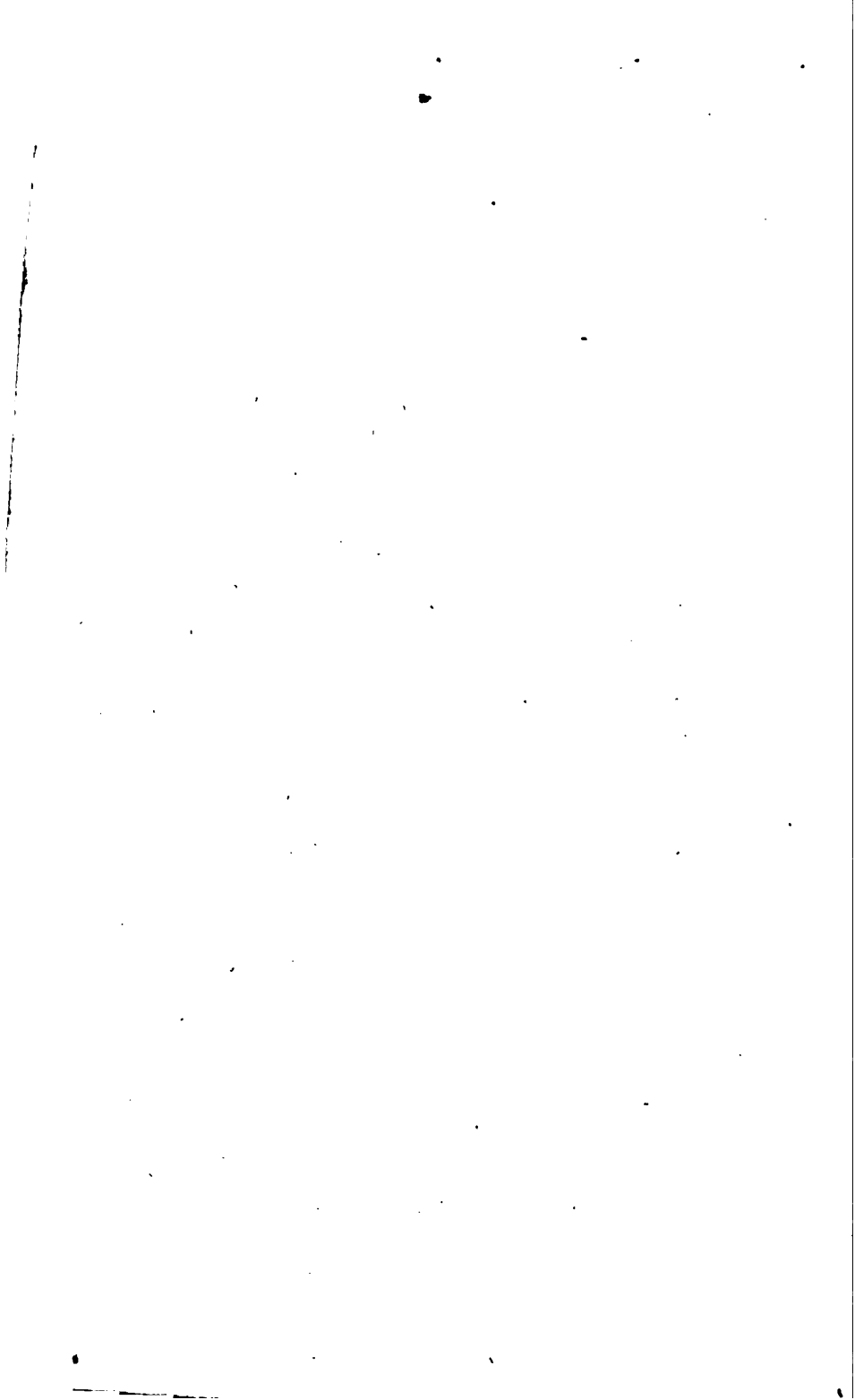
TUMULOSE, tù-mù-lòse'. a.

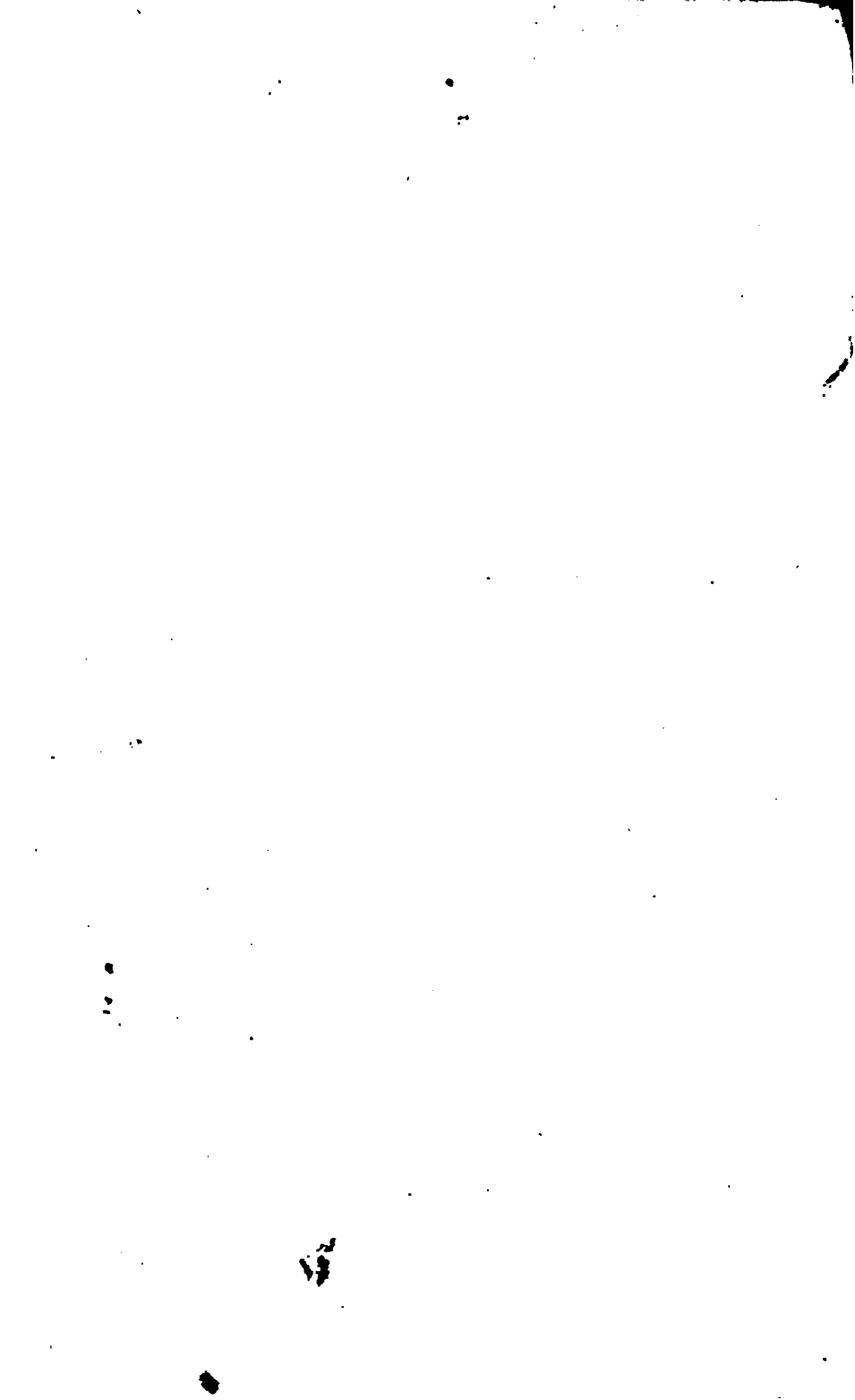
☞ There is a class of words in this termination which are variously accented by our Lexicographers, but which, from their derivation and form, ought certainly to be pronounced alike. This will evidently appear from the following sketch.

Ash.	Johnson.	Sheridan.	Entick.	Kenrick.	Perry.	Nares.	Scott.	Buchanan.
<i>An'helose</i>	<i>An'helose</i>	<i>An'helose</i>						
<i>Sili'ulose</i>	<i>Sili'ulose</i>							
<i>Cal'culose</i>	<i>Cal'culose</i>	<i>Cal'culose</i>		<i>Tu'mulose</i>	<i>Tu'mulose</i>			
<i>Cal'culose</i>	<i>Tu'mulose</i>	<i>Tu'mulose</i>			<i>Aren'ose</i>			
<i>An'imose</i>	<i>An'imose</i>	<i>An'imose</i>				<i>Ven'elose</i>		
<i>Ven'elose</i>	<i>Ven'elose</i>	<i>Ven'elose</i>	<i>Ven'elose</i>					
<i>Aren'ose</i>	<i>Aren'ose</i>	<i>Aren'ose</i>	<i>Aren'ose</i>					
<i>Sili'ulose</i>	<i>Sili'ulose</i>							
<i>Cr'inose</i>	<i>Cr'inose</i>		<i>Cr'inose</i>					
<i>Op'erosse</i>	<i>Op'erosse</i>	<i>Op'erosse</i>	<i>Op'erosse</i>	<i>Op'erosse</i>			<i>Op'erosse</i>	<i>Op'erosse</i>
<i>Mor'ose</i>	<i>Mor'ose</i>	<i>Mor'ose</i>	<i>Mor'ose</i>	<i>Mor'ose</i>	<i>Mor'ose</i>		<i>Mor'ose</i>	<i>Mor'ose</i>
<i>Edem'atose</i>	<i>Edem'atose</i>		<i>Edem'atose</i>	<i>Edem'atose</i>				
<i>Com'atose</i>	<i>Com'atose</i>		<i>Com'atose</i>	<i>Com'atose</i>	<i>Ac'tose</i>		<i>Ac'tose</i>	
<i>Ac'tose</i>	<i>Ac'tose</i>	<i>Ac'tose</i>	<i>Ac'tose</i>			<i>Aqu'ose</i>		
<i>Aqu'ose</i>	<i>Aqu'ose</i>	<i>Aqu'ose</i>	<i>Aqu'ose</i>		<i>Sil'iquose</i>			
<i>Sil'iquose</i>	<i>Sil'iquose</i>	<i>Sil'iquose</i>	<i>Sil'iquose</i>	<i>Sil'iquose</i>				
<i>Ac'tose</i>	<i>Ac'tose</i>							

The variety of accentuation which this sketch exhibits, sufficiently shows how uncertain are our Dictionaries where usage is obscure. From the decided prevalence of the accent on the last syllable of these words, we may easily guess at the analogy of pronunciation, and, with very little hesitation, determine that the accent ought to be placed on the last syllable of them all.

FINIS.







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